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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Mayor of Richmond

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

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CITY OF RICHMOND
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ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor
JAMES E. CANNON, Department of Law
LANDON B. EDWARDS, Director, Department of Finance
R. KEITH COMPTON, Director of Public Works
DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, Director of Public Welfare
GEORGE H. WHITFIELD, Director of Public Utilities
JAMES R. SHEPPARD, JR., Director of Public Safety

ADVISORY BOARD

J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor, Chairman
R. KEITH COMPTON, Director of Public Works
DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, Director of Public Welfare
GEORGE H. WHITFIELD, Director of Public Utilities
JAMES R. SHEPPARD, JR., Director of Public Safety
A. R. ENGLAND, Clerk

HELEN E. BERRY, Secretary to the Mayor

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BOOKSTACKS OFFICE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

JOSEPH E. POWERS, President   BARTON H. GRUNDY, Vice-President

CLAY WARD

JACK L. EPPS   ORDWAY PULLER   CHARLES W. MOSS

JEFFERSON WARD

J. VERNON RICE   JOHN L. SATTERFIELD   HENRY W. WOODY

LEE WARD

BARTON H. GRUNDY   MARX GUNST   W. STEWART WHITE

MADISON WARD

JOSEPH E. POWERS   JOSEPH C. NUNNALLY   L. R. BROWN

COMMON COUNCIL

FRED H. POWELL, President   JACOB UMLAUF, Vice-President

CLAY WARD

JACOB UMLAUF   EDGAR B. ENGLISH   THOMAS B. McDOWELL
LEE O. MILLER   WILLIAM L. TYLER

JEFFERSON WARD

JOHN HIRSCHBERG   WM. E. SULLIVAN   PHILIP A. ANDERSON
JAMES A. GREGORY   LEONARD J. LANE

LEE WARD

FRED H. POWELL   W. A. WILLIAMS, JR.   W. C. CARPENTER
LAWRENCE T. PRICE (M. D.)   JAMES H. BRITTON

MADISON WARD

HARVEY E. ATKINSON   R. F. LEDBETTER   JOHN M. HARDING
JESSE C. BLAKE   B. E. ROBERTSON

ALFRED H. McDOWELL, City Clerk
E. S. BOLEN, Assistant City Clerk
T. W. FOLKES, Sergeant-at-Arms

670924

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT

1. MAYOR'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
2. FINANCES
3. PUBLIC WELFARE
    - Director's letter of transmittal
    - Bureau of Health
    - Pine Camp Tuberculosis Hospital
    - Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance
    - City Home
    - Social Service Bureau
    - Public Employment Bureau
    - Bureau of Markets
    - Grace Arents Baths
4. PUBLIC SCHOOLS
5. PUBLIC WORKS
    - Report of Director
    - Improvements in James River and Harbor at Richmond
    - Shockoe Creek Sewer and Drainage Project
    - Report of Construction of R. E. Byrd Flying Field
    - Clerical Bureau
    - Bureau of Surveys and Designs
    - Bureau of Sewers and Bridges
    - Bureau of Streets
    - Bureau of Parks, Cemeteries and Recreation
    - Bureau of Harbor
6. PUBLIC UTILITIES
    - Report of Director
    - Reports of Bureau Chiefs
    - Statistics.
7. PUBLIC SAFETY
    - Police
    - Fire
    - Fire Prevention
    - Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph
    - Building Inspection
    - Weights and Measures
8. JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT
9. LAW
10. RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAYOR'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

City of Richmond, Virginia

June 5, 1928.

To the Honorable Council of the City of Richmond,

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the requirement of the Charter, I have the honor to transmit the Annual Reports of the several departments of the City of Richmond, for the year ending December 31, 1927.

Respectfully yours,

J. FULMER BRIGHT,
Mayor.

2

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER

OF THE

City of Richmond
VIRGINIA

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

CITY OF RICHMOND

Department of Finance

Comptroller's Office

ROOM 103, CITY HALL

To His Honor the Mayor and the Honorable City Council:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with Chapter 4, Section 39, of the City Charter, I have the honor of transmitting herewith the Annual Report of the Comptroller covering the financial operations and condition of the City of Richmond for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1928, as set forth in the following Exhibits, per index.

Respectfully,
LANDON B. EDWARDS,
Comptroller.

March 1, 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Landon B. Edwards, *Comptroller*
J. Maurice Miller, *Deputy Comptroller*
Luther L. Cheatwood, *Collector of City Taxes*
Ernest B. Redford, *Deputy Collector and Paymaster*
D. Jefferson Francis, *Collector of Delinquent Taxes*
John E. Rose, Jr., *Commissioner of Revenue*
James C. Krouse, *Chief Clerk of Gas and Water Accounts*
Jefferson C. Powers, *Chief Clerk of License Bureau*
Walter E. Russell, *Chief Clerk of Division of Liens*
Thomas J. McDonald, *Clerk of Special Assessments*

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND

J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor, *President*
Barton H. Grundy, *Chairman Committee on Finance*
Joseph E. Powers, *President Board of Aldermen*
Fred H. Powell, *President Common Council*
Landon B. Edwards, Comptroller, *Secretary*

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BALANCE

EXHIBIT 1

January

CURRENT ASSETS

CASH IN BANKS:			
General Fund (Exhibit 11)		$ 279,669.32	
Special Funds (Exhibit 12)		116,984.61	
City School Board Funds (Exhibit 13)		252,123.71	$ 648,777.64
TAXES RECEIVABLE:			
Real and Personal		$ 782,481.86	
Less Reserve for Losses		172,147.80	610,334.06
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:			
Gas Sales	$ 79,034.57		
Water Rents	56,854.91		
Other Departmental	5,285.19		
Business Licenses	198,604.90	339,779.57	
Less Reserve for Losses		17,000.00	322,779.57
NOTES RECEIVABLE:			
For Personal Taxes			2,899.86
INVENTORIES (Exhibit 5):			
Operating Materials and Supplies			370,101.29
			$ 1,954,892.42

SHEET

31, 1928

CURRENT LIABILITIES

NOTES PAYABLE (Exhibit 20):		
For Redemption of Richmond Highway Improvement Corporation Certificates......$	36,000.00	
For Improved Street Paving......	250,000.00	$ 286,000.00
RESERVED FOR:		
Special Funds (Contra) Sundry Deposits Required Under Various City Ordinances......$	116,984.61	
Estimated Sidewalk Paving Taxes Collectible and Unpaid, Applicable to Special Funds......	10,000.00	
City School Board Funds (Contra) Unexpended Balance at Close of Year 1927......	252,123.71	379,108.32
SURPLUS:		
Excess of Current Assets over Current Liabilities......		1,289,784.10
		$ 1,954,892.42

BALANCE

Exhibit 2 *January*

Capital Assets

BOND FUNDS (Exhibit 14):		
Cash in Banks ((for Capital Outlay)		$ 295,186 33
SINKING FUNDS (Exhibit 27):		
Cash in Banks	$ 1,281,730.80	
Investments	7,326,450.00	
Due from Other Funds	59.43	8,608,240.23
FIRE INSURANCE FUND (Exhibit 28):		
Cash in Banks	$ 11,920.23	
Investments	98,700.00	110,620.23
BOND PROCEEDS RECEIVABLE:		
Bonds Issued—Proceeds not Received		825,000.00
CITY PROPERTIES (Exhibit 5):		
Land	$15,481,619.14	
Buildings and Improvements	22,668,968.81	
Equipment, Fixtures and Tools	9,990,851.36	48,141,439.31
		$57,980,486.10

SHEET

31, 1928

CAPITAL LIABILITIES

BONDED DEBT (Exhibit 26):		
Bonds Issued and Outstanding		$35,883,130.00
NOTES PAYABLE (Exhibit 20):		
Loans in Anticipation of Bond Proceeds		232,200.00
DUE TO OTHER FUNDS:		
Bond Interest Overdraft (Exhibit 29)		59.43
RESERVED FOR:		
Bond Fund Proceeds Unexpended	$ 62,986.33	
Bonds Matured and Unpaid (Exhibit 31)	500.00	63,486.33
SURPLUS:		
Excess of Capital Assets over Capital Liabilities		21,801,610.34
		$57,980,486.10

BALANCE

Exhibit 3

January

Trust Fund Assets

RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUST FUND (Exhibit 33):		
Cash in Bank	$ 741.65	
Investments	4,000.00	$ 4,741.65
DOOLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND (Exhibit 34):		
Cash in Bank	$ 11,726.39	
Real Estate (Land and Buildings)	138,300.00	150,026.39
ARENTS LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND (Exhibit 35):		
Cash in Bank	$ 3,161.90	
Investments	95,000.00	98,161.90
		$ 252,929.94

SHEET

31, 1928

TRUST FUND LIABILITIES

SURPLUS:		
Corpus	$	252, 929.94
	$	252, 929.94

CONSOLIDATED

Exhibit 4

January 31, 1928, and

Assets

	1926	1927
Cash in Banks	$ 1,516,375.11	$ 2,253,244.94
Receivable	842,875.28	1,950,161.29
Due from Other Funds		59.43
Sinking Fund Investments	7,256,900.00	7,326,450.00
Fire Insurance Fund Investments	102,500.00	98,700.00
Trust Fund Investments	4,100.00	99,000.00
Trust Fund Real Estate		138,300.00
Inventories—Operating Material and Supplies	315,784.56	370,101.29
Fixed City Properties	46,935,720.41	48,141,439.31
	$56,974,255.36	$60,377,456.26

BALANCE SHEET

Comparison With Previous Year

LIABILITIES

	1926	1927
Bonded Debt	$33,483,130.00	$35,883,130.00
Notes Payable	1,478,207.63	518,200.00
Due to Other Funds	1,554.77	59.43
Reserves	560,702.51	631,742.45
General Fund Deficit	135,247.59	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	21,315,412.86	23,344,324.38
	$56,974,255.36	$60,377,456.26

EXHIBIT 5

CITY PROPERTIES AND INVENTORIES

January 31, 1928

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
REMUNERATIVE AND REALIZABLE:						
City Auditorium	Linden and Cary Sts.	$ 35,000.00	$ 65,000.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 50.00	$ 104,550.00
First Market	17th and Main Sts.	36,550.00	97,395.00	264.25		134,209.25
Second Market	6th and Marshall Sts.		36,000.00	282.25		36,282.25
Scale House and Scales	17th and Franklin Sts.		500.00	1,375.00		1,875.00
Gas Works		72,810.70	199,355.52	3,242,034.42	84,801.36	3,599,002.00
Water Works		206.538.94	919,721.84	3,956,503.68	34,798.15	5,117,562.61
Electric Plant		215,999.00	121,305.09	1,284,633.61	57,924.20	1,679,861.90
Storehouse and Yards		36,820.74	70,230.95			107,051.69
Total Remuneration and Realizable		$ 603,719.38	$ 1,509,508.40	$ 8,489,593.21	$ 177,573.71	$10,780,394.70
UNREMUNERATIVE BUT REALIZABLE:						
Miscellaneous—						
State Fair Grounds	75.141 Acres East Side North Boulevard, between R. F. & P. R. R. and Westwood Ave.	$ 245,000.00	$ 50,000.00			$ 295,000.00
Clark's Springs	South End of Harrison St.	40,000.00				40,000.00
Woodland Heights Property	23rd and Semmes Ave. to Southern R. R.	13,569.00				13,569.00
Department of Finance	City Hall			$ 7,890.65		7,890.65
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and Detention Home	12th and Clay Sts.	40,000.00	100,000.00	5,565.15	$ 402.57	145,967.72
Richmond Public Library	901 W. Franklin St	47,000.00	65,000.00	13,790.00	10,462.35	136,252.35
Dickinson Lot	Gillies Creek and Frederick St.	28,350.00				28,350.00
Ford Lot	11th St., between Broad and Capitol Sts.	150,000.00				150,000.00
Lot	1st and Orange Sts.	360.00				360.00
Lot	St. James and Hill Sts.	240.00				240.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Lot	East End of Pollock St.	$ 5,250.00				$ 5,250.00
Lot	Greenwood St.	3,780.00				3,780.00
Lot	Holly St., between 1st and Church Sts.	500.00				500.00
Lot	Boulevard and Clay St.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Lot	York River Division of Southern R. R.	3,000.00				3,000.00
Lot	Fendall Ave. and St. Peter St.	400.00				400.00
Lot	Harrison St. and S. A. L. Rwy.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Lot	4th Ave. and Call St.	250.00				250.00
Lot	Northampton and Orleans Sts.	2,300.00				2,300.00
Lot	Jasper St., between Home and York Sts.	200.00				200.00
Lot	Willis and Tobacco Sts.	500.00				500.00
Lot	N. E. Chamberlayne Ave. and Leigh St.	700.00				700.00
Lot	7th and Hospital Sts.	1,305.00				1,305.00
Lot	S. E. Chamberlayne Ave. and Price St.	1,750.00				1,750.00
Lot	Chamberlayne Ave., between Price and Leigh Sts.	1,200.00				1,200.00
Lot	N. E. Chamberlayne Ave. and Price St.	250.00				250.00
Lot	W. S. Chamberlayne Ave. East of St. Peter St.	2,000.00				2,000.00
Lot	N. W. Chamberlayne Ave. and Duval St.	100.00				100.00
Lot	N. E. Chamberlayne Ave. and St. Peter St.	150.00				150.00
Lot	W. S. Chamberlayne Ave. East of Prentiss Alley	100.00				100.00
Lot	W. S. Chamberlayne Ave. and Prentiss Alley	1,000.00				1,000.00
Lot	E. S. Chamberlayne Ave., West of Hickory	125.00				125.00
Lot	N. W. Chamberlayne Ave. and Baker St.	175.00				175.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Lot	S. E. Chamberlayne Ave., between Tyler and Goddin Sts.	$ 100.00				$ 100.00
Lot	N. W. Chamberlayne Ave. and Goddin St.	75.00				75.00
Lot	S. E. Chamberlayne Ave. and Cabell St.	50.00				50.00
Lot	E. S. Chamberlayne Ave., between Fritz and Bacon Sts.	4,000.00				4,000.00
Lot	S. W. Chamberlayne Ave. and Cabell St.	100.00				100.00
Lot	240 ft. E. S. of 15th St., between Marshall and Clay Sts.	19,303.00	$ 7,300.00			26,603.00
Lot	40 ft. W. S. 15th St., between Clay and Leigh Sts.	1,250.00	360.00			1,610.00
Lot	51 ft. S. S. of an Alley, between 14th and 15th and Marshall and Clay Sts.	563.00				563.00
Lot	60 ft. E. S. 14th St., between North and South Dock Sts.	6,075.00				6,075.00
Lot	60 ft. S. S. of North Dock St., between 14th and 17th Sts.	16,313.25				16,313.25
Lot	496 ft. N. S. Brown St., between 14th and 15th Sts.	15,016.33				15,016.33
Lot	137 ft. S. S. Brown St., between 14th and 15th Sts.	5,534.38				5,534.38
Lot	165 ft. S. S. of Leigh St., between 13th and 14th Sts.	4,968.73	2,000.00			6,968.73
Lot	120 ft. N. W. Corner 14th and Leigh Sts.	2,783.66	1,500.00			4,283.66
Lot	41 ft. on Alley, between 13th and 14th and N and M Sts.	1,207.47				1,207.47
Lot	135 ft. N. E. Corner 14th and Clay Sts.	3,823.82				3,823.82
Lot	450 ft. W. S. of 14th St., between Clay and Leigh Sts.	6,530.67	3,000.00			9,530.67

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Lot	5th and Hospital Sts.	$ 6,675.00				$ 6,675.00
Lot	90 ft. S. E. Corner Patrick and Ivanhoe Sts.	700.00				700.00
Lot	131 ft. S. E. Corner 1st and Franklin Sts.	139,000.00				139,000.00
Grace Arents Library	224 S. Cherry St.	3,000.00	$ 25,000.00			28,000.00
Wm. Byrd Airport	100 Acres near Fort Lee, Henrico County	30,000.00				30,000.00
		$ 858,623.31	$ 254,160.00	$ 27,245.80	$ 10,864.92	$ 1,150,894.03
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:						
City Hall	10th and Broad Sts.	$ 400,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 31,150.00	$ 700.00	$ 1,931,850.00
City Hall Annex	11th and Broad Sts.	60,000.00	90,000.00			150,000.00
Blues' Armory	6th and Marshall Sts.	125,000.00	175,000.00	3,800.00	150.00	303,950.00
First Virginia Regiment Armory	7th and Marshall Sts.	150,000.00	165,000.00	5,550.00	75.00	320,625.00
Howitzers' Armory	7th and 8th Sts., between Leigh and Jackson Sts.	35,000.00	250,000.00	3,350.00	75.00	288,425.00
City Jail	Jail Alley and Marshall St.	25,000.00	150,000.00	750.00	300.00	176,050.00
Hustings Court, Part II	10th and Hull Sts.	4,000.00	125,000.00	500.00	50.00	129,550.00
Old Nicholson School	308 Nicholson St.	2,000.00	32,000.00			34,000.00
Old Louisiana School	812 Louisiana St.	1,800.00	3,500.00			5,300.00
Newtown School	N. S. Moore St., between Elizabeth and Dineen Sts.	1,000.00	200.00			1,200.00
Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph	Monroe Park, between Main and Franklin Sts.		37,000.00	220,000.00	618.00	257,618.00
Bureau of Weights and Measures	City Hall Annex			1,660.00	225.00	1,885.00
Police Headquarters	City Hall Annex			8,795.00	700.00	9,495.00
First Police Station	1709 E. Broad St.	2,500.00	34,311.00	22,500.00	400.00	59,711.00
Second Police Station	601 W. Marshall St.	3,000.00	57,914.00	27,000.00	300.00	88,214.00
Third Police Station	14th and Stockton Sts.	1,000.00	15,000.00	2,500.00	100.00	18,600.00
Fire Department Headquarters	910 E. Broad St.			4,475.00	50.00	4,525.00
Engine Company No. 1	306 N. 25th St.	2,400.00	12,600.00	20,000.00	540.00	35,540.00
Engine Company No. 2	2016 E. Main St.	5,000.00	7,500.00	19,800.00	342.00	32,642.00
Engine Company No. 3	910 E. Broad St.	50,000.00	30,000.00	18,000.00	4,067.00	102,067.00
Engine Company No. 4	207 N. 3rd St.	26,500.00	13,500.00	15,612.00	400.00	56,012.00
Engine Company No. 5	200 W. Marshall St.	10,500.00	5,000.00	15,200.00	480.00	31,180.00
Engine Company No. 6	200 S. Laurel St.	2,000.00	7,000.00	15,350.00	300.00	24,650.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Engine Company No. 7	910 E. Cary St	$ 7,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 15,100.00	$ 313.00	$ 25,413.00
Engine Company No. 8	500 Denny St	1,500.00	6,600.00	11,871.00	300.00	20,271.00
Engine Company No. 9	5th and Duval Sts	3,250.00	8,750.00	15,400.00	311.00	27,711.00
Engine Company No. 10	1609 W. Broad St	50,000.00	15,000.00	15,500.00	399.00	80,899.00
Engine Company No. 11	28th and S Sts	3,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	478.00	29,478.00
Engine Company No. 12	2223 W. Cary St	2,800.00	8,000.00	12,600.00	490.00	23,890.00
Engine Company No. 13	10th and Bainbridge Sts	2,500.00	12,500.00	18,867.00	300.00	34,167.00
Engine Company No. 14	Hawthorne Ave. and Br'kland Park Boulevard	2,500.00	26,000.00	13,105.00	100.00	41,705.00
Engine Company No. 15	1st Ave. and Meadowbridge Road	2,000.00	15,000.00	12,100.00	428.00	29,528.00
Engine Company No. 16	Hawthorne Ave. and Br'kland Park Boulevard	4,000.00		9,500.00	390.00	13,890.00
Engine Company No. 17	30th and Bainbridge Sts	3,000.00	12,000.00	12,600.00	340.00	27,940.00
Truck Company No. 1	910 E. Broad St			12,840.00	160.00	13,000.00
Truck Company No. 2	1805 E. Grace St	1,500.00	5,500.00	12,500.00	446.00	19,946.00
Truck Company No. 3	1609 W. Broad St			11,860.00	140.00	12,000.00
Truck Company No. 4	28th and S. Sts			12,000.00		12,000.00
Truck Company No. 5	10th and Bainbridge Sts			21,800.00	200.00	22,000.00
Truck Company No. 6	Hawthorne Ave. and Br'kland Park Boulevard			6,000.00		6,000.00
Water Tower No. 1	910 E. Broad St			22,000.00		22,000.00
Store Room	910 E. Broad St			2,600.00	1,124.70	3,724.70
Machine Shop	2013 E. Main St	2,600.00	3,400.00	2,057.00		8,057.00
Fire Department Lot	Chamberlayne Ave. and Claremont St	4,000.00	2,000.00			6,000.00
Fire Department Lot	Hanover Ave. and Tilden St	3,000.00				3,000.00
		$ 999,850.00	$ 2,839,775.00	$ 690,292.00	$ 15,791.70	$ 4,545,708.70
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:						
Executive Office	City Hall Annex			$ 1,700.00	$ 112.00	$ 1,812.00
Bureau of Health	City Hall Annex			6,000.00	458.00	6,458.00
Public Employment Bureau	City Hall Annex			661.00		661.00
Social Service Bureau	City Hall Annex			460.25		460.25
Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance	City Home			2,606.50	200.00	2,806.50

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
City Home	Hospital St., between 2nd and 5th Sts.	$ 17,500.00	$ 251,500.00	$ 51,400.00	$ 5,505.30	$ 325,905.30
Pine Camp	Chamberlayne Ave., North of City Limits	125,000.00	130,000.00	18,000.00	2,363.05	275,363.05
		$ 142,500.00	$ 381,500.00	$ 80,827.75	$ 8,638.35	$ 613,466.10
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:						
Executive Office	City Hall			$ 2,657.00	$ 200.00	$ 2,857.00
Bureau of Designs	City Hall			8,363.85	400.00	8,763.85
Bureau of Surveys	City Hall			8,297.47	163.00	8,460.47
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges	City Hall			8,753.90	409.50	9,163.40
Bureau of Shockoe Creek Improvement			$ 63,800.00	26,907.00	58.50	90,765.50
Richmond Docks and Wharf	River Front—17th to 28th Sts.	$ 42,000.00	77,000.00			119,000.00
James River Improvement	28th and Dock Sts.	1,000.00	2,400.00	54,575.00	60.00	58,035.00
Maury and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries	South Richmond		7,150.00	1,668.35	82.57	8,900.92
Oakwood Cemetery	North End of Oakwood Ave.		6,100.00	2,324.50	76.00	8,500.50
Riverview Cemetery	South End of Randolph St.		2,500.00	1,158.00	3.20	3,661.20
Shockoe Hill Cemetery	Hospital St., between 2nd and 4th Sts.		2,000.00	387.50	150.00	2,537.50
St. John's Cemetery	Broad St., between 24th and 25th Sts.		300.00	80.00		380.00
Wm. Byrd Park	300 Acres South of Idlewood Ave.	450,000.00	32,500.00	6,042.50		488,542.50
Joseph Bryan Park	262.6 Acres Hermitage Rd. and Westbrook Ave.	250,000.00	8,600.00	367.50		258,967.50
Chimborazo Park	39 Acres Broad St. at Chimborazo Boulevard	19,500.00	7,500.00	731.00		27,731.00
Marshall Park	7 Acres 28th and Franklin Sts.	12,000.00	1,000.00	410.00		13,410.00
Jefferson Park	6.3 Acres 21st and Marshall Sts.	12,000.00	5,000.00	455.00		17,455.00
Gambles Hill Park	8.8 Acres South End of 3rd St.	2,000.00	700.00	565.50		3,265.50
Monroe Park	7.5 Acres, between Franklin and Main and Laurel and Belvidere Sts.	242,400.00	1,000.00	646.00		244,046.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Riverside Park	5.5 Acres South End of Laurel St.	$ 19,285.00	$ 2,700.00	$ 428.50		$ 22,413.50
Pollard Park	4 Acres Chamberlayne Ave. and Brookland Park Boul.	8,000.00	2,500.00	43.50		10,543.50
Highland Park	8 Acres, 1st Ave., between Pollock, Milton and Carolina Aves.	12,000.00	5,000.00	104.00		17,104.00
Fulton Park	6.4 Acres, East Side of Williamsburg Ave.	8,750.00	200.00	519.00		9,469.00
Battery Park	13.2 Acres, Barton Heights	2,500.00				2,500.00
Washington Park	87,120 sq. ft. between Hull and Decatur and 9th and 10th Sts.	40,000.00	50,000.00	159.70		90,159.70
Maymont Park	94.18 Acres North of James River adjoining Byrd Park	70,640.00	76,300.00	33,799.75		180,739.75
Carter Jones Park	North Side of Bainbridge St., between 27th and 29th Sts.	25,000.00	5,000.00	2,290.00		32,290.00
Clark's Springs Playground	South End of Harrison St.		1,000.00	1,731.00		2,731.00
Luck's Playground	4.25 Acres T St., between Rogers and 20th Sts.	3,000.00				3,000.00
Seabrook's Playground	43,560 sq. ft. Grace St., between 17th and 18th Sts.	8,000.00	200.00	1,490.00		9,690.00
Brookl'd Park Boul. Playground	11.256 Acres 2nd St. Road and Brookland Park Boul.	38,673.00	200.00	419.00		39,292.00
Southside Playground	19,800 sq. ft. 13th and Perry Sts.	2,500.00	200.00	367.25		3,067.25
Oakgrove Playground	99,330 sq. ft. 22nd and Highland Sts.	8,250.00	200.00	669.75		9,119.75
Triangular Lot	Barton and Woodrow Aves.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Triangular Lot	Lamb and Woodrow Aves.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Triangular Lot	5 Acres Lancaster Road and Fendall Ave.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Triangular Lot	5 Acres Lester Street	500.00				500.00
Triangular Lot	3,300 sq. ft. Floyd Ave. and Morris Sts.	1,500.00				1,500.00
Triangular Lot	24,589 sq. ft. Stuart Ave. and Meadow St.	6,125.00				6,125.00
Triangular Lot	12,750 sq. ft. Cary and Beech Sts.	2,550.00				2,550.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Triangular Lot	13,420 sq. ft. Hanover Ave. and Lombardy St.	$ 4,000.00				$ 4,000.00
Triangular Lot	10,322 sq. ft. Grove Ave. and Harrison St.	3,100.00				3,100.00
Triangular Lot	12,838 sq. ft. Belvidere, Canal and Madison Sts.	3,500.00				3,500.00
Triangular Lot	.164 Acre Westham and 33rd Sts.	200.00				200.00
Triangular Lot	.057 Acre Westham and 34th Sts.	75.00				75.00
Lot	North of Oakwood Ave. and adjoining Oakwood Cemetery	25,000.00				25,000.00
Lot	Between Webster St., Fendall Ave. and Calhoun St.	4,500.00				4,500.00
Gravel Lot	26 Acres Hopkins' Farm Tract, South of Maury Cemetery	18,000.00				18,000.00
Gravel Lot	South of McCarthy St., between Canepa and Briel Sts.	1,500.00				1,500.00
Gravel Lot	Henrico St.	1,200.00				1,200.00
Gravel Lot	South Richmond	3,000.00				3,000.00
Gravel Lot	Barton Heights	1,000.00				1,000.00
Gravel Lot	Bath Street	4,556.00				4,556.00
Gravel Lot	6.5 Acres North Side of Maury St., West of 32nd St.	3,250.00				3,250.00
Gravel Lot	90,720 sq. ft. East Side of Johnson St.	2,500.00				2,500.00
Gravel Lot	40,560 sq. ft. Hargrove St., West of 24th St.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Gravel Lot	14,054 sq. ft. 14th and Stockton Sts.	1,400.00				1,400.00
Gravel Lot	1,600 sq. ft. North Side of Hull St., near 20th St.	200.00				200.00
Gravel Lot	14,400 sq. ft. First and Stockton Sts.	250.00				250.00
Gravel Pit	6.986 Acres Intersection Richmond-Henrico Turnpike and Willow Road	12,000.00				12,000.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Sand Lot	340,000 sq. ft. Lester St., between Nicholson St. and Ash Sts.	$ 106,161.00				$ 106,161.00
Stable and Storage House	Summit Ave. and Clay St.	1,000.00	$ 3,500.00	$ 18,932.25	$ 965.00	24,397.25
Stable and Storage House	14th and Stockton Sts.	1,000.00	1,575.00			2,575.00
Stable and Storage House	15th and Marshall Sts.	4,000.00	13,800.00	5,465.00	5,782.00	29,047.00
Stable and Storage House	Fair Grounds		5,175.00	41,976.25	1,424.00	48,575.25
Bureau of Street Cleaning	15th and Marshall Sts.	6,000.00	29,900.00	11,782.50	245.82	47,928.32
Auto Shop	15th and Marshall Sts.		900.00	2,392.50	7,262.03	10,554.53
Incinerator	15th and Marshall Sts.	3,500.00	5,000.00	42.25	215.00	8,757.25
Dog Pound	15th and Marshall Sts.	4,000.00	2,800.00	611.00		7,411.00
Crematory	St. John and Orange St.	2,000.00	1,600.00	173.95	185.00	3,958.95
		$ 1,509,065.00	$ 425,300.00	$ 247,787.22	$ 17,681.62	$ 2,199,833.84
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES:						
Executive Office	City Hall			$ 4,459.62		$ 4,459.62
Bureau of Electrical Inspection	City Hall			1,143.00		1,143.00
				$ 5,602.62		$ 5,602.62
PUBLIC SCHOOLS:						
John Marshall High	800 E. Marshall St.	$ 350,000.00	$ 707,050.00	$ 97,200.00	$ 30,379.72	$ 1,184,629.72
Richmond Normal	Roseneath Road and Nansemond St.	64,000.00	461,570.53	24,008.82	3,009.58	552,588.93
George Wythe Jr. High	805 E. Marshall St.	200,000.00	369,115.00	18,210.00	300.00	587,625.00
Bainbridge Jr. High	Bainbridge St. and Cowardin Ave.	30,000.00	244,093.15	12,232.70	3,866.85	290,192.70
Binford Jr. High	Floyd and Allen Aves.	34,000.00	368,113.30	18,729.90	8,084.18	428,927.38
Bellevue Jr. High	24th and Grace Sts.	25,000.00	183,000.00	11,388.35	6,308.88	225,697.23
Northside Jr. High	Brookland Park Boulevard and Lamb Ave.	19,715.69	477,192.29	19,745.80	4,679.87	521,333.65
Bellevue Special	22nd and Broad Sts.	7,340.00	15,000.00	1,977.52	401.60	24,719.12
Robert Fulton	Northampton and Carlisle Sts.	6,000.00	132,000.00	12,401.09	3,105.21	153,506.30
Chimborazo	33rd and Marshall Sts.	8,250.00	87,824.50	6,433.50	1,043.18	103,551.18
Nathaniel Bacon	35th and N Sts.	13,200.00	62,000.00	2,117.00	1,226.69	78,543.69
Springfield	26th and Leigh Sts.	13,240.00	161,000.00	8,831.50	2,281.55	185,353.05

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Powhatan	11th and Bainbridge Sts.	$ 5,300.00	$ 27,500.00	$ 1,355.65	$ 2,156.36	$ 36,312.01
Maury	14th and Bainbridge Sts.	7,650.00	114,000.00	5,010.50	1,005.76	127,666.26
Franklin	31st and Midlothian Pike	12,500.00	87,000.00	3,181.85	1,357.44	104,039.29
Oak Grove	2200 Ingram Ave.	10,000.00	24,000.00	3,970.25	1,125.80	39,096.05
Patrick Henry	34th and Semmes Ave.	13,950.00	129,682.27	2,578.50	1,696.42	147,907.19
Helen Dickinson	21st and T Sts.	13,343.25	133,500.00	11,514.00	2,712.69	161,069.94
Jefferson	19th and Marshall Sts.	3,500.00	25,000.00	2,005.00	693.46	31,198.46
Ruffner	407 N. 12th St.	13,000.00	36,000.00	2,868.65	1,804.92	53,673.57
Madison	Madison and Cary Sts.	11,600.00	178,000.00	6,454.90	2,095.81	198,150.71
George Thorpe	Wickham and Greenwood Sts.	12,500.00	48,000.00	3,120.05	1,664.23	65,284.28
J. E. B. Stuart	3101 Fendall Ave.	24,000.00	130,682.28	5,556.20	1,605.50	161,843.98
Highland Park	2nd Ave., Corner Br'kland Park Boulevard	12,500.00	153,000.00	9,134.00	2,125.50	176,759.50
Ginter Park	Chamberlayne Ave. and Myrtle Place	27,000.00	128,000.00	9,169.50	2,611.93	166,781.43
Grace Arents	Pine and Edgewood Sts.	1,350.00	38,000.00	2,040.50	1,285.14	42,675.64
Elba	1000 W. Marshall St.	10,000.00	9,000.00	3,195.33	612.96	22,808.29
Stonewall Jackson	1520 W. Main St.	22,794.44	22,000.00	2,772.27	1,603.82	49,170.53
Randolph	Randolph and Grayland Sts.	10,200.00	36,800.00	2,314.00	1,048.07	50,362.07
William F. Fox	2300 Hanover Ave.	48,592.00	175,000.00	10,638.00	3,482.08	237,712.08
John B. Cary	Idlewood Ave. and Rowland St.	27,000.00	141,000.00	10,718.56	2,453.01	181,171.57
Robert E. Lee	Kensington and Belmont Aves.	42,290.00	216,000.00	9,085.50	2,048.87	269,424.37
Armstrong High	1st and Leigh Sts.	21,637.63	197,310.09	7,372.94	6,737.40	233,058.06
Booker Washington	1st and Leigh Sts.	28,000.00	88,500.00	4,738.65	1,844.90	123,083.55
Webster Davis	1222 Nicholson St.	4,620.00	56,000.00	1,231.96	800.46	62,652.42
George Mason	29th and O Sts.	8,325.00	59,500.00	1,622.70	1,890.95	71,338.65
Dunbar	17th and Maury Sts.	3,280.00	46,000.00	5,943.78	1,010.33	56,234.11
Buchanan	Buchanan and Cedar Sts.	3,000.00	54,000.00	6,472.00	1,772.25	65,244.25
Navy Hill	6th and Duval Sts.	7,480.00	12,000.00	1,472.05	1,300.82	22,252.87
Baker	St. Paul and Baker Sts.	6,960.00	35,000.00	7,503.10	1,897.92	51,361.02
Monroe	Leigh and St. Peter Sts.	3,400.00	8,400.00	1,747.50	847.94	14,395.44
Moore	1113 Moore St.	5,000.00	51,500.00	8,160.31	2,450.66	67,110.97
Valley View	410 Miller Ave.	4,100.00	1,300.00	270.00	115.00	5,785.00
Sydney	Winder, between Meadow St. and Allen Ave.	1,250.00	6,000.00	604.03	344.21	8,198.24
Providence Park	2nd St. and Lady Mile R'd.	6,000.00	1,000.00	406.80	373.34	7,780.14
Colored Special	408 E. Leigh St.			280.13	143.61	423.74

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Administrative Office	412 N. 8th St.			$ 10,659.20	$ 1,350.00	$ 12,009.20
Shop and Store Room	12th and Leigh Sts.	$ 15,000.00	$ 10,000.00	11,177.40	10,848.56	47,025.96
Manual Training and Vocal Education	Various Schools			19,105.00	3,005.00	22,110.00
Kindergartens	Various Schools			1,500.00	600.00	2,100.00
Domestic Science and Cafeterias	Various Schools			17,240.00		17,240.00
Sewing Drawing and Handwork	Various Schools			1,388.00	2,290.31	3,678.31
Athletics	Various Schools			500.00		500.00
Indian School	1222 Nicholson St.			147.82	50.25	198.07
Chamberlayne Ave. Lot	Chamberlayne Ave., between Brookland and Hammond	22,200.00				22,200.00
Grove Avenue Lots	Grove Ave. West of Nansemond	30,960.00				30,960.00
Highland Park Annex Lot	2 Blocks bounded by Walnut Ave., Ratcliffe Ave., Todd Ave. and Savanah Ave.	10,057.02				10,057.02
Laburnum Avenue Lot	Laburnum and Landale Aves.	15,074.17				15,074.17
West End High School Lot	Westmoreland and Nansemond Sts.	36,348.25				36,348.25
Lot	Between 37th and 39th and M and N Sts.	30,414.00				30,414.00
		$ 1,362,921.45	$ 5,746,633.41	$ 449,502.76	$ 139,550.99	$ 7,698,608.61
Total Unremunerative but Realizable		$ 4,872,959.76	$ 9,647,368.41	$ 1,501,258.15	$ 192,527.58	$16,214,113.90
UNREMUNERATIVE AND UNREALIZABLE:						
James River Free Bridge	Foot of Ninth St.		$ 125,000.00			$ 125,000.00
Mayo Bridge	Foot of 14th St.		600,000.00			600,000.00
Branch Bath No. 1 (Maintained by City)	1801 E. Broad St.	$ 4,500.00	30,000.00			34,500.00
Branch Bath No. 2 (Maintained by City)	709 W. Main St.	6,000.00	34,000.00			40,000.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Sewers			$10, 723, 092.00			$10, 723, 092.00
Streets		$ 9, 994, 440.00				9, 994, 440.00
Total Unremunerative and Unrealizable		$10, 004, 940.00	$11, 512, 092.00			$21, 517, 032.00
SUMMARY:						
Remunerative and Realizable		$ 603, 719.38	$ 1, 509, 508.40	$ 8, 489, 593.21	$ 177, 573.71	$10, 780, 394.70
Unremunerative but Realizable		4, 872, 959.76	9, 647, 368.41	1, 501, 258.15	192, 527.58	16, 214, 113.90
Total Realizable Property		$ 5, 476, 679.14	$11, 156, 876.81	$ 9, 990, 851.36	$ 370, 101.29	$26, 994, 508.60
Unremunerative and Unrealizable		10, 004, 940.00	11, 512, 092.00			21, 517, 032.00
Grand Totals of All Property		$15, 481, 619.14	$22, 668, 968.81	$ 9, 990, 851.36	$ 370, 101.29	$48, 511, 540.60

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

EXHIBIT 6

GENERAL FUND

	Detailed Receipts	Departmental Totals
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Excess Fees Refunded by State	$ 15,609.46	
Gasoline Tax Refunded by State	12,705.14	
Capitation Tax Refunded by State	21,158.28	
Election Fees	530.00	
Sale of City Code	31.00	
Interest on Bank Balances	27,159.68	
Interest on Cost of Improvements in River Hills Tract	117.56	
Accrued Interest on Bonds Sold	5,882.20	
Premium on Bonds Sold	20,611.50	
Returned Premiums on Bonds and Insurance Policies	439.45	
Sundry Refunds	106.32	
Interest on Delinquent Tax on Poles and Conduits (Settlement with Va. Electric and Power Co.)	17,290.68	
Sale of Old Books—Law Department	44.50	
Sale of Old Equipment	176.00	
		$ 121,861.77
RENTS:		
City Hall Offices	$ 810.00	
Miscellaneous Property	2,041.01	
Department of Public Safety	2,586.00	
Department of Public Works	725.00	
Department of Public Utilities	45.00	
		6,207.01
PUBLIC LIBRARY:		
Fines for Past Due Books	$ 3,030.00	
		3,030.00
JUVENILE COURT:		
Fines	$ 1,425.15	
Fees	1,449.27	
Sundry Refunds	80.00	
Sundry Charges	561.04	
Board of Wards at White and Colored Detention Homes	8,465.25	
		11,980.71
OTHER COURTS, FINES, FEES, ETC.:		
Police Court, Part I	$ 47,093.63	
Police Court, Part II	11,618.05	
Hustings Court, Part I	552.59	
Hustings Court, Part II	10,737.49	
Civil Justice Courts	20,450.25	
Sergeants' Fees, South Side	491.50	
		90,943.51
DOG AND GOAT FUND:		
Male Dogs	$ 3,722.18	
Female Dogs	2,673.18	
Spayed Dogs	177.54	
Kennels	571.52	
Duplicates	22.93	
Penalty	299.30	
Goats	22.00	
		7,488.65

	Detailed Receipts	Departmental Totals
PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS:		
Franchises	$ 204,526.94	
Poles	62,280.00	
Conduits	3,121.53	
Tolls	1,500.00	
Delinquent Poles	105,996.00	
Delinquent Conduits	6,652.23	
		$ 384,076.70
CURRENT LICENSES:		
Business	$ 639,454.38	
Wagons	6,821.23	
Automobiles—Private	96,660.21	
Automobiles—For Hire	2,787.25	
Automobiles—Dealers'	2,718.75	
Automobiles—Trucks	39,426.85	
Motorcycles	324.60	
Buggies and Hacks	43.75	
Renewals	273.00	
Penalty	1,938.66	
Transfer Fees	124.50	
		790,573.18
CURRENT TAXES:		
Real Estate	$ 5,468,811.34	
Personal	351,200.24	
Polls	39,148.00	
Pipe	10,793.23	
Signs	1,264.00	
Penalty	13,406.01	
		5,884,622.82
DELINQUENT TAXES:		
Real Estate	$ 239,837.01	
Personal	47,157.94	
Poll	15,102.00	
Pipe	437.48	
Signs	18.00	
Interest and Penalty	32,692.16	
Advertising	555.75	
		335,800.34
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:		
Bureau of Building Inspection	$ 133.33	
Fire Department	325.08	
Police Department	32.85	
Bureau of Weights and Measures	4,756.61	
Sundry Charges	30.80	
		5,278.67
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:		
First Market	$ 16,383.12	
Second Market	10,889.26	
Grace Arents Baths	483.01	
City Home	11,021.85	
Pine Camp	330.00	
Permits	930.00	
		40,037.24
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:		
Executive Office	$ 33.56	
Bureau of Surveys and Design	3,613.63	
Bureau of Street Repairs and Maintenance	395.82	
Bureau of Street Cleaning	1,057.69	
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges	188.00	
Bureau of James River Improvement	779.12	
Bureau of Parks and Playgrounds	1,482.00	
Oakwood Cemetery	8,009.90	
Riverview Cemetery	12,045.18	
Maury Cemetery	3,669.30	
Mount Olivet Cemetery	820.10	
Shockoe Hill Cemetery	120.50	
		32,214.80

	Detailed Receipts	Departmental Totals
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES:		
Gas Works	$ 1,683,006.97	
Water Works	608,768.58	
Meter Bureau	688.31	
Electric Plant	43,982.98	
Permits	99.00	
Sundry Receipts	1,778.90	$ 2,338,324.74
Total Revenue Receipts	$10,052,440.14	$10,052,440.14
NOTES PAYABLE:		
For Improved Street Paving	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00
Total General Fund Receipts	$10,302,440.14	$10,302,440.14

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS

Exhibit 7

For the Years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927

SOURCE OF REVENUE	Cash Receipts 1923	Cash Receipts 1924	Cash Receipts 1925	Cash Receipts 1926	Cash Receipts 1927
Miscellaneous	$ 105,213.68	$ 141,551.90	$ 193,760.09	$ 77,439.44	$ 121,861.77
Rents	4,048.41	7,148.51	8,131.65	5,672.01	6,207.01
Public Library	....	....	....	2,540.20	3,030.00
Juvenile Court	8,325.21	8,525.00	8,361.55	7,852.90	11,980.71
Other Courts, Fines, Fees, etc	108,325.01	94,118.43	91,854.59	88,667.75	90,943.51
Dog and Goat Fund	9,186.17	8,451.25	10,799.59	12,676.51	7,488.65
Public Service Corporations	215,597.42	234,596.98	250,371.46	244,156.38	384,076.70
Current Licenses	657,636.68	682,419.56	693,584.88	820,430.68	790,573.18
Current Taxes	4,418,079.37	4,653,407.04	4,840,599.74	5,551,436.84	5,884,622.82
Delinquent Taxes	160,654.98	213,895.79	217,094.75	271,211.18	335,800.34
Department of Public Safety	4,848.11	4,930.23	5,175.45	6,382.86	5,278.67
Department of Public Welfare	31,898.11	32,537.81	36,443.22	37,241.31	40,037.24
Department of Public Works	43,428.14	46,975.62	38,302.69	43,039.50	32,214.80
Department of Public Utilities	2,142,551.66	2,211,421.76	2,258,006.87	2,319,858.29	2,338,324.74
Total Revenue Receipts	$ 7,909,792.95	$ 8,339,979.88	$ 8,652,486.53	$ 9,488,605.85	$10,052,440.14
Notes Payable	583,843.51	....	....	300,000.00	250,000.00
Totals	$ 8,493,636.46	$ 8,339,979.88	$ 8,652,486.53	$ 9,788,605.85	$10,302,440.14

STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

EXHIBIT 8

GENERAL FUND

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
CITY DEBT:			
Bonded Debt—			
Interest	$1,484,408.00		
Redemption	1,003,939.35		
Fire Insurance Fund	4,000.00		
		$2,492,347.35	
Floating Debt—			
Interest on Temporary Loans	$ 52,854.06		
Payment of Note Negotiated for Redemption of Richmond Highway Improvement Corporation Certificates	36,077.82		
		88,931.88	
			$2,581,279.23
CITY COUNCIL:			
Salaries	$ 12,055.00		
Supplies	449.38		
General Operating Expense	4,380.29		
Contingent Fund	40.00		
Expense of Committee on Advertising and Enterprise	9,365.87		
League of Virginia Municipalities (Dues and Expenses)	750.00		
Expenses of Committee on Docks, Rivers and Harbors	3,000.00		
Expenses of Confederate Veterans to Tampa Reunion	500.00		
Entertainment Annual Congress Sons of American Revolution	1,000.00		
		$ 31,540.54	
			31,540.54
MAYOR:			
Salaries	$ 10,279.92		
Supplies	188.72		
General Operating Expense	563.81		
		$ $11,032.45	
			11,032.45
COURTS AND JURIES:			
Hustings Court, Part I—			
Salaries	$ 7,742.00		
Substitute Judge	104.00		
Pay of Attorneys for Defense of Prisoners	125.00		
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners	243.00		
Supplies	611.72		
General Operating Expense	420.98		
		$ 9,246.70	
Hustings Court, Part II—			
Salaries	$ 17,089.92		
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners	1,085.00		
Supplies	908.50		
Equipment	8.00		
General Operating Expense	963.94		
		20,055.36	

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Chancery Court—			
Salaries	$ 6,175.00		
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners	396.00		
Supplies	6,216.01		
General Operating Expense	46.10		
		$ 12,833.11	
Circuit Court—			
Salaries	$ 4,500.00		
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners	1,319.50		
Supplies	255.90		
Equipment	8.00		
General Operating Expense	136.00		
		6,219.40	
Civil Justice Courts, Parts I and II—			
Salaries	$ 22,359.84		
Substitute Justices	1,104.17		
Substitute Bailiff	50.00		
Supplies	1,703.25		
Equipment	56.19		
General Operating Expense	266.13		
		25,539.58	
Law and Equity Court—			
Salaries	$ 7,450.00		
Substitute Judges	321.80		
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners	2,195.50		
Supplies	631.72		
Equipment	91.13		
General Operating Expense	132.00		
		10,822.15	
Law and Equity Court, Part II—			
Salaries	$ 7,399.92		
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners	1,587.00		
Supplies	15.00		
General Operating Expense	133.80		
		9,135.72	
Police Court, Part I—			
Salaries	$ 13,226.65		
Supplies	100.45		
Equipment	83.03		
General Operating Expense	44.93		
		13,455.06	
Police Court, Part II—			
Salaries	$ 2,400.00		
Substitute Justice	20.19		
Supplies	270.50		
		2,690.69	
Commonwealth Attorneys—			
Salaries	$ 2,391.96		
Equipment	51.00		
General Operating Expense	109.23		
		2,552.19	
			$ 112,549.96
JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT AND DETENTION HOMES:			
Court—			
Salaries	$ 21,334.92		
Supplies	1,839.76		
Repairs	221.14		
Equipment	29.87		
Fixed Charges	129.79		
General Operating Expense	726.82		
		$ 24,282.30	

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Detention Home—			
Salaries	$ 3,019.84		
Supplies	6,149.03		
Repairs	128.37		
Equipment	34.80		
General Operating Expense	805.42		
		$ 10,137.46	
MISCELLANEOUS:			$ 34,419.76
City Coroners—			
Salaries	$ 5,599.92		
General Operating Expense	10.00		
		5,609.92	
Branch Public Baths—			
Branch Bath No. 1	$ 3,500.00		
Branch Bath No. 2	2,500.00		
		6,000.00	
Lunacy Commissions—			
Personal Services	$ 2,924.57		
		2,924.57	
City Jail—			
Salaries	$ 2,502.00		
Inspection	120.00		
Telephone	10.00		
		2,632.00	
Elections—			
Salary of Central Registrar	$ 2,700.00		
Pay of Electoral Board, Registrars, Judges, Clerks, etc.	3,710.00		
Printing Voting Lists and Ballots	9,751.84		
Stationery, etc.	292.22		
Ballot Boxes and Voting Booths	15.00		
City Treasurer for Certifying Voting List.	2,190.48		
Telephones	102.00		
Rent and Hauling	368.00		
Contingent Expenses	335.00		
		19,464.54	
Local Board Tax Equalization—			
Pay of Members and Clerk	$ 538.00		
Stationery, etc.	7.36		
		545.36	
Auditor—			
Salary	$ 3,775.00		
Supplies	78.94		
Equipment	79.65		
General Operating Expense	140.25		
		4,073.84	
Taxes Refunded—			
Refunds Authorized by Council and Local Board of Tax Equalization	$ 24,671.78		
		24,671.78	
Examiner of Records—			
Maintenance of Office	$ 750.00		
		750.00	
Clerk to Advisory Board—			
Salary	$ 100.00		
		100.00	
License Tins and Medals—			
Plates and Tags	$ 2,215.00		
		2,215.00	
Minor Claims—			
Settlement of Claims through Office of City Attorney	$ 1,888.68		
		1,888.68	

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Reporting and Docketing Cases—			
Expense	$ 1,353.73		
		$ 1,353.73	
Insurance—			
Premiums on Official Bonds and Depositories	$ 2,250.00		
		2,250.00	
Virginia Mechanics Institute—			
Expense and Pay Roll	$ 18,500.00		
		18,500.00	
Contributions and Gratuities—			
Donations to Charitable Organizations	$ 23,500.00		
		23,500.00	
Military—			
Appropriations to National Guard Companies	$ 3,410.00		
		3,410.00	
Superannuated Employees—			
Special Relief Granted Retired Employees	$ 31,368.31		
		31,368.31	
Collector of Delinquent Taxes—			
Salary of Collector	$ 3,600.00		
Commissions Paid Special Collectors	4,270.66		
Supplies	364.47		
Equipment	8.00		
General Operating Expense	868.63		
		9,111.76	
Commissioner of Revenue—			
Commissions	$ 33,811.14		
Supplies	268.42		
Equipment	1,698.90		
General Operating Expense	139.45		
		35,917.91	
Special Appropriations—			
Judgment—Property Damage in Favor of Mabel L. Taylor	$ 2,132.68		
Judgment—Property Damage in Favor of S. O. Taylor	1,095.68		
Judgment—Property Damage in Favor of Mary E. Harris	1,318.90		
To Reimburse Mount Calvary Baptist Church (Colored) for Expenses Laying Water Main in Orleans Street	96.00		
Paid A. D. Watson for Grading Damage	67.50		
Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh	57.65		
Paid J. E. Elmore for Property Damage	350.00		
Judgment—Property Damage in Favor of Virginia Bonded Warehouse	13,960.92		
To Reimburse Ellen Brown for Expense of Laying Water Main in Orleans Street	25.00		
		19,104.33	
			$ 215,391.73
PUBLIC LIBRARY:			
Salaries	$ 29,457.09		
Salaries (Arents Library)	2,110.00		
General Operation and Maintenance	9,019.15		
General Operation and Maintenance (Arents Library)	389.96		
Books and Periodicals	14,742.61		
Equipment	1,225.13		
		$ 56,943.94	
			56,943.94

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
DEPARTMENT OF LAW:			
Salaries	$ 23,387.35		
Supplies	2,595.07		
Repairs	392.25		
Equipment	296.94		
General Operating Expense	536.53		
		$ 27,208.14	
			$ 27,208.14
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE:			
Division of Accounts—			
Salaries	$ 27,610.60		
Vacation Allowances and Extra Help	732.83		
Supplies	3,306.14		
Repairs	133.13		
Equipment	278.16		
General Operating Expense	1,424.99		
		$ 33,485.85	
Division of Treasury—			
Salaries	$ 29,680.08		
Vacation Allowances and Extra Help	419.17		
Commissions for Collecting Taxes	73.67		
Supplies	1,056.92		
Repairs	11.15		
Equipment	43.50		
General Operating Expense	1,001.07		
Preparation and Delivery of Tax Bills	3,537.35		
		35,822.91	
Division of Gas and Water—			
Salaries	$ 59,934.54		
Vacation Allowances and Extra Help	250.00		
Commissions Paid to Gas and Water Substations	7,866.98		
Supplies	2,263.30		
Repairs	37.65		
Equipment	565.00		
General Operating Expense	1,770.60		
		72,688.07	
Division of Liens—			
Salaries	$ 6,142.50		
Vacation Allowances and Extra Help	987.50		
Supplies	10.90		
Equipment	4.25		
General Operating Expense	1,179.15		
		8,324.30	
Division of Licenses—			
Salaries	$ 7,215.00		
Supplies	737.67		
Equipment	109.63		
General Operating Expense	18.50		
		8,080.80	
Division of Special Assessments—			
Salaries	$ 1,942.50		
Supplies	75.55		
Equipment	18.50		
		2,036.55	
			$ 160,438.48
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:			
Executive Office—			
Salaries	$ 12,804.00		
Supplies	353.58		
Repairs	182.32		
Equipment	221.63		
General Operating Expense	269.67		
		13,831.20	

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Police Department—			
Salaries	$ 491,786.60		
Supplies	15,753.65		
Repairs	9,565.86		
Equipment	4,260.33		
General Operating Expense	4,298.01		
		$ 525,664.45	
Fire Department—			
Salaries	$ 542,068.60		
Supplies	8,629.39		
Repairs	10,296.33		
Equipment	10,835.65		
Fixed Charges	297.88		
General Operating Expense	1,880.54		
		574,008.39	
Bureau of Building Inspection—			
Salaries	$ 57,255.58		
Supplies	9,738.73		
Repairs	15,979.99		
Equipment	1,699.14		
Fixed Charges	20.00		
General Operating Expense	10,010.46		
		94,703.90	
Bureau of Weights and Measures—			
Salaries	$ 12,446.50		
Supplies	481.29		
Repairs	263.46		
Equipment	534.72		
Fixed Charges	128.00		
General Operating Expense	472.61		
		14,326.58	
Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph—			
Salaries	$ 26,867.50		
Materials	5,694.72		
Supplies	1,333.34		
Repairs	532.86		
Equipment	1,204.21		
Fixed Charges	10.00		
General Operating Expense	1,161.65		
		36,804.28	
Special Appropriations—			
Traffic Signals	$ 7,222.54		
Repairs and Purchase of Fire Apparatus	14,600.00		
		21,822.54	
			$1,281,161.34
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:			
Executive Office—			
Salaries	$ 13,111.50		
Supplies	1,264.41		
Repairs	191.84		
Equipment	323.72		
General Operating Expense	440.90		
		$ 15,332.37	
Health Bureau—			
Salaries	$ 87,152.33		
Supplies	9,401.53		
Repairs	1,335.67		
Equipment	571.46		
Fixed Charges	10,800.00		
General Operating Expense	6,375.34		
		115,636.33	

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance—			
Salaries	$ 6,373.30		
Supplies	1,300.35		
Repairs	295.04		
Equipment	1,908.94		
General Operating Expense	86,745.44		
		$ 96,623.07	
Bureau of Social Service—			
Salaries	$ 6,244.95		
Supplies	19,166.19		
Repairs	216.90		
Equipment	40.00		
General Operating Expense	305.86		
Aid to Indigent Widowed Mothers	9,235.00		
		35,208.90	
Pine Camp—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 30,367.51		
Special Services	36.30		
Materials	730.52		
Supplies	28,458.06		
Repairs	2,601.07		
Equipment	4,258.97		
General Operating Expense	5,321.56		
		71,773.99	
City Home—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 27,775.53		
Materials	2,231.00		
Supplies	35,140.99		
Repairs	4,617.00		
Equipment	2,277.79		
General Operating Expense	3,790.29		
		75,832.60	
Bureau of Markets—			
Salaries	$ 14,810.22		
Materials	7.71		
Supplies	302.41		
Repairs	1,911.28		
Equipment	238.99		
General Operating Expense	2,053.45		
		19,324.06	
Public Employment Bureau—			
Salaries	$ 6,480.00		
Supplies	487.36		
Repairs	165.22		
Equipment	59.78		
General Operating Expense	408.22		
		7,600.58	
Arents Baths—			
Salaries	$ 1,200.00		
Supplies	419.43		
Repairs	89.43		
Equipment	14.13		
General Operating Expense	314.31		
		2,037.30	
Plumbers Examining Board—			
Salaries	$ 100.00		
		100.00	
Special Appropriations—			
Improvements to City Home	$ 1,129.14		
Residence and Salorium, Pine Camp	8,201.38		
		9,330.52	
			$ 448,799.72

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:			
Executive Office—			
Salaries	$ 21,676.10		
Supplies	1,487.04		
Repairs	107.46		
Equipment	664.38		
Fixed Charges	14.25		
General Operating Expense	9,562.39		
		$ 33,511.62	
Bureau of Surveys and Design—			
Salaries	$ 40,172.51		
Supplies	3,365.44		
Repairs	247.81		
Equipment	1,687.78		
Fixed Charges	22.88		
General Operating Expense	466.38		
		45,962.80	
Bureau of City Planning and Zoning—			
Salaries	$ 7,975.29		
Supplies	774.96		
Repairs	57.08		
Equipment	736.30		
Fixed Charges	23.20		
General Operating Expense	238.50		
		9,805.33	
Bureau of Old City Maps—			
Salaries	$ 8,486.68		
Supplies	903.78		
Equipment	402.87		
General Operating Expense	177.94		
		9,971.27	
Bureau of Street Repairs and Maintenance—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 112,819.51		
Material	40,223.57		
Supplies	38,361.07		
Repairs	62,605.43		
Equipment	27,074.02		
Fixed Charges	577.06		
General Operating Expense	10,136.45		
Land and Structures	5.70		
		291,802.81	
Bureau of Street Cleaning—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 287,024.01		
Materials	131.22		
Supplies	18,357.53		
Repairs	4,751.55		
Equipment	23,515.37		
Fixed Charges	128.79		
General Operating Expense	9,239.19		
Land and Structures	1,161.87		
		344,309.53	
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 28,124.51		
Materials	8,780.98		
Supplies	577.36		
Repairs	13,302.41		
Equipment	1,144.13		
Fixed Charges	88.35		
General Operating Expense	243.29		
Land and Structures	230.00		
		52,491.03	

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Bureau of James River Improvement—			
Salaries	$ 12,004.04		
Materials	937.58		
Supplies	1,256.56		
Repairs	3,329.70		
Equipment	14.76		
Fixed Charges	8.49		
General Operating Expense	3,650.43		
Land and Structures	639.52		
		$ 21,841.08	
Bureau of Parks—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 84,262.54		
Materials	3,405.75		
Supplies	6,355.29		
Repairs	6,222.00		
Equipment	4,028.59		
Fixed Charges	38.12		
General Operating Expense	2,791.86		
Land and Structures	117.14		
		107,221.29	
Bureau of Cemeteries—Oakwood Cemetery—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 10,512.16		
Materials	368.35		
Supplies	653.15		
Repairs	372.69		
Equipment	366.05		
Fixed Charges	5.27		
General Operating Expense	67.74		
Land and Structures	288.78		
		12,634.19	
Riverview Cemetery—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 10,029.80		
Materials	384.95		
Supplies	310.70		
Repairs	1,024.40		
Equipment	132.45		
Fixed Charges	5.28		
General Operating Expense	48.89		
		11,936.47	
Maury and Mount Olivet Cemeteries—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 9,648.00		
Materials	1,194.89		
Supplies	1,292.53		
Repairs	1,506.24		
Equipment	531.09		
Fixed Charges	5.30		
General Operating Expense	545.94		
Land and Structures	50.21		
		14,774.20	
Shockoe Hill Cemetery—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 3,103.60		
Materials	11.90		
Supplies	82.57		
Repairs	203.76		
Equipment	9.05		
General Operating Expense	4.03		
		3,414.91	
Saint Johns Cemetery—			
Salaries	$ 1,320.00		
Supplies	4.45		
Repairs	497.84		
General Operating Expense	23.72		
		1,846.01	

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Perpetual Care of Cemetery Sections—			
Wages	$ 5,031.14		
Materials	22.43		
Supplies	823.96		
Repairs	75.00		
Equipment	312.03		
Fixed Charges	1.55		
General Operating Expense	5.00		
		$ 6,271.11	
Bureau of Play Grounds—			
Salaries	$ 12,970.32		
Materials	712.91		
Supplies	1,295.70		
Repairs	2,509.01		
Equipment	2,607.97		
Fixed Charges	7.61		
General Operating Expense	948.40		
		21,051.92	
Special Appropriations—			
Electric Light in Monroe Park House	$ 95.00		
Improved Street Paving	341,998.38		
Grading Streets	8,304.99		
Oiling Streets	65,000.00		
Street Signs	7,500.00		
Curbing and Guttering	38,637.56		
Repairs to Boulevard Bridge over R. F. & P. Ry. Tracks	12,000.00		
Repairs to Chamberlayne Ave. Bridge	4,400.00		
Repairs to Ninth Street Bridge	4,000.00		
Improvements in Cemeteries	2,000.00		
Purchase of New Trees	1,430.04		
Sidewalk and Alley Paving	5,000.00		
Grove Ave. Crest Corporation for Street Improvements	3,300.00		
Grading, Graveling, Curbing and Guttering Streets and Alleys	84,159.37		
Play Grounds Pay Roll	5,465.00		
Temporary Frame Stand, Maury Cemetery	50.00		
Park House and Comfort Station—Pollard Park	5,000.00		
Comfort Station—Maury Cemetery	2,500.00		
Carter Jones Park and Play Grounds, Wading Pool Seabrook Play Grounds	9,500.00		
Madison Play Ground	2,000.00		
Retaining Wall—Myrtle Lawn Protestant Children's Home	450.00		
Improvement Annexed Portion Oakwood Cemetery	9,000.00		
Certain Street Improvements to Woodrow and Lamb Avenues, Lewis, 24th, Edgewood and 30th Streets, etc.	27,806.64		
Lease of 300 Acres, Adjacent to Land for Park Purposes, near Seven Pines	1,200.00		
Lock Gates—City Dock	10,000.00		
Repairs to 9th Street Bridge	11,989.90		
Gravel Pit, Near Intersection Richmond-Henrico Pike and Willow Road	2,000.00		
		664,786.88	
			$1,653,632.45
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES:			
Executive Office—			
Salaries	$ 27,229.00		
Supplies	1,784.08		
Repairs	164.72		
Equipment	299.59		
General Operating Expense	3,565.84		
		$ 33,043.23	

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Gas Production—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 94,509.30		
Supplies	409,987.48		
Repairs	19,354.72		
General Operating Expense	1,412.11		
		$ 525,263.61	
Gas and Water Distribution—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 100,614.92		
Supplies	5,278.14		
Repairs	49,203.96		
Equipment	13,110.28		
General Operating Expense	1,059.74		
Land and Structures	54,940.60		
		224,207.64	
Gas and Water Services—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 47,261.06		
Supplies	2,269.13		
Repairs	885.62		
Equipment	489.00		
General Operating Expense	309.44		
		51,214.25	
Water Purification, Pumping and Storage—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 50,167.69		
Supplies	45,415.53		
Repairs	6,942.16		
Equipment	579.00		
General Operating Expense	565.82		
Land and Structures	2,000.00		
		105,670.20	
Electric Plant—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 86,363.84		
Supplies	22,719.28		
Repairs	58,331.54		
Equipment	3,997.68		
General Operating Expense	995.08		
Land and Structures	7,503.00		
		179,910.42	
Bureau of Electrical Inspection—			
Salaries	$ 6,900.00		
Supplies	1,217.42		
Repairs	265.56		
Equipment	479.00		
General Operating Expense	81.15		
		8,943.13	
Bureau of Meters—			
Salaries and Wages	$ 55,854.03		
Supplies	2,813.53		
Repairs	19,730.55		
Equipment	6,618.80		
General Operating Expense	2,978.11		
		87,995.02	
Special Appropriations—			
Pipe Work on Account Street Improvements	$ 22,000.00		
Gas Works Improvements	25,000.00		
Lights—Marshall, 4th to 7th; and 6th, Broad to Clay	6,000.00		
Lights—Franklin, 17th to 19th; and 17th and 18th Sts., bet. Main and Grace	8,000.00		
Conduits for Electric Lines	7,500.00		

	Detailed Disbursements	Bureau Totals	Departmental Totals
Special Appropriations—Continued			
General Street Lighting	$ 28,743.25		
Franklin Street Lights	5,826.64		
Storage Yard	8,500.00		
		$ 111,569.89	
			$1,327,817.39
Total General Fund Cash Disbursements for Governmental Purposes	$7,942,215.13	$7,942,215.13	$7,942,215.13
NOTES PAYABLE:			
Payment of Loan Negotiated to Meet 1926 Deficit	$ 300,000.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 300,000.00
	$8,242,215.13	$8,242,215.13	$8,242,215.13

EXHIBIT 9

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

	Appropriations	DISBURSEMENTS				Balance
		Payroll	Expense	Outlay	Total	
City Debt	$2,578,425.17		$2,581,279.23		$2,581,279.23	$ *2,854.06
City Council	32,484.76	$ 12,055.00	19,485.54		31,540.54	944.22
Mayor	11,450.00	10,279.92	752.53		11,032.45	417.55
Courts and Juries	110,169.00	92,460.45	19,792.16	$ 297.35	112,549.96	*2,380.96
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	34,955.00	24,354.76	10,000.33	64.67	34,419.76	535.24
Miscellaneous	216,183.68	53,355.23	160,128.95	1,907.55	215,391.73	791.95
Public Library	56,944.00	31,567.09	24,151.72	1,225.13	56,943.94	.06
Department of Law	27,375.00	23,387.35	3,523.85	296.94	27,208.14	166.86
Department of Finance	160,440.00	142,855.37	16,564.07	1,019.04	160,438.48	1.52
Department of Public Safety	1,294,253.00	1,143,228.78	97,354.34	40,578.22	1,281,161.34	13,091.66
Department of Public Welfare	456,019.78	193,651.64	237,252.92	17,895.16	448,799.72	7,220.06
Department of Public Works	†1,710,933.43	655,160.21	373,514.99	624,957.25	1,653,632.45	57,300.98
Department of Public Utilities	1,364,027.88	468,899.84	657,330.71	201,586.84	1,327,817.39	36,210.49
Totals	$8,053,660.70	$2,851,255.64	$4,201,131.34	$ 889,828.15	$7,942,215.13	$ 111,445.57
Notes Payable (Payment of Loan Negotiated to Meet 1926 Deficit			300,000.00		300,000.00	
			$4,501,131.34		$8,242,215.13	

*Overdraft.

†Includes $250,000 Borrowed for Improved Street Paving.

Exhibit 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS

For the Fiscal Years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF	Cash Disbursements 1923	Cash Disbursements 1924	Cash Disbursements 1925	Cash Disbursements 1926	Cash Disbursements 1927
City Debt	$ 2, 110, 700.36	$ 2, 306, 987.10	$ 2, 454, 715.03	$ 2, 665, 068.01	$ 2, 581, 279.23
City Council and Council Committees	20, 373.64	20, 755.78	33, 988.18	29, 967.77	31, 540.54
Mayor	11, 229.66	11, 938.14	11, 140.03	11, 213.36	11, 032.45
Courts and Juries	78, 379.39	87, 361.74	99, 839.31	105, 183.12	112, 549.96
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	28, 830.67	34, 092.00	32, 854.30	44, 690.54	34, 419.76
Miscellaneous	166, 037.78	173, 263.87	166, 293.26	204, 461.54	215, 391.73
Public Library		19, 003.57	36, 906.65	50, 153.04	56, 943.94
Department of Law	26, 757.44	25, 795.86	32, 044.13	26, 778.46	27, 208.14
Department of Finance	164, 640.08	169, 565.53	185, 998.87	151, 858.01	160, 438.48
Department of Public Safety	1, 178, 753.83	1, 239, 206.76	1, 212, 623.59	1, 274, 780.18	1, 281, 161.34
Department of Public Welfare	422, 070.43	449, 248.43	420, 439.95	443, 742.53	448, 799.72
Department of Public Works	1, 015, 687.43	1, 188, 555.57	1, 120, 519.79	1, 647, 636.62	1, 653, 632.45
Department of Public Utilities	1, 225, 594.27	1, 195, 934.11	1, 199, 537.90	1, 282, 196.23	1, 327, 817.39
Total Disbursed Against Appropriations	$ 6, 449, 054.98	$ 6, 921, 708.46	$ 7, 006, 900.99	$ 7, 937, 729.41	$ 7, 942, 215.13
Notes Payable	582, 152.13	882, 796.59			300, 000.00
Totals General Fund Disbursements	$ 7, 031, 207.11	$ 7, 804, 505.05	$ 7, 006, 900.99	$ 7, 937, 729.41	$ 8, 242, 215.13

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

EXHIBIT II

GENERAL FUND

Cash Balance, February 1, 1927	$ 166,307.18			
Less—				
Amount Reserved and Transferred to Special Funds—Sidewalk and Alley Paving Account	1,554.77	$ 164,752.41		
Add—				
Cash Receipts	$10,052,440.14			
Notes Payable (for Improved Street Paving)	250,000.00	10,302,440.14		
			$10,467,192.55	
Deduct—				
City School Board Funds			1,945,308.10	
				$ 8,521,884.45
Deduct—				
Cash Disbursements (for General Purposes)			$ 7,942,215.13	
Notes Payable (Payment of Loan Negotiated to Meet 1926 Deficit)			300,000.00	
				8,242,215.13
General Fund Cash Balance, January 31, 1928				$ 279,669.32

Exhibit 12

STATEMENT

of the Condition of the Special Funds at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

FUNDS	Balance February 1, 1927	Receipts February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928	Totals	Disbursements February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928	Balance January 31, 1928
Deposits to Secure Payment of Gas Bills	$ 87,010.33	$ 24,065.00	$ 111,075.33	$ 19,611.93	$ 91,463.40
Deposits to Secure Payment of Water Bills	1,180.00	701.00	1,881.00	795.00	1,086.00
Special Fire Alarm	2,078.34	554.75	2,633.09	461.65	2,171.44
A. B. Goodman Fund	1,237.50		1,237.50		1,237.50
Virginia State Fair Association	6,510.28		6,510.28		6,510.28
Schoenberger Fund (Pine Camp)	390.75		390.75		390.75
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia	200.00		200.00		200.00
Chamberlayne Avenue Property Rent Account	2,265.94		2,265.94		2,265.94
Richmond Public Library (Alex. Waddell Donation for Books)	24.84		24.84		24.84
Special Agreement with E. H. Armentrout for Street Improvements (Ordinance May 14, 1926)	976.48	277.25	1,253.73	1,253.73	
Special Agreement with Geo. E. Wise for Street Improvements (Ordinance June 18, 1926)	11,361.00		11,361.00	10,994.61	366.39
Sidewalk and Alley Paving Account	*1,554.77	24,064.65	25,619.42	15,276.02	10,343.40
Unclaimed Checks		146.40	146.40		146.40
Interest		935.13	935.13	156.86	778.27
Totals	$ 114,790.23	$ 50,744.18	$ 165,534.41	$ 48,549.80	$ 116,984.61

*Transferred from General Fund, February 1, 1927.

EXHIBIT 13

STATEMENT

of the Condition of the City School Board Funds at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

SOURCE OF REVENUE	Balance February 1, 1927	Receipts February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928	Total	Disbursements February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928	Balance January 31, 1928
Balance Due February 1, 1927	$ 201,739.13		$ 201,739.13		
Allocated by Ordinance for the Public Schools of the City of Richmond—					
75 Cents on each $100.00 of Taxable Real and Personal Tangible Property:					
On Real Estate for Years 1921 to 1926, Inclusive		$ 79,084.67			
On Real Estate for Year 1927		1,685,378.60			
On Tangible Personal Property for Years 1921 to 1926, Inclusive		16,501.18			
On Tangible Personal Property for Year 1927		110,093.65			
Collections from Head Tax for Years 1921 to 1926, Inclusive		15,102.00			
Collections from Head Tax for Year 1927		39,148.00	1,945,308.10		
Disbursed During the Fiscal Year 1927—					
On Account of Payroll				$1,529,221.73	
On Account of Expense				365,701.79	
Balance January 31, 1928					$ 252,123.71
Totals	$ 201,739.13	$1,945,308.10	$2,147,047.23	$1,894,923.52	$ 252,123.71

Exhibit 14

STATEMENT

of the Condition of the Bond Funds at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

ACCOUNT	Balances Forwarded Feb. 1, 1927	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds and Notes Payable	TRANSFERS Authorized by Council		Total Funds Available	Warrants Issued	Unexpended Balances
			Add	Deduct			
GENERAL IMPROVEMENT BOND FUNDS:							
Grading Streets between Taylor and Tazewell Streets, South of Wickham Street..........	$ 2,027.59				$ 2,027.59	$ 2,027.59	
Improvements to Streets and Alleys in Blocks 7, 8, 9 and 10 of M. C. Patterson Plan....	6,198.87			$ 6,198.87			
Improved Street Paving....................			$ 6,198.87		6,198.87	6,198.87	
Acquisition of Taylor Springs Property for Park and Playground Purposes...........	902.50				902.50	300.00	$ 602.50
Improvements to City Hall and City Hall Annex................................	7.01				7.01		7.01
Paving Meadowbridge Road................	2,984.36				2,984.36	2,984.36	
Grading, Curbing and Guttering Streets on Fulton Hill through Property of Nannie B. Lamb and F. H. Garber.................	4,187.22				4,187.22	4,187.22	
Opening, Widening and Grading Streets.....	11,928.52	$ 67,943.30			79,871.82	25,486.03	54,385.79
Installation of Gas and Water Mains and Ornamental Street Lights on Broad Street....	6,856.71				6,856.71	6,856.71	
Sewers in Sherwood Park..................	19,965.25				19,965.25	19,965.25	
Improvements through Property of Acme Land Corporation.........................	23,680.30				23,680.30	23,680.30	
Sewers in Garrison, New Kent and Canepa Streets.................................	636.50				636.50	636.50	
Sewers in Grace Street, between First and Second Streets.........................	1,442.14				1,442.14	1,442.14	
Acquisition and Improvement of Land near Seven Pines for Park Purposes (Air Port)..		30,000.00			30,000.00	30,000.00	
Depression of Belt Line Railroad Tracks and Overhead Crossings at Broad Street, Grove, Patterson and Monument Avenues........		326,926.89			326,926.89	326,926.89	
Acquisition of Land to Widen Broad Street between Sheppard Street and Corporation Line..................................		94,000.00			94,000.00	94,000.00	

ACCOUNT	Balances Forwarded Feb. 1, 1927	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds and Notes Payable	TRANSFERS Authorized by Council		Total Funds Available	Warrants Issued	Unexpended Balances
			Add	Deduct			
Sewers Generally		$ 300,000.00			$ 300,000.00	$ 271,643.72	$ 28,356.28
Improved Roadbed paving on Cary Street between Ninth and Twelfth Streets		15,000.00			15,000.00	15,000.00	
Underground Construction on Cary Street between Ninth and Twelfth Streets		5,000.00			5,000.00	5,000.00	
Improved Roadbed Paving on Cary Street between 23rd and 26th Streets, on 24th, 25th and 26th Streets between Main and Cary Streets and on 28th Street between Main and Dock Streets		10,000.00			10,000.00	3,751.70	6,248.30
Installation of Steel Lock Gates at City Dock		13,000.00			13,000.00	13,000.00	
Construction of Comfort Station and Tool House in Riverview Cemetery		5,000.00			5,000.00	235.75	4,764.25
Improved Water Terminal Facilities		100,000.00			100,000.00	24,707.41	75,292.59
Rehabilitation of Incinerator Building and Installation of New Incinerator		65,000.00			65,000.00	2,238.48	62,761.52
Curbing, Guttering and Roadbed Improvements on Belmont Avenue and Nelson Street between Cary and Granite Streets		10,000.00			10,000.00	7,419.43	2,580.57
Improved Roadbed Paving on 37th Street between Orleans and Louisiana Streets and on Orleans Street between 37th Street and Williamsburg Avenue		4,200.00			4,200.00	2,379.80	1,820.20
Widening, Curbing, Guttering and Improving Roadbed Paving on Williamsburg Avenue between Hatcher Street and Northampton Avenue		5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00
	$ 80,816.97	$1,051,070.19	$ 6,198.87	$ 6,198.87	$1,131,887.16	$ 890,068.15	$ 241,819.01
SHOCKOE CREEK SEWER BOND FUNDS:							
Improvements to Shockoe Creek Sewer System	$ 43,594.63	$ 50,000.00			$ 93,594.63	$ 93,594.63	
SEWER BOND FUNDS:							
Construction of Sewers Generally	$ 10,572.05				$ 10,572.05	$ 10,572.05	

ACCOUNT	Balances Forwarded Feb. 1, 1927	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds and Notes Payable	TRANSFERS Authorized by Council		Total Funds Available	Warrants Issued	Unexpended Balances
			Add	Deduct			
GAS WORKS BOND FUNDS:							
Extension and Rehabilitation of Gas Works and Distribution System	$ 25, 180.89	$ 150, 000.00		$ 16, 000.00	$ 159, 180.89	$ 133, 187.49	$ 25, 993.40
Electric Conduits in West Cary Street			$ 16, 000.00		16, 000.00	5, 682.26	10, 317.74
	$ 25, 180.89	$ 150, 000.00	$ 16, 000.00	$ 16, 000.00	$ 175, 180.89	$ 138, 869.75	$ 36, 311.14
WATER WORKS BOND FUNDS:							
Extension and Rehabilitation of Water Works and Distribution System	$ 43, 278.38	$ 75, 000.00			$ 118, 278.38	$ 108, 668.70	$ 9, 609.68
PUBLIC LIBRARY BOND FUNDS:							
Purchase and Equipment of City Library	$ 215.72	$ 65, 000.00		$ 65, 000.00	$ 215.72		$ 215.72
Improved Street Paving			$ 65, 000.00		65, 000.00	$ 57, 769.22	7, 230.78
	$ 215.72	$ 65, 000.00	$ 65, 000.00	$ 65, 000.00	$ 65, 215.72	$ 57, 769.22	$ 7, 446.50
NOTES PAYABLE:							
Funds Borrowed in 1926 in Anticipation of Bonds Issued in 1927		$1,106,129.81			$1,106,129.81	$1,106,129.81	
Totals	$ 203, 658.64	$2,497,200.00	$ 87, 198.87	$ 87, 198.87	$2,700,858.64	$2,405,672.31	$ 295, 186.33

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES OF ALL FUNDS

at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

Exhibit 15

CASH BALANCES:		
General Funds	$ 279,669.32	
Special Funds	116,984.61	
City School Board Funds	252,123.71	
General Improvement Bond Funds	241,819.01	
Gas Works Bond Funds	36,311.14	
Water Works Bond Funds	9,609.68	
Public Library Bond Funds	7,446.50	
Cash Balance January 31, 1928		$ 943,963.97
DEPOSITORIES:		
American National Bank	$ 105,136.14	
Broadway National Bank	5,363.89	
Bank of Commerce and Trusts	18,782.09	
Central National Bank	15,733.07	
First and Merchants National Bank	34,916.33	
Liberty Bank and Trust Company	4,716.23	
Mechanics and Merchants Bank	44,313.05	
Morris Plan Bank	3,903.97	
Richmond Trust Company	121,566.72	
Saint Luke Bank and Trust Company	2,657.53	
South Richmond Bank	1,593.24	
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	559,927.19	
Union Bank and Federal Trust Company	10,121.64	
West End Bank	15,232.88	
		$ 943,963.97

EXHIBIT 16

SUMMARY OF BOND ISSUES

For the Fiscal Years 1919 to 1927, Inclusive

BOND ISSUES		Totals 1919 to 1926 Inclusive	1927	Totals 1919 to 1927 Inclusive	Balance January 31, 1928
Street and Park Road Improvement Bonds	Proceeds	$ 2, 374, 235.00		$ 2, 374, 235.00	
	Disbursements	2, 374, 235.00		2, 374, 235.00	
Certificates of Indebtedness for the Payment of Temporary Loans Outstanding at the Close of the Fiscal Year 1919	Proceeds	869, 850.00		869, 850.00	
	Disbursements	*869, 850.00		869, 850.00	
General Improvement Bonds	Proceeds	3, 493, 476.92	$ 1, 051, 070.19	4, 544, 547.11	
	Disbursements	3, 412, 659.95	890, 068.15	4, 302, 728.10	$ 241, 819.01
Pine Camp Bonds	Proceeds	119, 750.00		119, 750.00	
	Disbursements	119, 750.00		119, 750.00	
Sewer Bonds	Proceeds	3, 397, 419.19		3, 397, 419.19	
	Disbursements	3, 386, 847.14	10, 572.05	3, 397, 419.19	
Shockoe Creek Sewer System Bonds	Proceeds	3, 292, 253.05	50, 000.00	3, 342, 253.05	
	Disbursements	3, 248, 658.42	93, 594.63	3, 342, 253.05	
Shockoe Creek Special Bonds (Damage Claims)	Proceeds	900, 000.00		900, 000.00	
	Disbursements	*900, 000.00		900, 000.00	
School Bonds	Proceeds	2, 424, 930.00		2, 424, 930.00	
	Disbursements	2, 424, 930.00		2, 424, 930.00	
Gas Works Bonds	Proceeds	2, 374, 426.03	150, 000.00	2, 524, 426.03	
	Disbursements	2, 349, 245.14	138, 869.75	2, 488, 114.89	36, 311.14
Water Works Bonds	Proceeds	2, 506, 610.83	75, 000.00	2, 581, 610.83	
	Disbursements	2, 463, 332.45	108, 668.70	2, 572, 001.15	9, 609.68
Library Bonds	Proceeds	59, 000.00	65, 000.00	124, 000.00	
	Disbursements	58, 784.28	57, 769.22	116, 553.50	7, 446.50
Totals	Proceeds	$21, 811, 951.02	$ 1, 391, 070.19	$23, 203, 021.21	
	Disbursements	21, 608, 292.38	1, 299, 542.50	22, 907, 834.88	$ 295, 186.33

*Disbursed through General Fund.

STATEMENT OF BONDS

EXHIBIT 17

Showing Amounts Authorized, Issued and not Issued, Subsequent to January 31, 1919

BONDS	AUTHORIZED		Issued	Not Issued
	Date	Amount		
Street and Park Road Improvement Bonds	July 17, 1919	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 2,500,000.00	
Serial Certificate of Indebtedness	May 14, 1920	900,000.00	900,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O")	May 14, 1920	600,000.00	600,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O-1")	December 15, 1922	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Gas Works Bonds	February 17, 1920	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
Gas Works Bonds	October 4, 1923	750,000.00	*750,000.00	
School Bonds	December 17, 1920	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	
School Bonds	December 22, 1925	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	
School Bonds	September 21, 1927	775,000.00	*375,000.00	$ 400,000.00
Sewer Bonds	September 19, 1921	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	
Water Bonds	January 13, 1922	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	
Water Bonds	October 4, 1923	750,000.00	750,000.00	
Water Bonds	December 22, 1925	155,000.00	155,000.00	
Water Bonds	June 18, 1926	200,000.00	200,000.00	
Pine Camp Bonds	December 16, 1921	75,000.00	75,000.00	
Public Library Bonds	November 16, 1922	200,000.00	124,000.00	76,000.00
Shockoe Creek Sewer System Bonds	August 17, 1923	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O-2")	May 18, 1923	500,000.00	500,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O-3")	December 13, 1923	575,000.00	575,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O-4")	June 13, 1924	500,000.00	500,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O-5")	December 16, 1924	250,000.00	250,000.00	
Shockoe Creek Special Bonds	January 17, 1925	900,000.00	900,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O-6")	December 22, 1925	483,000.00	483,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O-7")	May 12, 1927	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds (Series "O-8')	January 13, 1928	300,000.00	*300,000.00	
		$24,613,000.00	$24,137,000.00	$ 476,000.00

*Bonds Dated January 1, 1927—Sold February 2, 1928, viz.:

Gas Works	$ 150,000.00
Schools	375,000.00
General Improvements	300,000.00
Total	$ 825,000.00

PER CAPITA COST OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Classified According to General Function or Purpose

EXHIBIT 18

GROUPING OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS ACCORDING TO GENERAL FUNCTION OF PURPOSE	Disbursements Group Totals	Per Centum of Each Group Totals	Per Capita Cost Based on Estimated Population of 193,104
Interest on the Bonded Debt	$1,484,408.00	$ 15.09	$ 7.69
Redemption of the Bonded Debt	1,003,939.35	10.21	5.20
Fire Insurance Fund	4,000.00	00.04	.02
Totals for the Bonded Debt	$2,492,347.35	$ 25.34	$ 12.91
Administration	$ 171,020.67	$ 01.74	$ .88
Legislation	31,540.54	00.32	.17
Judicial	146,969.72	01.49	.76
Other General Government	79,561.97	00.81	.41
Totals for General Government	$ 429,092.90	$ 04.36	$ 2.22
Protection to Persons and Property	$1,301,421.04	$ 13.23	$ 6.74
Conservation of Health	130,968.70	01.33	.68
Sanitation and Promotion of Cleanliness	408,346.83	04.15	2.11
Highways	1,038,630.32	10.56	5.38
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	312,269.08	03.18	1.61
Recreation	150,238.21	01.53	.78
Public Service Enterprises	1,540,073.80	15.65	7.98
Interest	88,931.88	00.90	.46
Miscellaneous	49,895.02	00.51	.26
Totals for General Government	$5,020,774.88	$ 51.04	$ 26.00
Education	$1,894,923.52	$ 19.26	$ 9.81
Total Per Capita Cost of City Government	$9,837,138.65	$ 100.00	$ 50.94

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PER CAPITA COST OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

EXHIBIT 19 *For the Years 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927*

FUNCTION OR PURPOSE	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Interest on Bonded Debt	$ 4.44	$ 4.60	$ 5.11	$ 5.72	$ 6.41	$ 6.95	$ 7.16	$ 7.87	$ 7.69
Redemption of Bonded Debt	2.57	2.50	3.99	4.35	5.14	5.50	5.68	5.63	5.20
Fire Insurance Fund	.03	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Administration	1.01	1.03	1.08	1.12	.79	.86	.90	.85	.88
Legislation	.10	.10	.10	.12	.11	.11	.18	.19	.17
Judicial	.38	.38	.38	.41	.43	.47	.53	.68	.76
Other General Government	.31	.32	.27	.28	.26	.33	.36	.65	.41
Protection to Persons and Property	5.63	5.81	6.09	6.44	6.55	6.72	6.49	6.98	6.74
Conservation of Health	.56	.71	.52	.54	.69	.77	.73	.71	.68
Sanitation or Promotion of Cleanliness	2.48	2.61	2.69	2.56	1.74	1.78	1.84	2.06	2.11
Highways	1.89	1.67	2.32	2.33	3.04	3.41	3.17	5.27	5.38
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	1.12	1.13	1.45	1.50	1.82	1.82	1.74	1.56	1.61
Recreation	.65	.63	.64	.73	.59	.76	.74	.76	.78
Public Service Enterprises	7.11	8.22	8.10	6.55	7.39	7.47	7.39	7.61	7.98
Interest	.66	.33	.21	.14	.13	.14	.22	.47	.46
Miscellaneous	.17	.16	.14	.18	.24	.30	.17	.37	.26
Education	6.91	6.73	7.46	7.40	8.65	8.07	8.71	9.54	9.81
Temporary Loans		1.30							
Refund of Bank Stock Tax				.37					
	$36.02	$38.24	$40.57	$40.76	$44.00	$45.48	$46.03	$51.22	$50.94

Exhibit 20

STATEMENT OF FLOATING DEBT

January 31, 1928

Resolution or Ordinance Approved	PURPOSE OF LOAN	How to be Liquidated	Amount Borrowed	When Due	Where Payable
Aug. 31, 1926....	Redemption of Richmond Highway Improvement Corporation Certificates..................	1928 Budget..........	$ 36,000.00	Sept. 22, 1928...	Central National Bank
May 12, 1927....	Improved Street Paving........	1928 and 1929 Budgets.	250,000.00	Aug. 31, 1928...	Central National Bank
June 16, 1927....	Improved Water Terminal Facilities.........................	Bond Issue...........	100,000.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.
June 16, 1927....	Rehabilitation of Incinerator Building and Installation of New Incinerator.............	Bond Issue...........	65,000.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.
June 16, 1927....	Curbing, Guttering and Roadbed Improvements on Belmont Avenue and Nelson Street, between Cary and Granite Sts...	Bond Issue...........	10,000.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.
June 16, 1927....	Improved Roadbed Paving on 37th Street, between Orleans and Louisiana Streets and on Orleans Street, between 37th Street and Williamsburg Avenue........................	Bond Issue...........	4,200.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.
July 15, 1927.....	Construction of Comfort Station and Tool House in Riverview Cemetery..................	Bond Issue...........	5,000.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.
Sept. 21, 1927....	Improved Roadbed, Paving and Underground Construction on Cary Street, between 9th and 12th Streets.................	Bond Issue...........	20,000.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.
Sept. 21, 1927....	Improved Roadbed Paving on Cary Street, between 23rd and 26th Streets; and on 24th, 25th and 26th Streets, between Main and Cary Streets; and on 28th Street, between Main and Dock Streets.....................	Bond Issue...........	10,000.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.
Oct. 17, 1927.....	Installation of Steel Lock Gates at City Dock...............	Bond Issue...........	13,000.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.

Resolution or Ordinance Approved	PURPOSE OF LOAN	How to be Liquidated	Amount Borrowed	When Due	Where Payable
Nov. 21, 1927....	Widening, Curbing, Guttering and Improving Roadbed Paving on Williamsburg Avenue, between Hatcher Street and Northampton Avenue.................	Bond Issue............	5,000.00	Feb. 23, 1928....	State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.
	Total Floating Debt.........	....	$ 518,200.00		

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND MAYOR'S BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Exhibit 21

For the Fiscal Year 1928

ESTIMATED REVENUE

SOURCE		Estimate
Miscellaneous	$ 73,500.00	
Rents	3,650.00	
Public Library	2,500.00	
Juvenile Court	8,000.00	
Other Courts—Fines, Fees, etc	76,000.00	
Dog Fund	11,500.00	
Public Service Corporations	244,250.00	
Current Licenses	725,000.00	
Current Taxes	5,975,000.00	
Delinquent Taxes	300,000.00	
Department of Public Safety	4,600.00	
Department of Public Welfare	36,000.00	
Department of Public Works	30,000.00	
Department of Public Utilities	2,335,000.00	
Total Estimated Revenue for 1928		$ 9,825,000.00
Cash Balance January 31, 1928		279,669.32
Total Funds Available for Appropriation		$10,104,669.32
Allocated as Follows:		
City Debt	$ 2,921,428.60	
Schools	1,970,000.00	
Budget Purposes	4,603,996.39	
Special Appropriations	362,565.76	
Total Appropriations	$ 9,857,990.75	
Balance Unappropriated—		
Charter Reserve	246,678.57	
		$10,104,669.32

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

PURPOSE	Appropriation	Total
City Debt—		
Interest on Temporary Loan	$ 50,000.00	
Note Due September 22, 1928, for Redemption of Richmond Highway Improvement Corporation Certificates	36,000.00	
Note Due August 31, 1928, for Improved Street Paving	125,000.00	
Interest on Bonded Debt	1,643,051.75	
Redemption on Bonded Debt	1,063,376.85	
Fire Insurance Fund	4,000.00	
		$ 2,921,428.60
Public Schools—		
Payroll	$ 1,623,318.00	
Expense	346,682.00	
		1,970,000.00
City Council—		
Payroll	$ 12,330.00	
Expense	14,297.00	
		26,627.00
Mayor—		
Payroll	$ 10,280.00	
Expense	1,170.00	
		11,450.00
Courts—		
Payroll	$ 94,714.00	
Expense	24,750.00	
		119,464.00
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court—		
Payroll	$ 28,240.00	
Expense	10,620.00	
		38,860.00

	Appropriation	Total
Miscellaneous—		
Payroll	$ 55,856.00	
Expense	121,294.00	
		$ 177,150.00
Public Library—		
Payroll	$ 33,124.00	
Expense	24,500.00	
		57,624.00
Department of Law—		
Payroll	$ 24,360.00	
Expense	3,525.00	
		27,885.00
Department of Finance—		
Payroll	$ 141,840.00	
Expense	32,300.00	
		174,140.00
Department of Public Safety—		
Payroll	$ 1,156,998.00	
Expense	119,125.00	
Special Appropriations	14,000.00	
		1,290,123.00
Department of Public Welfare—		
Payroll	$ 198,416.80	
Expense	254,468.51	
Special Appropriations	11,288.62	
		464,173.93
Department of Public Works—		
Payroll	$ 669,104.15	
Expense	333,741.64	
Special Appropriations	245,748.36	
		1,248,594.15
Department of Public Utilities—		
Payroll	$ 475,813.29	
Expense	763,129.00	
Special Appropriations	91,528.78	
		1,330,471.07
Total Budget Appropriations		$ 9,857,990.75
Balance Unappropriated—Charter Reserve		246,678.57
		$10,104,669.32

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED TAXABLE VALUES AND REVENUE TO BE DERIVED FROM SAME

For the Fiscal Year Ending January 31, 1929

EXHIBIT 22

(Based on Rates as Fixed by Ordinance)

TAXABLE PROPERTY		Valuation	Rate	Estimated Revenues	DISTRIBUTION	
					General Government	Schools
REAL ESTATE:						
Private	$230,000,000.00					
Corporation	12,000,000.00	$242,000,000.00	$2.35 per $100.00	$5,687,000.00	$3,872,000.00	$1,815,000.00
Sewer Rentals			10c. per Front Ft.	130,000.00	130,000.00	
Areas, Vaults, etc.			25c. per Square Ft.	43,500.00	43,500.00	
TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY:						
Private	$ 13,500,000.00					
Corporation	4,500,000.00	18,000,000.00	$2.20 per $100.00	396,000.00	261,000.00	135,000.00
MACHINERY:						
For Manufacturing Purposes		2,750,000.00	$1.00 per $100.00	27,500.00	27,500.00	
POLL TAX:						
For School Purposes only				70,000.00		70,000.00
		$260,750,000.00		$6,354,000.00	$4,334,000.00	$2,020,000.00
Less Amount Uncollectible (Estimated)				400,000.00	252,000.00	148,000.00
				$5,954,000.00	$4,082,000.00	$1,872,000.00

NOTE:—The Tax Rate on Real Estate and Tangible Personal Property is distributed as follows:

Real Estate:
For General Purposes $ 1.45
For Interest and Redemption of Street Bonds .15
For Public Schools .75
$ 2.35

Tangible Personal Property:
For General Purposes $ 1.45
For Public Schools .75
$ 2.20

STATEMENT OF VALUATIONS

Assessed Valuations on City Property by Years, 1901 to 1927, Inclusive

EXHIBIT 23

YEARS	VALUATIONS		
	Real	Personal	Total
1901	$ 42,353,907.00	$ 24,367,042.00	$ 66,720,949.00
1902	43,073,117.00	28,508,738.00	71,581,855.00
1903	43,072,630.00	30,773,185.00	73,845,815.00
1904	44,560,516.00	37,063,705.00	81,624,221.00
1905	45,330,836.00	36,866,195.00	82,217,031.00
1906	46,914,728.00	37,712,517.00	84,627,245.00
1907	51,871,550.00	40,835,920.00	92,707,470.00
1908	57,449,482.00	48,362,225.00	105,811,707.00
1909	58,628,701.00	47,558,093,00	106,186,794.00
1910	60,140,854.00	48,395,278.00	108,536,132.00
1911	64,476,081.00	55,917,794.00	120,393,875.00
1912	83,034,275.00	61,191,793.00	144,226,068.00
1913	85,932,370.00	62,836,420.00	148,768,790.00
1914	89,935,705.00	59,115,521.00	149,051,226.00
1915	102,271,166.00	65,753,186.00	168,024,352.00
1916	105,055,792.00	75,903,532.00	180,959,324.00
1917	125,631,487.00	76,524,014.00	202,155,501.00
1918	129,200,281.00	69,028,321.00	198,228,602.00
1919	132,324,203.00	78,414,496.00	210,738,699.00
1920	137,166,572.00	90,148,571.00	227,315,143.00
1921	164,278,438.00	96,719,425.00	260,997,863.00
1922	173,351,000.00	101,668,000.00	275,019,000.00
1923	177,777,263.00	121,576,000.00	299,353,263.00
1924	185,417,284.00	113,298,306.00	298,715,590.00
1925	193,810,479.00	119,917,744.00	313,728,223.00
1926	233,697,805.00	*19,176,831.00	252,874,636.00
1927	239,061,387.00	20,040,458.00	259,101,845.00

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*Under Segregation Act of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Approved March 31, 1926, all Intangible Personal Property was segregated to the State.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

EXHIBIT 24

Estimated True Value of Taxable Property (Real, Personal and Machinery)		$ 390, 000, 000.00
Assessed Value of Taxable Real Estate	$ 239, 061, 387.00	
Assessed Value of Taxable Personal Tangible Property	17, 263, 553.00	
Assessed Value of Taxable Machinery	2, 776, 905.00	
Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property		259, 101, 845.00

Area of City, Twenty-four Square Miles.
Date of Incorporation of Municipality, 1782.
Population (U. S. Census 1910), 127,989.
Population (U. S. Census 1920), 171,677.
Population (Estimated January 1, 1928), 193,104.

The Present City Tax Rate is—

$2.35 per $100.00 on Real Estate.
2.20 per 100.00 on Tangible Personal Property.
1.00 per 100.00 on Machinery.

PROPERTY OWNED BY CITY

Gas, Water and Electric Plants	$ 10, 396, 426.51
Public Schools	7, 698, 608.61
Other Public Improvements	30, 416, 505.48
	$ 48, 511, 540.60

CITY DEBT

Bonded Debt	$ 35, 883, 130.00	
Floating Debt	518, 200.00	
Total Debt		$ 36, 401, 330.00
Less—		
Sinking Funds		8, 608, 240.23
Net Debt		$ 27, 793, 089.77

STATEMENTS

OF THE

Bonded Debt

AND

Sinking Funds

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

EXHIBIT 25

RECEIPTS

Cash in Banks, February 1, 1927		$ 831,212.24
Interest for Payment on the Bonded Debt		1,486,653.00
Discount on Investments Purchased		1,890.10
Interest on Daily Bank Balances		36,433.34
Interest on Investments		241,323.00
Perpetual Care of Cemetery Sections		15,286.88
Sale of Real Estate		285.00
Commutation of Culvert Taxes		297.00
4¼% United States Bonds Matured November 15, 1927 (Funds Re-invested)		80,000.00
Proceeds from 4¼% City of Richmond Notes Matured March 4, 1927 (Funds Re-invested)		300,000.00
Redemption of—		
General Obligation Bonds	$169,591.95	
Series "GW" Bonds	2,250.00	
Series "GW-1" Bonds	2,250.00	
Series "M" Bonds	30,000.00	
Series "N-1" Bonds	45,878.48	
Series "N-2" Bonds	45,878.48	
Series "N-3" Bonds	45,878.48	
Series "N-4" Bonds	45,878.48	
Series "N-5" Bonds	45,878.48	
Series "O" Bonds	54,000.00	
Series "O-1" Bonds	7,500.00	
Series "O-2" Bonds	30,000.00	
Series "O-3" Bonds	8,625.00	
Series "O-4" Bonds	7,500.00	
Series "O-5" Bonds	3,750.00	
Series "O-6" Bonds	7,245.00	
Series "P" Bonds	67,500.00	
Series "Pine Camp" Bonds	1,125.00	
Series "PL-1" Bonds	705.00	
Series "PL-2" Bonds	180.00	
Series "R" Bonds	7,500.00	

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest on the Bonded Debt		$1,524,159.25
Premiums on Investments Purchased		38,144.90
Sinking Fund Expense—		
Commissions for the Payment of Coupons, Bonds, etc.	$ 1,424.09	
Attorneys' Fees and Expenses Relative to Having Richmond Bonds made Legal Investments in New York State	5,351.75	
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.	238.89	
Salaries	2,475.00	
Extra Help on Sinking Fund Records	325.00	
		9,814.73
Outstanding Bonds Paid and Retired—		
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$272,650.00	
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	130,000.00	
6 % City of Richmond Bonds	78,000.00	
		480,650.00
Investments Purchased for—		
Redemption of General Obligation Bonds	$ 4,000.00	
Redemption of Series "GW" Bonds	5,000.00	
Redemption of Series "M" Bonds	74,800.00	
Redemption of Series "N-1" Bonds	5,000.00	
Redemption of Series "N-5" Bonds	4,000.00	
Redemption of Series "O" Bonds	1,000.00	
Redemption of Series "O-1" Bonds	16,800.00	
Redemption of Series "O-3" Bonds	10,000.00	
Redemption of Series "O-4" Bonds	13,200.00	
Redemption of Series "O-5" Bonds	5,000.00	
Redemption of Series "O-6" Bonds	9,000.00	
Redemption of Series "P" Bonds	52,000.00	
Redemption of Series "R" Bonds	41,500.00	
Redemption of Series "5-School" Bonds	30,000.00	

RECEIPTS		
Series "5-School" Bonds	7,500.00	
Series "S" Bonds	7,500.00	
Series "S-1" Bonds	7,500.00	
Series "S-2" Bonds	15,000.00	
Series "SC" Bonds	22,500.00	
Series "SC-1" Bonds	22,500.00	
Series "T" Bonds	3,750.00	
Series "T-1" Bonds	3,750.00	
Series "T-2" Bonds	3,750.00	
Series "U" Bonds	11,250.00	
Series "U-1" Bonds	11,250.00	
Series "U-2" Bonds	11,250.00	
Series "U-3" Bonds	11,250.00	
Series "V" Bonds	7,500.00	
Series "V-1" Bonds	7,500.00	
Series "V-2" Bonds	7,500.00	
Series "W" Bonds	4,500.00	
Series "W-1" Bonds	3,000.00	
Series "W-2" Bonds	6,075.00	
Series "SC-Spcl." Bonds	100,000.00	
6% Certificates of Indebtedness	100,000.00	
		1,003,939.35
Fire Insurance Fund		4,000.00
		$4,001,319.91

DISBURSEMENTS		
Redemption of Series "S" Bonds	5,000.00	
Redemption of Series "S-1" Bonds	20,000.00	
Redemption of Series "S-2" Bonds	25,000.00	
Redemption of Series "SC" Bonds	54,000.00	
Redemption of Series "SC-1" Bonds	35,000.00	
Redemption of Series "T" Bonds	10,000.00	
Redemption of Series "T-1" Bonds	10,000.00	
Redemption of Series "T-2" Bonds	15,000.00	
Redemption of Series "U" Bonds	23,000.00	
Redemption of Series "U-1" Bonds	44,000.00	
Redemption of Series "U-2" Bonds	26,000.00	
Redemption of Series "U-3" Bonds	15,000.00	
Redemption of Series "V" Bonds	25,100.00	
Redemption of Series "V-1" Bonds	18,500.00	
Redemption of Series "V-2" Bonds	20,000.00	
Redemption of Series "W" Bonds	13,000.00	
Redemption of Series "W-1" Bonds	5,000.00	
Redemption of Series "W-2" Bonds	5,000.00	
		639,900.00
Fire Insurance Fund		15,000.00
Cash in Banks, January 31, 1928		1,293,651.03
		$4,001,319.91

STATEMENT OF THE BONDED DEBT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

EXHIBIT 26

At the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

MATURITY		4 Per Cent Bonds	4¼ Per Cent Bonds	4½ Per Cent Bonds	5 Per Cent Bonds	5¼ Per Cent Bonds	5½ Per Cent Bonds	6 Per Cent Bonds	Total
CITY OF RICHMOND:									
July,	1928			$ 30,000.00				$ 100,000.00	$ 130,000.00
January,	1929	$ 496,500.00		100,000.00					596,500.00
July,	1929	150,000.00		30,000.00				100,000.00	280,000.00
September,	1929			500,000.00					500,000.00
January,	1930	31,000.00		100,000.00					131,000.00
July,	1930			530,000.00				1,350,000.00	1,880,000.00
January,	1931			100,000.00					100,000.00
July,	1931			535,000.00					535,000.00
January,	1932			100,000.00					100,000.00
July,	1932			535,000.00					535,000.00
January,	1933			100,000.00					100,000.00
July,	1933			535,000.00					535,000.00
January,	1934			100,000.00					100,000.00
July,	1934			35,000.00					35,000.00
July,	1935			35,000.00					35,000.00
July,	1936			45,000.00					45,000.00
July,	1937			45,000.00					45,000.00
January,	1938	589,000.00							589,000.00
July,	1938	334,600.00		45,000.00					379,600.00
January,	1939	52,400.00							52,400.00
July,	1939	166,000.00							166,000.00
January,	1940	254,000.00							254,000.00
July,	1940	612,500.00							612,500.00
January,	1941	957,500.00							957,500.00
July,	1941	539,300.00							539,300.00
January,	1942	350,000.00							350,000.00
July,	1942	289,500.00							289,500.00
January,	1943	252,300.00							252,300.00
July,	1943	1,500,000.00							1,500,000.00
July,	1945	1,400,000.00							1,400,000.00
January,	1948	1,500,000.00							1,500,000.00
January,	1949			531,000.00					531,000.00
January,	1950	2,000,000.00							2,000,000.00

MATURITY	4 Per Cent Bonds	4¼ Per Cent Bonds	4½ Per Cent Bonds	5 Per Cent Bonds	5¼ Per Cent Bonds	5½ Per Cent Bonds	6 Per Cent Bonds	Total
January, 1955........						$ 500,000.00		500,000.00
July, 1955........				$ 500,000.00				500,000.00
January, 1956........	75,000.00			1,500,000.00				1,575,000.00
July, 1956........		$1,250,000.00						1,250,000.00
January, 1957........			2,047,000.00					2,047,000.00
July, 1957........			500,000.00					500,000.00
January, 1958........			3,275,000.00					3,275,000.00
July, 1958........			700,000.00					700,000.00
January, 1959........		250,000.00						250,000.00
January, 1960........			4,300,000.00					4,300,000.00
July, 1961........		2,265,000.00						2,265,500.00
January, 1962........		825,000.00						825,000.00
TOWN OF BARTON HEIGHTS:								
February, 1933........				10,000.00				10,000.00
April, 1935........							15,000.00	15,000.00
May, 1936........							15,000.00	15,000.00
March, 1939........							15,000.00	15,000.00
December, 1941........							10,000.00	10,000.00
January, 1942........							10,000.00	10,000.00
July, 1944........							25,000.00	25,000.00
TOWN OF FAIRMOUNT:								
September, 1934........							35,000.00	35,000.00
March, 1936........							10,000.00	10,000.00
TOWN OF GINTER PARK:								
December, 1948........				125,000.00				125,000.00
HENRICO COUNTY:								
January, 1936........				30,530.00				30,530.00
TOWN OF HIGHLAND PARK:								
January, 1940........						50,000.00		50,000.00
June, 1941........				50,000.00				50,000.00
June, 1943........				50,000.00				50,000.00
July, 1944........				30,000.00				30,000.00

MATURITY	4 Per Cent Bonds	4¼ Per Cent Bonds	4½ Per Cent Bonds	5 Per Cent Bonds	5¼ Per Cent Bonds	5½ Per Cent Bonds	6 Per Cent Bonds	Total
HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 5, HENRICO COUNTY:								
January, 1939				$ 30,000.00				$ 30,000.00
CITY OF MANCHESTER:								
July, 1930			$ 120,000.00					120,000.00
May, 1935	$ 60,000.00							60,000.00
July, 1940	20,000.00							20,000.00
May, 1941				15,000.00				15,000.00
MANCHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY:								
January, 1933					$ 5,000.00			5,000.00
January, 1938					10,000.00			10,000.00
January, 1941					15,000.00			15,000.00
TOWN OF NORTH RICHMOND:								
June, 1944							$ 85,000.00	85,000.00
Total Bonded Debt	$11,629,600.00	$4,590,000.00	$14,973,000.00	$2,340,530.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$1,770,000.00	$35,883,130.00

SUMMARY OF BONDED DEBT

MATURITY	4 Per Cent Bonds	4¼ Per Cent Bonds	4½ Per Cent Bonds	5 Per Cent Bonds	5¼ Per Cent Bonds	5½ Per Cent Bonds	6 Per Cent Bonds	Total
City of Richmond	$11,549,600.00	$4,590,000.00	$14,853,000.00	$2,000,000.00		$ 500,000.00	$1,550,000.00	$35,042,600.00
Town of Barton Heights				10,000.00			90,000.00	100,000.00
Town of Fairmount							45,000.00	45,000.00
Town of Ginter Park				125,000.00				125,000.00
Henrico County				30,530.00				30,530.00
Town of Highland Park				130,000.00		50,000.00		180,000.00
Highland Park School District No. 5, Henrico County				30,000.00				30,000.00
City of Manchester	80,000.00		120,000.00	15,000.00				215,000.00
Manchester School District No. 1, Chesterfield County					$ 30,000.00			30,000.00
Town of North Richmond							85,000.00	85,000.00
Totals	$11,629,600.00	$4,590,000.00	$14,973,000.00	$2,340,530.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$1,770,000.00	$35,883,130.00

Town of Barton Heights Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest payable at United States Mortgage and Trust Co., New York, N. Y.)

Town of Fairmount Bonds assumed by annexation December 6, 1906. (Interest payable at United States Mortgage and Trust Co., New York, N. Y.)

Town of Ginter Park Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest payable at State-Planters Bank and Trust Co., Richmond, Va.)

Henrico County Bonds assumed by annexation December 6, 1906, and November 5, 1914.

Town of Highland Park Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest payable at National City Bank, New York, N. Y.)

Highland Park School District No. 5, Henrico County, Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest payable at Seaboard National Bank, New York, N. Y.)

City of Manchester Bonds assumed by annexation April 15, 1910.

Manchester School District No. 1, Chesterfield County, Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914.

Town of North Richmond Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest payable at State-Planters Bank and Trust Co., Richmond, Va.)

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUNDS

at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

EXHIBIT 27

REDEMPTION OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 296,299.52	$ 296,299.52	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$3,195,150.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	219,000.00		
6 % City of Richmond Bonds	27,000.00		
5 % Town of Barton Heights Bonds	10,000.00		
6 % Town of Barton Heights Bonds	60,000.00		
6 % Town of Fairmount Bonds	9,000.00		
5 % Town of Ginter Park Bonds	23,000.00		
5 % Town of Highland Park Bonds	112,000.00		
5½% Town of Highland Park Bonds	25,000.00		
5 % Highland Park School District Bonds	27,000.00		
4 % City of Manchester Bonds	42,500.00		
4½% City of Manchester Bonds	52,000.00		
5 % City of Manchester Bonds	10,000.00		
5¼% Manchester School District Bonds	30,000.00		
6 % Town of North Richmond Bonds	59,000.00		
3 % State of Virginia Bonds	11,000.00		
4¼% United States Bonds	490,000.00		
		4,401,650.00	
			$4,697,949.52

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "M" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 30,616.61	$ 30,616.61	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 274,900.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	62,000.00		
4½% City of Manchester Bonds	28,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	35,000.00		
4¼% United States Bonds	35,000.00		
		434,900.00	
			465,516.61

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-1" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 179,822.74	$ 179,822.74	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 45,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	121,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	65,000.00		
4¼% United States Bonds	20,000.00		
		251,000.00	
			430,822.74

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-2" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 82,102.52	$ 82,102.52	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 117,300.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	53,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	110,000.00		
		280,300.00	
			362,402.52

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-3" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	$ 89,425.42	$ 89,425.42	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 51,800.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	47,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	115,000.00	213,800.00	$ 303,225.42

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-4" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	$ 70,370.87	$ 70,370.87	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 25,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	150,000.00	175,000.00	245,370.87

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-5" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 65,078.63	$ 65,078.63	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 115,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	40,000.00	155,000.00	220,078.63

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Bank of Commerce and Trusts	$ 103,034.61	$ 103,034.61	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 51,000.00		
6 % City of Richmond Bonds	162,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	110,000.00	323,000.00	426,034.61

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-1" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
American National Bank	$ 13,069.44	$ 13,069.44	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 16,700.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	10,000.00	26,700.00	39,769.44

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-3" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	$ 10,026.75	$ 10,026.75	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 10,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	16,000.00	26,000.00	36,026.75

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-4" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 10,773.24	$ 10,773.24	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 4,200.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	12,000.00	16,200.00	26,973.24

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-5" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Central National Bank	$ 6,220.34	$ 6,220.34	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 5,000.00	5,000.00	$ 11,220.34

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-6" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 5,068.58	$ 5,068.58	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 9,000.00	9,000.00	14,068.58

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "P" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	$ 141,699.24	$ 141,699.24	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 14,100.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	50,000.00		
6 % City of Richmond Bonds	133,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	189,000.00	386,100.00	527,799.24

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "PINE CAMP" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	$ 5,991.72	$ 5,991.72	5,991.72

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "PL-1" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Union Bank and Federal Trust Company	$ 3,738.21	$ 3,738.21	3,738.21

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "PL-2" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Union Bank and Federal Trust Company	$ 361.85	$ 361.85	361.85

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "R" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
West End Bank	$ 5,326.88	$ 5,326.88	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 25,500.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	25,000.00		
5½% City of Richmond Bonds	1,000.00	51,500.00	56,826.88

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "5-SCHOOL BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Central National Bank	$ 8,595.99	$ 8,595.99	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 10,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	5,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	25,000.00	40,000.00	48,595.99

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "SC" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
American National Bank	$ 14,043.01		
		$ 14,043.01	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 13,500.00		
4¼% City of Richmond Bonds	20,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	22,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	24,000.00		
		79,500.00	
			$ 93,543.01

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "SC-1" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
American National Bank	$ 8,482.91		
		$ 8,482.91	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 35,000.00		
		35,000.00	
			43,482.91

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "S" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Central National Bank	$ 5,889.57		
		$ 5,889.57	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 30,000.00		
5 % City of Richmond Bonds	12,000.00		
		42,000.00	
			47,889.57

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "S-1" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Central National Bank	$ 5,396.82		
		$ 5,396.82	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 15,000.00		
4¼% City of Richmond Bonds	15,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	5,000.00		
		35,000.00	
			40,396.82

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "S-2" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 4,644.11		
		$ 4,644.11	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 10,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	15,000.00		
		25,000.00	
			29,644.11

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "T" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	$ 9,390.23		
		$ 9,390.23	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 10,000.00		
5 % City of Richmond Bonds	5,000.00		
		15,000.00	
			24,390.23

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "T-1" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	$ 10,275.29		
		$ 10,275.29	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 10,000.00		
		10,000.00	
			20,275.29

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "T-2" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
American National Bank	$ 4,847.63	$ 4,847.63	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 10,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	5,000.00	15,000.00	$ 19,847.63

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "U" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Savings Bank of Richmond	$ 8,320.81	$ 8,320.81	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 50,200.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	15,000.00	65,200.00	73,520.81

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "U-1" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Union Bank and Federal Trust Company	$ 12,616.19	$ 12,616.19	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 1,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	20,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	24,000.00	45,000.00	57,616.19

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "U-2" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 5,010.24	$ 5,010.24	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 1,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	40,000.00	41,000.00	46,010.24

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "U-3" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company	$ 6,786.04	$ 6,786.04	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 15,000.00	15,000.00	21,786.04

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "V" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Central National Bank	$ 10,596.26	$ 10,596.26	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 20,100.00		
4¼% City of Richmond Bonds	5,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	5,000.00	30,100.00	40,696.26

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "V-1" BONDS:

Cash in Banks—			
Central National Bank	$ 10,625.30	$ 10,625.30	
Investments—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 10,000.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	15,000.00		
4 % City of Manchester Bonds	3,500.00	28,500.00	39,125.30

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "V-2" BONDS:			
Cash in Banks—			
Central National Bank	$ 12,015.90	$ 12,015.90	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 22,000.00	22,000.00	$ 34,015.90
REDEMPTION OF SERIES "W" BONDS:			
Cash in Banks—			
Union Bank and Federal Trust Company	$ 4,498.17	$ 4,498.17	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 13,000.00	13,000.00	17,498.17
REDEMPTION OF SERIES "W-1" BONDS:			
Cash in Banks—			
Broadway National Bank	$ 5,224.03	$ 5,224.03	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 5,000.00	5,000.00	10,224.03
REDEMPTION OF SERIES "W-2" BONDS:			
Cash in Banks—			
Bank of Commerce and Trusts	$ 6,985.87	$ 6,985.87	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 5,000.00	5,000.00	11,985.87
REDEMPTION OF SERIES "GW" BONDS:			
Cash in Banks—			
Savings Bank of Richmond	$ 3,906.75	$ 3,906.75	
Investments—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	$ 5,000.00	5,000.00	8,906.75
REDEMPTION OF SERIES "GW-1" BONDS:			
Cash in Banks—			
American National Bank	$ 4,611.94	$ 4,611.94	4,611.94
Total Sinking Funds for Redemption of Bonded Debt			$8,608,240.23

STATEMENT OF FIRE INSURANCE FUND

At the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

EXHIBIT 28

CASH IN BANKS—			
First and Merchants National Bank	$ 11,920.23	$ 11,920.23	
INVESTMENTS—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds	$ 41,700.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds	10,000.00		
6 % City of Richmond Bonds	6,000.00		
6 % Town of Barton Heights Bonds	3,000.00		
4 % City of Manchester Bonds	5,000.00		
4¼% State of Virginia Bonds	33,000.00		
		98,700.00	
Total Fire Insurance Fund			$ 110,620.23

STATEMENT OF BOND INTEREST

At the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

EXHIBIT 29

CHECKS OUTSTANDING (Not presented to Bank for payment)		$ 34,873.93	
DEDUCT:			
CASH IN BANKS—			
United States Mortgage and Trust Co., New York	$ 32,532.00		
National City Bank, New York	1,232.50		
Seaboard National Bank, New York	1,050.00		
		34,814.50	
Overdraft			$ 59.43

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS AND CASH HELD AS SINKING FUNDS FOR EACH MATURITY OF THE BONDED DEBT

At the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

EXHIBIT 30

MATURITY	ISSUED BY	Bonded Debt	Investments—Bonds of Each Maturity Held as Sinking Funds	Bonds Outstanding
July 1, 1928	City of Richmond	$ 130,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 120,000.00
January 1, 1929	City of Richmond	596,500.00	196,600.00	399,900.00
July 1, 1929	City of Richmond	280,000.00	63,850.00	216,150.00
September 1, 1929	City of Richmond	500,000.00	98,000.00	402,000.00
January 1, 1930	City of Richmond	131,000.00	6,600.00	124,400.00
July 1, 1930	City of Richmond	1,880,000.00	332,000.00	1,548,000.00
July 1, 1930	City of Manchester	120,000.00	74,000.00	46,000.00
January 1, 1931	City of Richmond	100,000.00	4,000.00	96,000.00
July 1, 1931	City of Richmond	535,000.00	85,000.00	450,000.00
January 1, 1932	City of Richmond	100,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00
July 1, 1932	City of Richmond	535,000.00	15,000.00	520,000.00
January 1, 1933	City of Richmond	100,000.00	100,000.00	
January 1, 1933	Manchester School Dist.	5,000.00	5,000.00	
February 1, 1933	Town of Barton Heights.	10,000.00	10,000.00	
July 1, 1933	City of Richmond	535,000.00	202,000.00	333,000.00
January 1, 1934	City of Richmond	100,000.00	88,000.00	12,000.00
July 1, 1934	City of Richmond	35,000.00		35,000.00
September 1, 1934	Town of Fairmount	35,000.00	1,000.00	34,000.00
April 1, 1935	Town of Barton Heights.	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
May 1, 1935	City of Manchester	60,000.00	27,000.00	33,000.00
July 1, 1935	City of Richmond	35,000.00		35,000.00
January 1, 1936	Henrico County	30,530.00		30,530.00
March 1, 1936	Town of Fairmount	10,000.00	8,000.00	2,000.00
May 1, 1936	Town of Barton Heights.	15,000.00	15,000.00	
July 1, 1936	City of Richmond	45,000.00		45,000.00
July 1, 1937	City of Richmond	45,000.00		45,000.00
January 1, 1938	City of Richmond	589,000.00	203,050.00	385,950.00
January 1, 1938	Manchester School Dist.	10,000.00	10,000.00	
July 1, 1938	City of Richmond	379,600.00	88,700.00	290,900.00
January 1, 1939	City of Richmond	52,400.00	1,200.00	51,200.00
January 1, 1939	Highland Park School District	30,000.00	27,000.00	3,000.00
March 1, 1939	Town of Barton Heights.	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
July 1, 1939	City of Richmond	166,000.00	166,000.00	
January 1, 1940	City of Richmond	254,000.00	104,000.00	150,000.00
January 1, 1940	Town of Highland Park.	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
July 1, 1940	City of Richmond	612,500.00	123,750.00	488,750.00
July 1, 1940	City of Manchester	20,000.00	19,000.00	1,000.00
January 1, 1941	City of Richmond	957,500.00	563,350.00	394,150.00
May 1, 1941	City of Manchester	15,000.00	15,000.00	
June 1, 1941	Town of Highland Park.	50,000.00	37,000.00	13,000.00
July 1, 1941	City of Richmond	539,300.00	224,200.00	315,100.00
December 1, 1941	Town of Barton Heights.	10,000.00	10,000.00	
January 1, 1942	City of Richmond	350,000.00	23,000.00	327,000.00
January 1, 1942	Town of Barton Heights.	10,000.00	10,000.00	
July 1, 1942	City of Richmond	289,500.00	289,500.00	
January 1, 1943	City of Richmond	252,300.00	252,300.00	
January 1, 1943	Manchester School Dist.	15,000.00	15,000.00	
June 1, 1943	Town of Highland Park.	50,000.00	45,000.00	5,000.00
July 1, 1943	City of Richmond	1,500,000.00	261,450.00	1,238,550.00
June 1, 1944	Town of North Richmond	85,000.00	59,000.00	26,000.00

MATURITY	ISSUED BY	Bonded Debt	Investments—Bonds of Each Maturity Held as Sinking Funds	Bonds Outstanding
July 1, 1944	Town of Highland Park	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	
July 1, 1944	Town of Barton Heights	25,000.00	15,000.00	$ 10,000.00
July 1, 1945	City of Richmond	1,400,000.00	1,058,400.00	341,600.00
January 1, 1948	City of Richmond	1,500,000.00	24,000.00	1,476,000.00
December 31, 1948	Town of Ginter Park	125,000.00	23,000.00	102,000.00
January 1, 1949	City of Richmond	531,000.00		531,000.00
January 1, 1950	City of Richmond	2,000,000.00	248,500.00	1,751,500.00
January 1, 1955	City of Richmond	500,000.00	1,000.00	499,000.00
July 1, 1955	City of Richmond	500,000.00		500,000.00
January 1, 1956	City of Richmond	1,575,000.00	87,000.00	1,488,000.00
July 1, 1956	City of Richmond	1,250,000.00	40,000.00	1,210,000.00
January 1, 1957	City of Richmond	2,047,000.00	11,000.00	2,036,000.00
July 1, 1957	City of Richmond	500,000.00	3,000.00	497,000.00
January 1, 1958	City of Richmond	3,275,000.00	100,000.00	3,175,000.00
July 1, 1958	City of Richmond	700,000.00	5,000.00	695,000.00
January 1, 1959	City of Richmond	250,000.00		250,000.00
January 1, 1960	City of Richmond	4,300,000.00	239,000.00	4,061,000.00
July 1, 1961	City of Richmond	2,265,000.00		2,265,000.00
January 1, 1962	City of Richmond	825,000.00		825,000.00
Totals of Bonded Debt and Bonds Outstanding		$35,883,130.00	$ 5,883,450.00	$29,999,680.00
Additional Sinking Funds Applicable to Any of the Above Maturities of the Bonded Debt—				
United States Bonds			$ 545,000.00	
Virginia State Bonds			898,000.00	
Total Investments			$ 7,326,450.00	
Cash in Banks, January 31, 1928			1,281,790.23	
Total Holdings of Commissioners of the Sinking Funds			$ 8,608,240.23	

STATEMENT OF BONDS MATURED AND UNPAID

Exhibit 31 *January 31, 1928*

Rate	Bond No.	Registered in Name of	Maturity	Amount
4%	331	N. M. Page, Executor of Sam Miller, deceased	January 1, 1921	$300.00
4%	1,345	James H. Dooley, Special Commissioner in suit of Patterson and Wife vs. Adams et als	July 1, 1927	200.00
		Total Bonds Matured and Unpaid		$500.00

EXHIBIT 32

BONDED DEBT—PURPOSE OF ISSUE

ISSUED BY	Rate	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Total	Public Bldgs. and Real Estate	City Hall	Sewers	Streets	Bridges	Paving and Sidewalks	Schools	Parks	Gas Works	Water Works	Electric Plant	Cemeteries	Markets	Annexed Territory	General Purposes	Refunding	Temporary Loans
Fairmount	6%	1904	1936	$ 10,000.00															$ 10,000.00		
City of Richmond	6	1920	1929	200,000.00																	$ 200,000
City of Richmond	6	1920	1930	1,350,000.00	$ 64,915			$ 346,085	$ 37,500.00			$ 3,500	$ 692,000						206,000.00		
Fairmount	6	1906	1934	35,000.00															35,000.00		
Barton Heights	6	1905	1935	15,000.00				15,000													
Barton Heights	6	1906	1936	15,000.00			$ 15,000														
Barton Heights	6	1909	1939	15,000.00			15,000														
Barton Heights	6	1911	1941	10,000.00			10,000														
Barton Heights	6	1912	1942	10,000.00			10,000														
Barton Heights	6	1914	1944	25,000.00				25,000													
North Richmond	6	1914	1944	85,000.00				55,000						$ 30,000							
Highland Park	5½	1910	1940	50,000.00			50,000														
City of Richmond	5½	1921	1955	500,000.00									500,000								
Manchester	5¼	1903	1933	5,000.00							5,000										
Manchester	5¼	1908	1938	10,000.00							10,000										
Manchester	5¼	1913	1943	15,000.00							15,000										
City of Richmond	5	1921	1955	500,000.00							500,000										
City of Richmond	5	1922	1956	500,000.00							500,000										
City of Richmond	5	1922	1956	250,000.00									250,000								
City of Richmond	5	1922	1956	750,000.00			750,000														
Manchester	5	1907	1941	15,000.00							15,000										
Henrico County	5	1906	1936	16,893.50															16,893.50		
Henrico County	5	1906	1936	13,636.50					13,636.50												
Highland Park	5	1911	1941	50,000.00				50,000													
Highland Park	5	1913	1943	50,000.00										50,000							
Highland Park	5	1913	1944	30,000.00										30,000							
Barton Heights	5	1903	1933	10,000.00				10,000													
Ginter Park	5	1913	1948	125,000.00			60,000	65,000													
Highland Park	5	1909	1939	30,000.00							30,000										
Manchester	4½	1900	1930	120,000.00															120,000.00		
City of Richmond	4½	1925	1929	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4½	1925	1930	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4½	1925	1931	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4½	1925	1932	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4½	1925	1933	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4½	1925	1934	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4½	1915	1949	531,000.00														$ 531,000			
City of Richmond	4½	1919	1929	500,000.00				500,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1920	1930	500,000.00				500,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1921	1931	500,000.00				500,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1922	1932	500,000.00				500,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1957	2,500,000.00	16,000		750,000	331,500					250,000	1,000,000					152,500.00		
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1928	30,000.00				30,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1929	30,000.00				30,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1930	30,000.00				30,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1931	35,000.00				35,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1932	35,000.00				35,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1933	535,000.00				535,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1934	35,000.00				35,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1935	35,000.00				35,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1936	45,000.00				45,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1937	45,000.00				45,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1938	45,000.00				45,000													
City of Richmond	4½	1923	1957	47,000.00	47,000																
City of Richmond	4½	1924	1958	700,000.00										200,000					500,000.00		
City of Richmond	4½	1924	1958	3,275,000.00			2,250,000						150,000	300,000					575,000.00		
City of Richmond	4½	1926	1960	4,300,000.00	12,000		2,250,000				1,000,000		150,000	405,000					483,000.00		
City of Richmond	4¼	1922	1956	1,250,000.00							500,000		250,000	500,000							
City of Richmond	4¼	1925	1959	250,000.00															250,000.00		
City of Richmond	4¼	1927	1961	2,265,000.00	65,000			1,126,300				55,250	300,000	200,000					518,450.00		
City of Richmond	4¼	1928	1962	825,000.00							375,000		150,000						300,000.00		
City of Richmond	4	1895	1929	496,500.00	26,500		20,000			250,000										200,000	
City of Richmond	4	1895	1929	150,000.00		150,000															
City of Richmond	4	1896	1930	31,000.00							15,000		16,000								
City of Richmond	4	1904	1938	589,000.00																589,000	
City of Richmond	4	1904	1938	334,600.00																334,600	
City of Richmond	4	1905	1939	52,400.00																52,400	
City of Richmond	4	1905	1939	166,000.00																166,000	
City of Richmond	4	1906	1940	254,000.00																254,000	
City of Richmond	4	1906	1940	404,500.00																404,500	
City of Richmond	4	1906	1940	73,000.00										73,000							
City of Richmond	4	1906	1940	135,000.00									135,000								
City of Richmond	4	1907	1941	957,500.00							32,800							447,200	350,000.00	127,500	
City of Richmond	4	1907	1941	189,300.00																189,300	
City of Richmond	4	1907	1941	350,000.00									350,000								
City of Richmond	4	1908	1942	350,000.00										100,000	$ 250,000						
City of Richmond	4	1908	1942	289,500.00																289,500	
City of Richmond	4	1909	1943	252,300.00																252,300	
City of Richmond	4	1909	1943	1,290,000.00			944,000				346,000										
City of Richmond	4	1909	1943	210,000.00									210,000								
City of Richmond	4	1912	1945	661,500.00					261,000.00		200,000		200,500								
City of Richmond	4	1912	1945	500,000.00	168,000		84,650		112,850.00				44,500	90,000							
City of Richmond	4	1913	1945	238,500.00			65,350		25,350.00											147,800	
City of Richmond	4	1914	1948	50,000.00					50,000.00												
City of Richmond	4	1914	1948	613,500.00							554,420						$ 59,080				
City of Richmond	4	1914	1948	548,500.00	25,000		523,500														
City of Richmond	4	1914	1948	188,000.00	25,000			163,000													
City of Richmond	4	1914	1948	100,000.00										100,000							
Manchester	4	1905	1935	60,000.00			60,000														
Manchester	4	1906	1940	20,000.00										20,000							
City of Richmond	4	1916	1950	2,000,000.00	305,275		500,000	25,000		50,000	657,175	50,000	109,550	208,000	50,000	$ 20,000		25,000			
City of Richmond	4	1922	1956	75,000.00															75,000.00		
TOTALS				$ 35,883,130.00	$ 754,690	$ 150,000	$ 8,357,500	$ 5,111,885	$500,336.50	$ 300,000	$ 4,755,395	$ 108,750	$ 3,757,550	$ 3,306,000	$ 300,000	$ 20,000	$ 59,080	$ 1,003,200	$3,591,843.50	$ 3,606,900	$ 200,000

Trust Funds

STATEMENT OF THE RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUST FUND

Exhibit 33

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

ASSETS				LIABILITIES	
Cash Balance, January 31, 1927.		$ 222.46		Fund Surplus	$ 4,741.65
Add Cash Receipts:					
Interest on Investments	$ 409.00				
Interest on Bank Balance	10.19				
Investments Retired—					
Federal Trust Corporation 6% First Mortgage Bond Redeemed at Maturity	100.00				
		519.19			
Cash in Bank, January 31, 1928.			$ 741.65		
Investments:					
5% Country Club of Virginia First Mortgage Bonds			4,000.00		
			$ 4,741.65		$ 4,741.65

STATEMENT OF THE DOOLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND

Exhibit 34

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

ASSETS				LIABILITIES	
Portion of Cash Bequest from First and Merchants National Bank as provided under the will of Mrs. Sally M. Dooley, deceased	$150,000.00			Fund Surplus	$150,026.39
Add Cash Receipts:					
Interest on Bank Balances	635.85				
Rent of Property (101 E. Franklin St.)	150.00				
		$150,785.85			
Deduct Cash Disbursements:					
Purchase of Library Site at First and Franklin Sts.	$138,300.00				
Examination of Titles	485.00				
Recording Deeds	12.45				
Fire Insurance Premiums	262.01				
		139,059.46			
Cash in Bank, January 31, 1928			$ 11,726.39		
Real Estate:					
Land and Buildings located at 101-103-105 and 107 East Franklin Street and 9 and 11 South First Street			138,300.00		
			$150,026.39		$150,026.39

STATEMENT OF THE ARENTS LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND

EXHIBIT 35

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1928

ASSETS				LIABILITIES	
Cash Bequest from St. Andrews Association as provided under the will of Miss Grace E. Arents, deceased	$100,000.00			Fund Surplus	$ 98,161.90
Add Cash Receipts:					
Interest on Investments	2,137.50				
Interest on Bank Balances	69.03				
		$102,206.53			
Deduct Cash Disbursements:					
Purchase of 4½% Henrico County, Virginia, Bonds, due June 1, 1957 (par value)	$ 95,000.00				
Premium on above Bonds	4,009.00				
Accrued Interest on above Bonds	35.63				
		99,044.63			
Cash in Bank, January 31, 1928			$ 3,161.90		
Investments:					
4½% Henrico County, Virginia, Bonds			95,000.00		
			$ 98,161.90		$ 98,161.90

3

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Welfare

OF THE

City of Richmond, Va.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

RICHMOND:
The William Byrd Press, Inc., Printers

1927

HONORABLE J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

W. Brownley Foster, M. D.	*Director of Public Welfare*
Wyndham Wright	*Secretary and Purchasing Agent*
Mrs. L. M. Smith	*Stenographic Clerk*
Miss Novella Leonard	*Bookkeeper*

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT

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1. Director's letter of transmittal.
2. Bureau of Health.
3. Pine Camp Tuberculosis Hospital.
4. Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance.
5. City Home.
6. Social Service Bureau.
7. Public Employment Bureau.
8. Bureau of Markets.
9. Grace Arents Baths.

ANNUAL REPORT

HONORABLE J. FULMER BRIGHT,
Mayor, Richmond, Virginia.

SIR:

I respectfully submit the following report of the Department of Public Welfare for the year 1927. It is accompanied by reports of the constituent bureaus and their subdivisions in which their operations are shown in detail, and which contain discussions of many activities. They give a comprehensive view of the work of the department during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The accompanying reports of the individual bureaus give detailed statements of their financial transactions. The following table gives a summary of the departmental appropriations, expenditures and balance:

SUMMARY

	1927 Appropriations	1927 Expended	1927 Balance
Payroll	$197,026.80	$193,414.54	$ 3,612.26
Expense	245,863.84	245,822.60	41.24
Total	$442,890.64	$439,237.14	$ 3,653.50
Special—			
Pine Camp Superintendent's Residence and Solarium	12,000.00	8,211.38	3,788.62
City Home balance of 1926 appropriation carried forward work incomplete	1,129.14	1,129.14	....
	$456,019.78	$448,577.66	$ 7,442.12

PAYROLL—BY BUREAUS

Bureau	Appropriations	Expended	Balance
Executive	$ 13,164.00	$ 13,111.50	
Health Bureau	89,088.80	87,055.79	
Plumbers' Examining Board	100.00	100.00	
Hospital and Ambulance	6,400.00	6,373.29	
Social Service	6,560.00	6,244.95	
Pine Camp	31,230.00	30,263.79	
City Home	27,064.00	27,774.90	
Markets	14,840.00	14,810.32	
Employment	6,480.00	6,480.00	
Grace Arents Baths	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Totals	$197,026.80	$193,414.54	$ 3,612.26

EXPENSE—BY BUREAUS

Bureau	Appropriations	Expended	Balance
Executive	$ 2,810.00	$ 2,176.71	
Health Bureau	31,046.00	28,497.39	
Plumbers' Examining Board	25.00	....	
Hospital and Ambulance	85,965.00	90,049.77	
Social Service	21,361.84	29,652.44	
Pine Camp	45,075.00	41,403.96	
City Home	50,196.00	47,416.36	
Markets	6,995.00	4,609.72	
Employment	1,165.00	1,178.95	
Grace Arents Baths	1,225.00	837.30	
Totals	$245,863.84	$245,822.60	$ 41.24
Special—			
Pine Camp Superintendent's Residence and Solarium	12,000.00	8,211.38	$ 3,788.62
City Home balance of 1926 appropriation carried forward work incomplete	1,129.14	1,129.14	
Totals	$258,992.98	$255,163.12	$ 3,829.86

BUREAU OF HEALTH

As in recent years, the Bureau of Health has remained under the immediate supervision of the director. The full report of that bureau is attached hereto, and it is therefore unnecessary to give here a detailed account of its activities. You are respectfully referred to its report for fuller information regarding its work.

According to mortality experience, the year 1927 was the healthiest ever experienced by the city. The death rates in general are lower, and a number of rates for important causes of death are so low as to establish new records. This is particularly true in the case of typhoid fever, the number of cases of that disease being greatly below our former low records, with no deaths either of residents or of non-residents. The infant mortality rate is the lowest we have ever experienced. The death rate from infantile diarrhea was only half of that of the preceding year and it also constitutes a new low record. Tuberculosis and a number of other prominent causes of death have also declined to new low rates. For details regarding these rates, you are referred to the tables and text of the Health Bureau report in which they are given in full.

In the year 1926, we experienced quite a severe epidemic of rabies in animals. It reached its height in the early summer and declined sharply, but cases have continued to occur throughout the year 1927. Many persons have been bitten by mad dogs, though no cases of human rabies have occurred. A large proportion of persons exposed to rabies have received the Pasteur treatment in our office, while many others have received it from their own physicians. This increase in the prevalence of rabies in Richmond is coincident with an increase which has occurred very generally throughout the United States, with especially great increase in certain eastern states. Throughout the year, efforts have been made to control this disease in dogs by getting rid of ownerless dogs and by the use of canine antirabic vaccine. It is to be hoped that the outbreak may be completely controlled in the near future.

Diphtheria, which had been increasing in prevalence and in fatality over a period of years, began to decline in 1926. In 1927 the death rate from this cause was very greatly reduced, the rate being lower than any experienced in recent years. In 1925 the rate was excessively high and even in 1926, Richmond ranked among a small group of cities notable for their high diphtheria death rates. This was so changed that in 1927 its rank is far above the average in this respect. This decline in diphtheria fatality is attributed in part to the general use of the toxin-antitoxin method of immunization against diphtheria. Since the introduction of this procedure in Richmond about three years ago, it has been carried on regularly among school children of the lower grades, and in 1926 and 1927 a special effort was directed towards the immunization of babies and of children under school age. Our favorable experience affords encouragement to continue this work, in the hope that diphtheria may be practically eliminated from the list of common fatal diseases of children in Richmond.

The program for the extension of sewers and of the public water supply was continued aggressively during the year and resulted in the reduction of the number of dry closets in the city to 211, or to less than one-sixth of the number existing four years ago. The work is to be continued in 1928 with the prospect of eliminating nearly half of the remaining dry closets. It is believed that this work has already resulted in a great reduction in the number of cases of typhoid fever and of deaths from that cause, as well as of other diseases which are transmitted by the insanitary conditions and by the polluted wells which are being eliminated by this program.

Health conditions are discussed not only in the report of the Health Bureau attached hereto, but also in reports for Pine Camp Tuberculosis Sanatorium, General Hospital and Ambulance, City Home, et cetera.

PINE CAMP TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

Definite improvement was made in the buildings and equipment of Pine Camp during the year, as well as in the operation of the institution.

A total of 179 patients were under treatment, and 32,387 patient days service were given. This constitutes an increase of 5.9 per cent over the preceding year. The increase in patient days was not due to an increase in the number of beds of the institution, but chiefly to our ability to fill vacant beds more promptly than in former years. Ninety-two patients were admitted and 88 were discharged, in each case the majority being women. Of the patients discharged, 37.5 per cent were classified as having their disease process arrested or quiescent, against 36 per cent the preceding year. Only 6 of the 33 patients in this group are classified as quiescent, the remaining being apparently arrested cases cured so far as we were able to determine. Of the discharges, 20, or 22.7 per cent, died, 5.7 per cent were discharged unimproved, and 34.1 per cent were classified as improved. This showing is on the whole quite satisfactory and is better than our former experience.

In earlier reports note has been made of a tendency for far advanced cases to accumulate in the institution, and this tendency was notably aggravated during the year. We began the year with 56 per cent of the patients classified as far advanced, while at the end of the year 69 per cent are so classified. On the other hand, the early cases classified as minimal decreased from 24 to 13 per cent during the year. Similarly there was a decrease, though a slight one, in the moderately advanced cases. The explanation of this condition is that our early cases are being restored to health and therefore being discharged from the institution rather promptly after their admission, while a large proportion of the advanced cases neither get well nor die, but remain in the institution for relatively long periods of time. The significance of the condition is that our beds are gradually being monopolized to a greater and greater extent by incurable patients, making it increasingly difficult for us to admit new and curable cases. For about two years, we have continually had all beds filled, with a waiting list of applications for admission. The pressure has been felt chiefly among the female patients. These facts indicate a definite need for additional beds for the care of special classes of patients which will be enumerated below.

In former reports, mention has been made of the need of accommodations especially designed for children, a group of whom may usually be found in the wards for both men and women. It is not advantageous, either to the children or to the adults among whom they are placed, to have young and old grouped together. Because of lack of more appropriate accommodations for children, little effort has been made to induce children to enter the sanatorium. There is also a need for sanatorium treatment of children who, while not definitely and recognizably tuberculous, are known to have been exposed to consumption and are showing symptoms, such as the loss of weight, lassitude, slowness of growth, and inability to progress satisfactorily in their school work, which are commonly found in children who will shortly break down with obvious tuberculosis. There is also a group of children not known to have been especially exposed to infection but who show the same symptoms. A proportion of these also may be expected to become consumptive if their condition is not improved by such treatment as many of them can only secure in a sanatorium. Neither of these groups of children should be hospitalized with open and highly infectious cases of tuberculosis.

In the spring and summer of 1927, careful physical examinations were made of some hundreds of children who were seeking admission to summer camps. The examinations disclosed that many were in the condition described above and we were greatly puzzled as to the disposition which should be made of them, in view of the lack of facilities for their treatment. It became necessary to admit a few of them to the sanatorium, though the majority were handled otherwise. The findings in this group of children emphasized the need of a special building for such cases. Such a building might be erected at Pine Camp in such a location as would minimize the danger of further infecting the children, and on grounds where they might spend a large part of their time in healthful supervised play out of doors.

Moreover, need is constantly being felt for sanatorium beds for the use of citizens of Richmond who are willing and able to pay a part or all of the cost of their maintenance. Many consumptives belong to families which are able to pay their way during ordinary conditions but are unable to do this while undergoing the relatively great expense of maintaining a consumptive over a period of years. Such families are unable to pay the relatively high rates which must be charged in private sanatoria. They can and do manage to pay for about half of their cost of maintenance in the State institutions, but unfortunately the State's accommodations are so limited that the stay of patients in them must be limited also. In consequence, many consumptives in this economic group are returned to homes which are unable to care for them properly and at the same time provide adequately for the remaining members of their families. Under such circumstances, they are forced to economize on food, clothing and other essentials of healthy living. There is also great danger of the development of secondary cases in such households. Pine Camp is not available for these patients, who are not so greatly impoverished as to require free maintenance, and many of whom are unwilling to enter an institution intended solely for those who are unable to pay their way. There is a large number of patients who are both willing and able to pay a part of the cost of maintaining them in a sanatorium, and the city should provide accommodations for them.

Reference has been made above to the steady increase in the number of incurable patients at Pine Camp. It is desirable in the interest of humanity and of economy to group these patients together rather than to keep them among the curable cases. Because of their incurability, it is useless to maintain as high a degree of discipline among them as is necessary for those who can be cured by a rigid sanatorium regimen. It would be practicable by grouping these patients together and apart from the remaining patients, to care for them under such conditions that the months or years of life remaining for them would be spent more happily than under present conditions, good as they are. It would also be practicable to do this at lower cost, as they have less need of nursing and other special and expensive services than do the early and curable cases.

It seems therefore that Pine Camp is in need of additional beds to care for pay patients, for children, and for incurable cases. It seems practicable to meet this need by the erection of a single building of a somewhat different type from those now in use, in which certain classes of cases might be grouped, while the uses now being made of the present buildings might be so modified as to take care of the remaining classes of cases for which we now have inadequate accommodations.

At the close of the year, two important buildings are nearing completion at Pine Camp. The first is a residence for the medical superintendent. In a former report, the need for such a building was pointed out. It would enable the sanatorium to have the advantage of the presence on the grounds at all times of its executive and senior medical officer. This is desirable in the interest of discipline, and also for the patients who often need emergency service in hours in which he is at his home away from the institution. While he is assiduous and anxious to meet all needs for his services, under present conditions there are inevitable delays which will be obviated when the building for his residence is completed in the immediate future.

The second building referred to as nearing completion is for use as a solarium. It is being equipped with the most modern appliances for treatment with ultra-violet light and similar apparatus, and its roof is so arranged that all of our patients in need of treatment by exposure to direct sunlight may be so treated. It is believed that each of these buildings will add materially to the facilities for the care of our patients.

Progress has been made in clearing the underbrush from the grounds of the institution, in the planting of ornamental flowering shrubs and in the preparation of grassy lawns, all of which improvements are needed not only for esthetic considerations but also for recreation, which is so important an element in the cure of tuberculosis.

The cost of maintaining the sanatorium was not significantly changed during the year. There was a slight reduction in the patient-day cost. This was due in large part to our inability to make in the closing months of the year, certain purchases and renovations which must be made in the beginning of the new year. These will probably result in a slight increase in patient-day cost of operation in the year to come.

The building needs of Pine Camp have been discussed above, and in the discussion nothing was said of the need for additional sanatorium beds for colored consumptives. It should be borne in mind that our white consumptives are provided for much more adequately than are the colored cases. There are ninety beds for whites and during the year there were eighty-seven deaths of white persons, while for negroes there are only thirty beds to eighty-two fatal negro cases. For whites there are 1.03 beds per annual death while for negroes there is only 0.37 bed per death.

It is unfortunate that the colored tuberculosis pavilion is located in connection with the City Home, for many needy persons will not enter a City Home or any adjunct of it, except as their last resource. Not even the excellent care given the patients can overcome this handicap, and we should hasten the day when we will have more adequate accommodations for colored cases. Buildings should be erected on the city farm in proper relationship with Pine Camp, where the staff of that institution could economically and conveniently render to colored cases a service commensurate with that now given to white cases.

GENERAL HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE

The Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance provides for hospitalization of the sick poor; it operates an emergency ambulance service; it provides treatment, surgical dressings and X-ray examinations at the hospitals for patients not being maintained in them; and it provides medicines for the city's patients treated at the dispensaries.

The number of ambulance calls increased from 4,896 to 5,160. The number of out-patient X-ray examinations showed a slight decrease and the number of treatments in the hospital out-patient service showed a slight increase, as did the number of prescriptions for free medicines.

The financial statement embodied in the bureau report shows a definite economy in the operating expenses of the ambulance service, though the expenditures were increased by the purchase of one new ambulance at a total cost of $1,835.55. This purchase was made necessary by the excessive maintenance cost of the old ambulance which was disposed of, and has already justified its purchase by reduced ambulance repairs as indicated in the report.

The number of patients cared for in the general hospital in 1926 was greater than in the preceding year because of the occurrence of a severe epidemic of influenza and pneumonia and also in part because of an increase in unemployment which became evident in that year. In 1927 there was no increase because of epidemics of any sort, but the unemployment conditions were responsible for a definite increase in the number of patients over the year before. As is mentioned elsewhere, this condition has resulted in increased demands upon all relief agencies in 1927, and these demands may be expected to continue not only until unemployment itself is lessened, but also until the unemployed have had work for a sufficient period of time to enable them to pay the debts accumulated while they were out of work.

The number of hospital patient days increased from 38,609 to 39,669, and the number of patients from 3,036 to 3,205. The average stay in hospital per patient was reduced from 12.7 to 12.4 days. Though there was only a slight reduction in the average number of days which each patient spent in the hospital, it was nevertheless sufficient to reduce the cost of hospitalization by 33 cents per patient, or a total of $1,057.00. It should be unnecessary to state that no patient was discharged before his condition justified it, and there is reason to believe that the average stay in hospital may be still further reduced.

The Bureau appropriation of $92,365.00 was necessarily over-expended, the total expenditures amounting to $96,571.96. Payments to the hospital for the maintenance of patients increased from $81,728 to $85,215.00. Receipts from other sources applicable to payment on account of maintenance of patients, reduced the payments necessarily made by the city, to $82,792.16. The gross cost per patient day was $2.24, while the net cost after the deduction referred to, was $2.08⅔. The gross cost per patient was $27.50 and the net cost, after making the deductions, was $25.83. The gross cost per patient representing the amount received by the hospital under its contract, was increased 58 cents per patient, while the net cost to the city was reduced by 33 cents.

The city's general hospitalization is carried on in the hospitals of the Medical College of Virginia, under a contract at a fixed rate per patient day. In February, 1926, the contract was revised at the request of the College, and the rates established at that time are still in effect. The College is now asking for another revision, establishing a higher rate which it thinks necessary for its reimbursement and for improvement of the service. The matter is under advisement at the end of the year. Should the rate be increased greatly, and should the number of patients needing hospitalization continue high, difficulty will be experienced in meeting the needs of the sick poor and in keeping expenditures within the available funds. The tentative budget which has not yet been adopted, provides a moderate increase in the allotment for hospitalization over that of 1927, though the amount is but little in excess of the actual expenditures of that year. Study is being given to the problem of determining a just rate for the reimbursement of the hospital which acknowledges that it should not profit financially by the arrangement, and which will make due allowance for the intangible educational advantages which the contract provides for the college. At the same time, it is necessary to care for the patients without excessive costs, and with due regard for their welfare.

CITY HOME

During the year the City Home experienced a continuation of the increase in the number of its inmates, which has been noted in each recent year. During 1927 the average daily number of inmates was 293 as against 261 in 1926. An analysis of the situation indicates that the increase is not limited to any particular group of inmates but that it is evident in many groups. It is very noticeable in the number of dependent children, chiefly those committed by the Juvenile Court. There is a definite lack of facilities in the city for the care of dependent children. This is most evident as regards colored children. While it is generally recognized that children are usually out of place in city homes or almshouses, or indeed in institutions for children except for temporary care, it seems that there is no way in which this use of the City Home may be avoided at present. It is the policy of the Home to keep children no longer than is necessary, and to do all that is possible to have them placed in proper private homes. The number of children in the institution has more than doubled in the last five years. Towards the end of the year, as many as 83 children were being cared for at one time. While it is the policy to keep children in the City Home as short a time as possible, nevertheless some of our child inmates have necessarily remained in the institution for more than a year, though the average length of stay is less than two months.

There has been an increase in the number of inmates affected with communicable diseases, ranging from such acute contagious diseases as diphtheria and measles to the more chronic cases of tuberculosis and of the venereal diseases. The building for contagious diseases completed in the fall of 1926 has continued to give invaluable service in this connection. The wards in which some classes of these patients are kept are becoming crowded to such an extent that additional facilities for handling them must be provided shortly.

While the institution has hitherto shown sufficient elasticity to accommodate the varying numbers of inmates of different classes, it is quite evident that additional quarters must be provided in the near future. Tentative plans have been made for meeting this need when the necessity arises. During the year, material improvement of the plant was made, as indicated in the superintendent's report. While these improvements were not as costly as some that have been made in recent years, they nevertheless have added definitely to the institution's facilities for handling its inmates.

The recreational facilities of the institution have been improved during the year, particularly by providing moving picture shows for all inmates once a week. This has been brought about at practically no cost to the institution. There has been improvement in the recreational facilities which are particularly necessary for children.

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

As indicated in more detail in its report, the Social Service Bureau continued its work of supervising the Mothers' Pension, the applications for admission to city institutions, investigations and service for many unfortunate persons, and giving material relief in the form of fuel and shoes. The work of the year was decidedly heavier than last year. The number of cases handled increased from 2,030 cases to 3,088, while the number of visits increased from 4,413 to 5,162.

The increase in the work of the bureau was caused in large part by the increased amount of unemployment in the city. The present unemployment problem seems to have had its beginning in 1924 and 1925. It became acute in 1926, and during 1927 was still more aggravated. In the latter stages of the crisis of unemployment, the need for relief has been increased until it has become necessary to provide not only for the unemployed who have no savings, but also for many unemployed persons who hitherto had been in good economic condition and who had accumulated savings and resources on which they could live in the earlier part of their period of unemployment. This increase in the need for material relief has been shared by all of the relief agencies in the city. The cost of fuel and shoes disbursed in 1927 was $4,406.00 in excess of the amount necessary in 1926. The total expenditures of the bureau for the year were greater in proportion to its increased relief granted.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The report of the Employment Bureau is of special interest in view of the difficult employment problems encountered in Richmond in 1927, as a special instance of the widespread unemployment experienced throughout the country.

Table 7 of that report embraces a summary of unemployment conditions in Richmond over a series of years. It indicates that the beginning of the present crisis in unemployment was observed as early as 1924 and that the condition has become aggravated with each subsequent year. In 1923 the Bureau was called upon to fill 18,538 positions, while the number of positions open has declined in each subsequent year, until in 1927 only 10,055 positions were available.

Of the 63,280 persons who sought employment at the Public Employment Bureau in 1927, about ten per cent were disqualified by physical, mental or habitual conditions, and about twenty per cent were transients whose unemployment is not specifically chargeable to conditions in Richmond. Deduction of these classes left about 43,000 persons seeking employment, with little more than 10,000 positions available for them, or an average of about four applicants for each available position.

In former reports, attention has been called to the increasing percentage of available positions satisfactorily filled through the Employment Bureau. It is gratifying to note that this improvement continued in 1927 when 81 per cent of the positions were satisfactorily filled.

We enter the year 1928 with a prospect of definite improvement in the unemployment situation, which may be expected as a result of the large building program within the city itself and within a short distance beyond the city limits. The industries which are being started, and others which are to be expected in the near future, will require considerable numbers of permanent employees, in addition to those needed for construction development.

Considerable relief of unemployment was obtained during the year by arrangements which the Bureau made to supply workmen for these industrial developments at nearby points, and assurance has been received that Richmond's labor supply will be drawn upon far more extensively in 1928 because of the satisfactory filling of their orders for employees.

It is not unnatural that the public mind should turn in this unemployment crisis to consideration of the causes of recurring crises of unemployment and to the possible means by which they may be prevented or mitigated in the future. It is to be hoped that progress will be made in practical solution of the problems underlying recurrence of periods of unemployment.

Details of the operation of the Bureau may be found in its report attached hereto.

BUREAU OF MARKETS

The statistical report of the Bureau of Markets shows a slight increase in the income from their operation, the gain being accounted for by the increase in the receipts from the First Market, which was more than enough to outweigh slight decreases from the Second Market and from the Scale House. The total receipts amount to $27,707.71.

The cost of operations decreased from $22,154.00 to $19,420.04. There was, therefore, a net excess of receipts over disbursements of $8,287.67, and an increase in net income of approximately $3,000.00.

Early in 1927, extensive improvements of the First Market were completed. These embraced complete re-wiring of the electrical equipmnt, painting and general renovation, at a cost of approximately $3,000.00. Re-wiring and painting of the Second Market was also done in 1927. Each of the markets has been greatly improved by this work, which not only removed serious inconveniences from breakdowns of the old electric system, but which has provided better illumination and has greatly improved the appearance and sanitary conditions. The psychological effect of the renovation upon tenants and patrons of the market has been of importance, for the tenants have been definitely stimulated to make similar improvements in their own stalls and in the manner in which they are maintained. It is believed that the increase in receipts is due in part at least to this work, which should encourage us to make the major improvements which have been pointed out in the past as essential for the welfare of the Markets.

The chief of these major needs is for modern refrigerating and cold storage plants. It is gratifying to record that a number of the tenants of the Markets have voluntarily installed small refrigerating plants, refrigerated show cases, et cetera, in their stalls. This private work, however, applies only to a part of the stalls, and it has been impossible to secure uniformity in the equipment put in by various tenants. The net result, however, has been a definite improvement in conditions.

There was an increase in the work of the Scale House as a whole. It weighed slightly over eighteen million pounds of material against somewhat more than seventeen million pounds in the preceding year. The increase was limited to the weighings for the general public, as there was a slight decrease in the weighings done for city departments.

ARENTS BATHS

The Arents Public Baths were operated in conformity with the practice of recent years, serving 7,494 bathers. This represents a reduction of 426 from last year. The decrease in attendance was limited to adults and girls, there being an increase of 184 in the number of boys using the baths.

The cost of operation was $2,037.30 and the income from bathing fees was $483.01, leaving an operating deficit of $1,554.29, or $784.23 less than in 1926.

CONCLUSION

In view of the impracticability of compressing a comprehensive review of the work of the year into a brief space, may I not refer you to the appended reports of the various bureaus for details of operations.

Let me also make grateful acknowledgment of the fidelity, zeal and ability of the numerous members of the department who have contributed to its accomplishments. I cannot speak too highly of them, and would be pleased to make more adequate acknowledgment. In conclusion, I wish to express my high appreciation of the wise counsel and of the hearty support which you have given so generously.

Respectfully submitted,

W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF HEALTH

OF THE

Department of Public Welfare

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

Bureau of Health, City of Richmond, Va.

HEALTH OFFICER
W. Brownley Foster, M. D.

CHIEF MEDICAL INSPECTOR	ASST. MEDICAL INSPECTOR
C. L. Outland, M. D.	Leta J. White, M. D.

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS AND RECORDS
Clerk
Belle Shepherd
Registrar and Chief Clerk
C. E. Hayward
Stenographer
S. M. Baughan

DIRECTOR OF TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION
Dean B. Cole, M. D.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICIANS
P. D. Lipscomb, M. D.
Gerald Ezekiel, M. D.
O. O. Ashworth, M. D.

DIPHTHERIA CONSULTANT
P. D. Lipscomb, M. D.

DIVISION OF LABORATORY
Bacteriologist
A. H. Straus
Assistant Bacteriologist
Adah Corpening
Chemist
R. B. Robb

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
Chief Nurse
O. V. Coffee

District Nurses

Bessie Irving
Frances Darling
Carolyn Roller
Elsie K. Graham
Mary Watts
Frances Walton
Celeste Landers
Theresa Childress
E. F. Humphries
E. G. Marshall
Roberta Watson
Mary Bell
Julia L. Johnson
Mary T. McConnell

Clerk
Helen McGranighan

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

Chief Food Inspector	*Assistant Food Inspectors*
F. P. Wilson	J. A. Donati W. E. Harvey

DIVISION OF DAIRY INSPECTION

Chief Dairy Inspector	*Assistant Dairy Inspectors*
T. J. Strauch	R. M. C. Harris C. L. Ford

DIVISION OF MEAT INSPECTION

Chief Meat Inspector	*Assistant Meat Inspectors*
H. H. Rowe, D. V. M.	G. W. Cauthorn E. M. Sweeney J. A. Stinson

DIVISION OF PLUMBING INSPECTION

Chief Plumbing Inspector	*Assistant Plumbing Inspector*
T. M. Landers	T. W. Mitchell

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Chief Sanitary Officer

A. B. Fergusson

Sanitary Officers

C. W. Sims
C. A. Day
J. F. Waller
S. A. Hall
K. C. Sargeant
C. F. Steinmann

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS

B. L. Phillips, M. D.
T. B. Pearman, M. D.
R. E. Timberlake, M. D.
J. W. Hannabass, M. D.
J. G. Loving, M. D.

SMALLPOX CONSULTANT

Wm. J. West, M. D.

CUSTODIAN SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

J. J. Mills

HEALTH BUREAU ANNUAL

Honorable J. Fulmer Bright, *Mayor,*
Richmond, Virginia.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Health Bureau for the year 1927. It accompanies and is a part of the report of the Department of Public Welfare.

POPULATION

The populations used in all calculations in this report are those of the United States Census Bureau as of July 1, 1927, and are as follows:

White	138,525
Colored	55,919
Total	194,444

There was no change in the area of the city during the year and no unusual migrations of population groups have been observed. There is reason to think, however, that significant variations have occurred, partly as a result of a continuance of the building of suburban residences, because of the relatively large amount of unemployment prevailing during the year, and as a result of the increasing importance of the Richmond community in industrial life. It is not unlikely that the net result of these conditions has been an increase in population at a rate somewhat greater than that estimated by the Bureau of Census.

MORTALITY IN 1927

On the whole, the year may be characterized as the healthiest which has ever been experienced by the people of Richmond, and a number of new, low mortality records were established. These embrace a new low crude death rate of 14.12 per thousand population; a new low death rate of 11.54 for white persons; a rate of 20.43 for colored persons, this being next to the lowest recorded; a new low rate of 12.25 corrected by the exclusion of deaths of non-residents. Among the specific causes of death for which new records appeared are the following:

Typhoid Fever—No deaths of residents or of non-residents.

Lobar Pneumonia	61.0
Broncho Pneumonia	41.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	77.7
Diarrhea under 2 years of age	19.3
Congenital Debility	5.7
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births	78
Infant Mortality of white babies	59

The colored infant mortality rate, 113.0, is next to the lowest recorded. Details regarding these conditions may be found in the text and tables of this report together with discussion of some of the factors which seem to be responsible for the improvement noted.

DEATH RATES

As mentioned above, the death rate of white, colored and total population in Richmond, with non-residents included, were as follows:

White	11.54
Colored	20.43
Total	14.12

The rates for the preceding year, 1926, were abnormally high because of the occurrence of a major epidemic of influenza and pneumonia in the early part of that year. They were also higher in part because of an increase in deaths from infantile diarrhea and other diseases of infancy. The year 1927 was free from epidemics and was characterized by low mortality from specific infantile conditions mentioned above, and reduced mortality from the acute contagious diseases and a number of important causes of death enumerated in accompanying tables. Deaths and death rates for the year are compared with those of former years in the following tables:

Table Showing Deaths and Death Rates, Non-Residents, Included and Excluded, Richmond, Va., 1907-1927.

YEAR	NUMBER OF DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 1,000 INHABITANTS		
	Non-Residents Included	Non-Residents Only	Non-Residents Excluded	Non-Residents Included	Non-Residents Only	Non-Residents Excluded
1907	2,652	155	2,497	23.38	1.37	22.02
1908	2,486	167	2,319	21.66	1.45	20.20
1909	2,404	219	2,185	20.69	1.88	18.81
1910	2,887	331	2,556	22.52	2.58	19.94
1911	2,718	267	2,451	20.77	2.04	18.73
1912	2,715	290	2,425	20.33	2.17	18.16
1913	2,718	297	2,421	19.95	2.18	17.77
1914	2,658	256	2,402	19.14	1.85	17 29
1915	2,922	268	2,654	18.31	1.68	16.63
1916	3,091	290	2.801	19.05	1.79	17.26
1917	2,936	251	2,685	17.80	1.52	16.28
1918	3,823	300	3,523	22.80	1.79	22.01
1919	2,669	242	2,427	15.67	1.42	14.25
1920	2,848	288	2,560	16.46	1.66	14.80
1921	2,565	248	2,318	14.60	1.41	13.19
1922	2,635	285	2,350	14.77	1.59	13.18
1923	2,833	280	2,553	15.65	1.55	14.10
1924	2,814	307	2,507	15.32	1.68	13.64
1925	2,735	317	2,418	14.67	1.70	12.97
1926	3,034	327	2,707	16.05	1.73	14.32
1927	2,708	358	2,350	14.12	1.87	12.25

Death Rates Per 1,000 *White, Colored and Total,* 1907-1927.

YEAR	White	Colored	Total
1907	18.30	31.71	23.38
1908	17.67	28.21	21.66
1909	16.59	27.49	20.69
1910	18.07	30.28	22.52
1911	16.39	28.63	20.77
1912	15.84	28.62	20.33
1913	15.81	27.81	19.95
1914	14.11	28.93	19.14
1915	14.89	25.04	18.31
1916	14.99	27.22	19.05
1917	14.12	25.38	17.80
1918	19.50	29.75	22.80
1919	13.38	20.59	15.67
1920	13.34	23.31	16.46
1921	12.26	19.85	14.60
1922	12.23	20.54	14.77
1923	12.54	22.81	15.65
1924	12.40	22.14	15.32
1925	11.97	21.08	14.67
1926	12.82	23.83	16.05
1927	11.54	20.43	14.12

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES

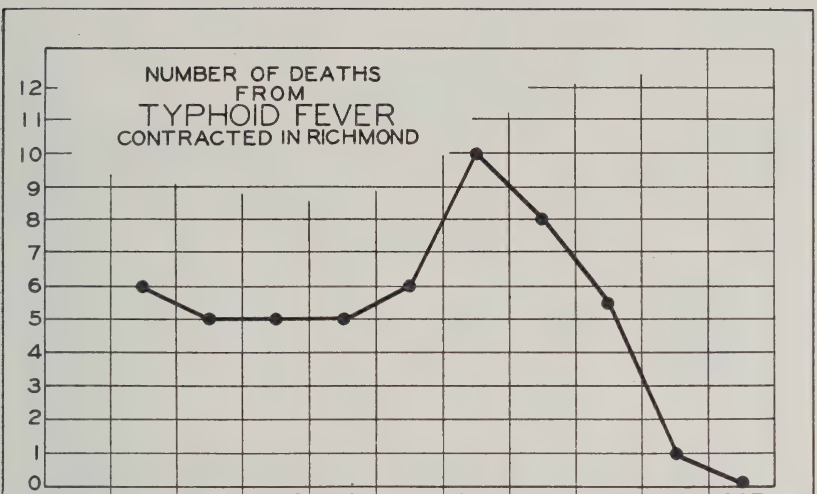
The following table gives death rates from a number of special causes for a period of years. It indicates improvement in typhoid fever (no deaths), malarial fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, tuberculosis, apoplexy, diarrhea, congenital debility, premature birth and injury at birth. Mortality from cancer was less than that experienced within the last three years, though it was somewhat higher than the average of the five-year period 1918-1922. Chronic nephritis was definitely increased, as were deaths from violence. A number of important specific causes of death are more fully discussed in the pages immediately following.

Table Giving Death Rates from Certain Important Causes, in the City of Richmond, Va., for the Years 1923-1927, Inclusive; the Average Annual Death Rate from These Causes for the Five-Year Period, 1918-1922, and the Five-Year Period, 1923-1927, Inclusive; and a Comparison of the Death Rate for These Two Periods.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Annual Average 1918-1922	DEATH RATE PER 100,000					Annual Average 1923-1927	Decrease or Increase in Annual Average Death Rate of 1918-1922 Compared with 1923-1927.
		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927		
Typhoid fever	5.5	6.1	7.6	5.4	1.1	0.0	4.0	1.5
Malarial fever	1.3	0.0	0.0	.5	0.0	0.0	.1	1.2
Measles	3.3	17.1	7.1	1.6	.5	2.1	5.7	2.4
Scarlet fever	.8	.6	.5	1.1	1.6	2.6	1.3	.5*
Whooping cough	14.6	37.0	18.5	6.4	7.9	12.0	16.4	1.8*
Diphtheria	9.4	6.6	12.0	16.1	13.8	5.7	10.8	1.4*
Dysentery	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.1	4.8	3.7	3.1	.2*
Influenza	110.1	28.7	18.0	19.3	49.2	24.0	27.8	82.3
Pneumonia (lobar or unqualified)	115.5	70.7	76.2	81.0	106.3	61.0	79.0	36.5
Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	69.4	65.2	63.7	46.7	57.1	41.2	54.8	14.6
All diseases of the respiratory system (consumption not included)	221.1	171.8	167.6	147.5	186.7	123.6	159.4	61.7
Consumption	136.0	112.1	93.1	82.6	86.7	77.7	90.4	45.6
Other tuberculous diseases	24.9	21.0	19.0	15.0	20.6	20.3	19.2	5.7
Cancer—All organs	81.0	87.3	88.7	95.0	113.7	88.1	94.6	13.6*
Apoplexy	125.3	133.1	163.8	135.7	121.1	112.1	133.2	7.9*
Diseases of the heart	186.2	196.6	231.0	216.7	251.2	258.6	230.8	44.6*
Chronic nephritis	129.8	110.5	132.8	119.1	119.5	151.2	126.6	3.2
Diarrhea (under 2 years)	38.5	39.8	23.4	23.1	40.2	19.3	29.2	9.3
Diarrhea (over 2 years)	15.8	13.8	11.4	8.0	6.3	8.9	9.7	6.1
**Congenital debility	93.4	23.8	16.3	21.5	21.7	5.7	17.8	12.1
Premature birth and injury at birth		63.0	59.9	63.8	71.4	59.4	63.5	
Suicide	9.4	12.7	18.0	13.4	12.7	12.5	12.8	3.4*
Legal electrocutions	2.1	2.8	1.1	4.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	.6*
Other violent deaths (non-suicidal)	78.3	82.9	90.9	86.9	87.3	90.7	87.7	9.4*
Ill-defined or unknown	21.2	29.3	23.4	27.9	41.8	29.2	30.3	9.1*
Total death rates from all causes—								
Non-residents included	1,686	1,565	1,532	1,467	1,605	1,412	1,516	170
Non-residents excluded	1,529	1,410	1,364	1,297	1,432	1,225	1,346	183

*Increase.

**The third decennial revision of the International List of Causes of Death separated premature Birth and Congenital Debility. Both had previously been classed as Congenital Debility.



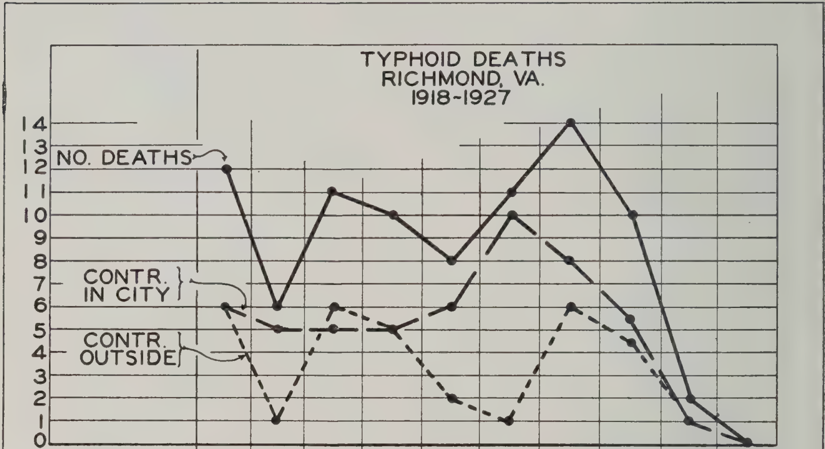
YEAR	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
DEATHS	6	5	5	5	6	10	8	5½	1	0

TYPHOID FEVER

One of the first activities of the Health Department as reorganized about twenty years ago, was a fight against typhoid fever, which at that time was causing forty to sixty deaths a year, with an average annual death rate from this cause of about fifty-six and a half per 100,000 population. If that typhoid death rate had prevailed in Richmond in 1927, there would have been one hundred and seven deaths from typhoid fever, while as a matter of fact there were no deaths from typhoid either in residents or in non-residents. This is Richmond's first year with no deaths at all, but this fortunate condition was presaged in 1926 when for the first time only one resident of Richmond died from typhoid, with one non-resident who came to the city for treatment in hospital.

In view of this reward of twenty years of effort to control typhoid, may we not anticipate with some confidence its complete control in years to come, when there will be not only no deaths but also no cases of this formidable disease? Should we not hasten that day by redoubled effort to that end?

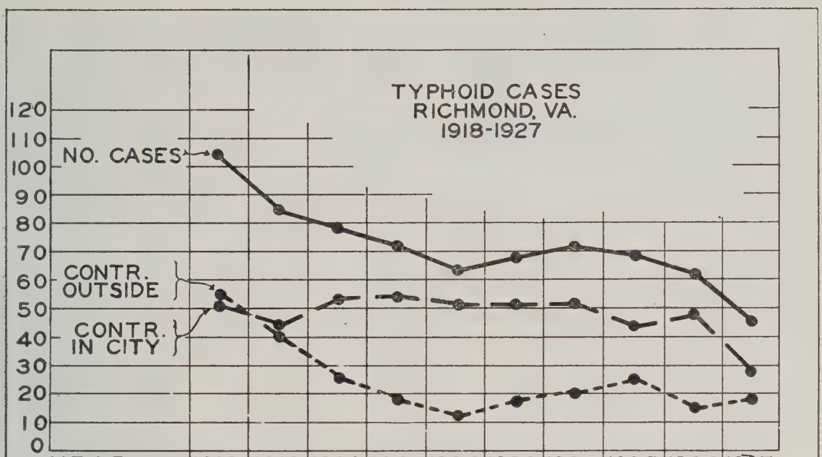
While there were no deaths, the disease is by no means conquered, for during the year there were reported 46 cases, including 27 apparently contracted here, and one other case whose place of origin could not be determined. Deaths were avoided by only a narrow margin. In one case, the patient went through the acute stage of typhoid only to die subsequently from a cancer with which he had been afflicted for some time. In accordance with the established rules of statistical practice, that death was ascribed to cancer rather than to typhoid fever. No other death occurred in such circumstances that typhoid might be suspected of being its cause. Early in January, 1928, one non-resident died of septic pneumonia complicating typhoid fever contracted at his home in a neighboring county.



YEAR	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
NUMBER DEATHS	12	6	11	10	8	11	14	10	2	0
CONTR. IN CITY	6	5	5	5	6	10	8	5½	1	0
CONTR. OUTSIDE	6	1	6	5	2	1	6	4½	1	0

Throughout the last ten years, typhoid cases originating in Richmond have been remarkably uniform in number with the exception of the slight improvement shown in 1925 and 1926, and a greater improvement in 1927. From 1918 to 1924, inclusive, the cases of local origin varied within the narrow limits of 51 to 54 cases with the sole exception of the year 1919 when there was a reduction to 44 cases caused by a lower prevalence among colored citizens of Richmond. For the first five years, however, the total number of cases, including those contracted elsewhere, reported each successive year was definitely less than in the preceding year, diminishing from 105 in 1918 to 63 in 1922, making a net decrease of 42 cases. This improvement was more apparent than real, however, for as mentioned above there was practically no reduction in the number of cases which originated in Richmond, and the apparent improvement was as a matter of fact due to a reduction in imported cases which were contracted elsewhere than in Richmond. These imported cases were reduced in that period from 53 in 1918 to 12 in 1922, thus accounting for 41 of the 42 cases constituting the apparent improvement in that period. In the last five years imported cases increased to a maximum of 24 in 1925 and numbered 18 in 1927. The variations in the accompanying graph representing the total reported cases in the last ten years, correspond almost exactly to the variations in the graph representing the imported cases with the exception of the last year of the series, when the improvement was caused by a marked reduction in the cases of local origin. The year 1927 was the only year in the series which showed a marked improvement in Richmond's typhoid fever as indicated by a reduction in cases of local origin below the average for the decade.

Annual variations in the number of deaths among the cases which originated here and among those originating elsewhere, are equally significant in their indication that no real improvement occurred until the last two years of the decade.



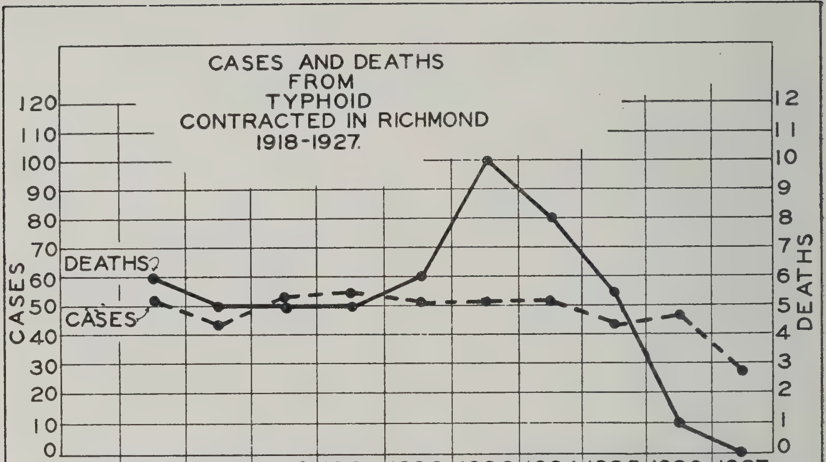
YEAR	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
NUMBER CASES	105	85	79	72	63	68	71	68	62	46
CONTR. IN CITY	52	44	53	54	51	51	51	43½	47	27½
CONTR. OUTSIDE	53	41	26	18	12	17	20	24½	15	18½

The first five years of the period were notable for two low typhoid death rates, the lowest which had ever occurred here. Each of these low records was due to low fatalities among imported cases rather than to a saving of lives of cases contracted in Richmond. This period was followed by one in which unsanitary dry closets caused a marked increase in deaths of patients infected here. Not until 1925 did the local deaths decline to the level of the first half of the decade. The last two years, however, are in marked contrast with the rest of the decade, with only one death of a locally infected case in 1926 and none at all in 1927.

Economic Condition of Typhoid Patients Infected in Richmond

Economic Condition.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Excellent	3	18	0		3	11
Good	5	29	0		5	18
Poor, barely making a living	6	35	8	80	14	52
Very poor, partly charity	3	18	2	20	5	18
	17		10		27	

Thirty per cent of the locally infected patients were members of families in good or excellent economic condition. All of these cases were white. Seventy per cent of the locally infected cases were in families barely able to make a living or actually supported in part by charity. More than half of the cases occurred in families barely able to maintain themselves, and of the colored cases eighty per cent were in this group. In the economically dependent group were eighteen per cent of the white and twenty per cent of the colored cases.



YEAR	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
CASES	52	44	53	54	51	51	51	43½	47	27½
DEATHS	6	5	5	5	6	10	8	5½	1	0

This finding would seem to indicate that economic condition is closely related to susceptibility to typhoid fever or to liability to infection, or to both, and that it may be regarded as a causative factor of that disease. However great or slight the effect of poverty upon immunity or susceptibility may be, its effect upon exposure to infection seems clear.

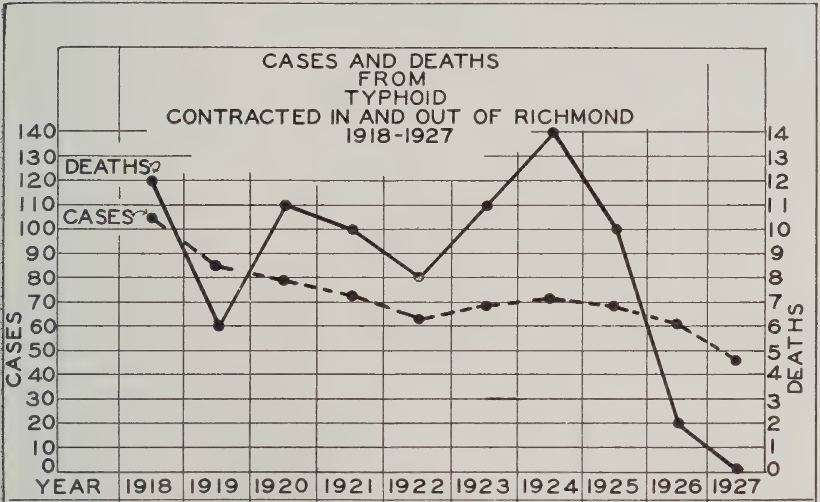
Cases of Typhoid, by Months, 1907-1927.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1907-1909 (Annual average)....	27	29	14	15	20	35	83	89	59	45	23	16	455
1910-1914 (Annual average)....	8	4	4	5	10	24	39	46	33	22	15	11	221
1915-1919 (Annual average)....	3	2	1	2	5	9	25	40	21	14	6	4	132
1920-1924 (Annual average)....	3	3	1	2	2	5	9	15	10	8	7	5	70
1925........................	2	2	....	2	9	9	16	12	7	3	1	5	68
1926........................	1	1	....	....	....	5	9	16	20	4	1	5	62
1927........................	1	2	2	....	4	4	5	11	7	5	2	3	46

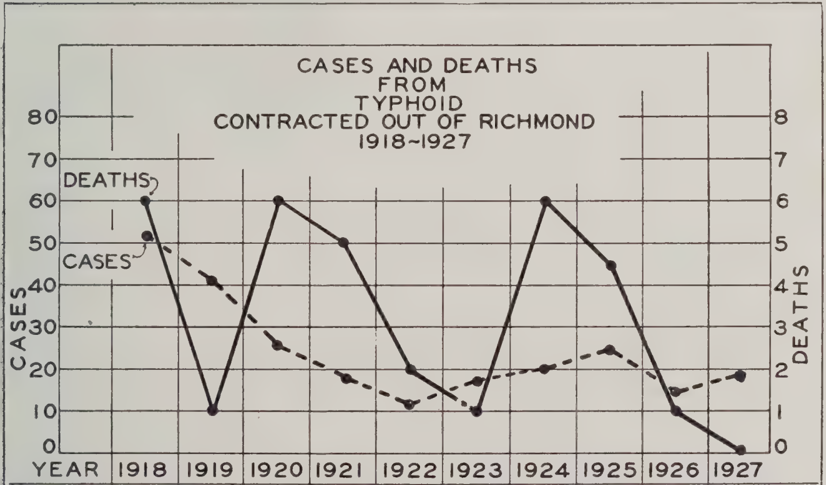
Hospitalization.

Of the 46 cases of typhoid reported, 9 were non-residents who came to the city for treatment in hospitals. The remaining 37 patients were residents of Richmond, 27 of whom contracted the disease in Richmond and 9 elsewhere. Of these resident cases, 47 per cent were treated in hospital.

Hospitalization of typhoid cases is beneficial in two respects, first as it tends to limit the spread of infection, and second as it increases the patient's chance of recovery. Each of these considerations is of greater importance in cases of poor economic condition than in the wealthy or well-to-do classes. It is therefore desirable that a much larger percentage of poor persons be treated in hospitals than of the well-to-do, though this condition did not prevail here in 1927. Of those patients in good or excellent economic condition, 80 per cent were hospitalized, while of those so poor that they could barely make a living, or that they were subsisting in part on charity, only 47 per cent were hospitalized. Of the poorest class, dependent in part on charity, only 17 per cent were hospitalized, though their need of hospitalization was greatest. Of white cases, 26 per cent were hospitalized, and of the colored 50 per cent.



YEAR	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
CASES	105	85	79	72	63	68	71	68	62	46
DEATHS	12	6	11	10	8	11	14	10	2	0



YEAR	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
CASES	53	41	26	18	12	17	20	24½	15	18½
DEATHS	6	1	6	5	2	1	6	4½	1	0

Number of Deaths and Death Rates from Typhoid Fever, Richmond, Va., 1880-1927.

YEAR	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000	YEAR	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1880-1884 (An. average)...	77	113.4	1915................	19	11.9
1885-1889 (An. average)...	53	68.9	1916................	37	22.8
1890-1894 (An. average)...	69	84.6	1917................	11	6.7
1896-1899 (An. average) ..	48	57.7	1918................	12	7.2
1900-1904 (An. average)...	62	71.0	1919................	6	3.5
1905-1909 (An. average)...	43	40.5	1920................	11	6.4
1910-1914 (An. average)...	24	17.9	1921................	10	5.7
			1922................	8	4.5
			1923................	11	6.1
			1924................	14	7.6
			1925................	10	5.4
			1926................	2	1.1
			1927................	0	0.0

DIPHTHERIA

In my last report, I mentioned that the death rate from diphtheria had declined notably in 1926 from the rate of the preceding year, which was the highest experienced in many years. The hope was expressed that this decline was a result of the toxin-antitoxin immunization of thousands of children, partly by the Health Bureau and partly in the practice of private physicians. This hope seems justified by a further great reduction in diphtheria to a death rate of 5.7 per hundred thousand population. This is the lowest rate experienced since 1917 and lower rates have been experienced in only a few former years. The diphtheria case rate shows a similar encouraging reduction. In brief, the experience with diphtheria in Richmond in the last three years seems to indicate that definite improvement has resulted from the general use of toxin-antitoxin, and that continued improvement may be expected from that method of immunization, in proportion to the use made of it.

There were 327 cases of diphtheria in Richmond in 1927, of which 302 were white and 25 colored. The case rates per hundred thousand population were—white 222, colored 45, total 170. The case fatality rates were—white 3.4, colored 0.0, total 3.4. The death rates were—white 3.6, colored 0.0, total 5.7.

In a former report, I noted the occurrence of a high negro death rate from diphtheria in a year in which the negro case rate was 20 per cent below that of the white race, with a correspondingly high negro case fatality rate. In that year, 1925, our high diphtheria death rate as a whole was a result largely of this anomalous condition, which was directly reversed in the year 1927, when we had no negro deaths among 25 negro cases. This was at a case rate of 45 per hundred thousand colored population. Accompanying tables showing diphtheria case rates, case fatality and death rates, show that the variations in the diphtheria death rate in Richmond are largely controlled by variation in these factors among the negro cases, the corresponding white rates being much more constant. In the last five years, there has been a variation of approximately 600 per cent in the diphtheria case rate among negroes, which has varied in that period from a minimum of 20 per cent to a maximum of 80 per cent of the white rate.

We naturally wonder if there has been less complete reporting of diphtheria cases among negroes than among the white race. While this must be accepted as a possibility, it is largely negatived by such careful checking as we have been able to do. There is certainly little reason to suspect that this condition prevailed in 1927 when no deaths occurred among the 25 reported negro cases.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that the colored physicians as a whole have called upon the medical inspectors for aid in the diagnosis and treatment of suspected cases of diphtheria so freely and uniformly that we believe their cases are reported as completely as the white cases.

It seems therefore that diphtheria is less prevalent in Richmond among the colored than among white persons, that there is great variation in the number of colored cases, in the colored case fatality and in the colored death rate. It would seem that we should plan to make use of procedures tending to hold down the number of deaths per hundred negro cases. Hospitalization of selected cases might possibly have this tendency, and would also aid in preventing secondary cases. Of course the usefulness of hospitalization would be limited somewhat by the fact that antitoxin may be administered in the home as satisfactorily as in the hospital. On the other hand, the hospital would afford better nursing and better supervision of the cases to such an extent as might affect the death rate favorably. Because of these considerations, special care was given to the hospitalization of colored diphtheria cases in 1927.

Death Rates Per 100,000—*White, Colored and Total from Diphtheria,* 1923-1927.

	White	Colored	Total
1923	7.9	3.6	6.6
1924	10.1	16.3	12.0
1925	11.4	27.1	16.1
1926	12.0	18.0	13.8
1927	8.1	0.0	5.7

Diphtheria Case Fatality Rates, 1923-1927.

	White	Colored	Total
1923	4.9	10.5	5.4
1924	3.4	9.7	4.7
1925	4.5	13.5	6.8
1926	4.6	11.0	5.9
1927	3.6	0.0	3.4

Diphtheria Case Rates.

	White	Colored	Total
1923	162	35	123
1924	293	168	256
1925	252	201	238
1926	260	164	232
1927	222	45	170

Number of Deaths and Death Rates from Diphtheria, Richmond, Va., 1875-1927.

YEAR	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1875-1879 (An. average)	32	53.6
1880-1884 (An. average)	25	37.2
1885-1889 (An. average)	43	57.7
1890-1894 (An. average)	50	61.7
1895-1899 (An. average)	15	17.6
1900-1904 (An. average)	22	24.4
1905-1909 (An. average)	10	9.8
1910-1914 (An. average)	9	7.0
1915	6	3.8
1916	5	3.1
1917	9	5.5
1918	13	7.8
1919	15	8.8
1920	20	11.6
1921	17	9.7
1922	16	9.0
1923	12	6.6
1924	22	12.0
1925	30	16.1
1926	26	13.8
1927	11	7.5

TUBERCULOSIS

The tuberculosis death rate continued to decline, being 77.7 deaths per 100,000 within the city, and 88.1, including the deaths at Pine Camp, the city's tuberculosis sanatorium located beyond the city limits. Each of these rates is the lowest recorded here. Similarly it is gratifying to note a colored rate reduced to 147.2, the lowest previous rate having been 162.8 in 1925. White deaths within the city were at the rate of 49.2, this being slightly higher than in 1925 and 1926, while the white deaths, including those at Pine Camp, were at the rate of 63.9, or 2.5 higher than last year.

There were 399 cases reported during the year and of these 246 were white and 153 colored. These were at the rate of 2.8 per death for white cases, 1.9 for colored and 2.4 for total cases. Cases under supervision of our nurses were 572, of which 458 were white and 114 colored. Patients' visits to the tuberculosis clinic 1,489, and of these 1,220 were white and 269 colored, the ratio of visits to deaths was, for white patients 14 to 1, for colored 3.3 to 1, and for all patients 8.8 to 1. In the laboratory 2,234 sputum examinations were made and 329 positive sputa were found.

Despite the marked lowering of the colored death rate, it remains almost exacly three times that of white persons. In harmony with this is the finding that the number of negro cases reported and the number under supervision and the number of negro visits to the clinic are much lower than the corresponding figures for white persons. Former reports have pointed out the difficulty experienced in getting reports of colored cases and in inducing colored consumptives to attend the clinic or to enter sanatoria.

The clinic was successful in securing the admission to sanatoria of 141 of the positive cases attending the clinic. Of 197 white cases, 105, or 52 per cent, went to sanatoria and all but ten of them entered Pine Camp. Of 40 colored consumptives, 36, or 90 per cent, entered sanatoria, thirty being cared for at the colored tuberculosis pavilion at the City Home. Of the 141 clinic cases entering institutions, 125, or 89 per cent, were cared for in the city sanatoria.

Deaths and Death Rates, by Races, from Consumption, Richmond, Va., 1906-1927.

YEARS	DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1906-1909 (An. average)....	106	134	240	155.9	328.8	220.9
1910-1914 (An. average)....	102	155	257	119.2	329.8	193.1
1915-1919 (An. average)....	116	148	264	104.5	275.0	160.5
1920....................	113	112	225	95.1	206.9	130.1
1921....................	91	120	211	74.9	221.3	120.1
1922....................	77	125	202	62.2	228.8	113.2
1923....................	83	120	203	65.8	218.8	112.1
1924....................	73	98	171	56.7	178.0	93.1
1925....................	64	90	154	48.8	162.8	82.6
1926....................	58	106	164	43.4	191.0	86.7
1927....................	67	82	149	49.2	147.2	77.7

Death Rates Per 100,000 *from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Including Deaths at Pine Camp Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*

YEAR	White	Colored	Total
1920....................	109.4	206.9	139.8
1921....................	88.3	221.3	129.2
1922....................	72.0	228.3	120.0
1923....................	76.8	218.8	119.8
1924....................	74.6	178.0	105.6
1925....................	74.8	162.8	100.8
1926....................	61.4	191.0	99.4
1927....................	63.9	147.2	88.1

Deaths of Patients in Pine Camp Sanatorium.

YEAR	DEATHS	DEATH RATE	
		Per 100,000 White Population	Per 100,000 Total Population
1911....................	26	31.0	19.9
1912....................	20	23.2	15.0
1913....................	35	39.4	25.7
1914....................	26	28.5	18.7
1915....................	24	22.5	15.0
1916....................	24	22.0	14.8
1917....................	29	26.0	17.6
1918....................	17	14 9	10.1
1919....................	16	13.8	9.4
1920....................	17	14.3	9.8
1921....................	16	13.2	9.1
1922....................	12	9.7	6.7
1923....................	14	11.1	7.7
1924....................	23	17.9	12.5
1925....................	34	25.9	18.2
1926....................	24	18.0	12.7
1927....................	20	14.7	10.4

Deaths from Tuberculosis—Other than Pulmonary.

YEARS	DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1907-1909 (An. average)....	21	20	41	29.4	46.1	35.7
1910-1914 (An. average)....	29	22	51	33.4	46.2	38.0
1915-1919 (An. average)....	28	28	56	25.1	53.5	34.3
1920-1924 (An. average)....	19	21	39	15.2	37.8	22.1
1925....................	13	15	28	9.9	27.1	15.0
1926....................	13	26	39	9.7	46.9	20.6
1927....................	12	27	39	8.8	48.5	20.3

RABIES

Rabies continued to be present in the city throughout the year, and in only one month (October) were there no positive laboratory findings of dogs' heads. The number of cases of canine rabies diagnosed in the laboratory in 1926 was 67 and in 1927 was 24. In addition to these cases having positive laboratory diagnosis, there were 14 others having positive clinical diagnosis by veterinarians, making a total of 38 rabid animals.

Two hundred and four persons who had been bitten by dogs were reported to our office, 52 of whom had been bitten by rabid animals, and 42 of them were given antirabic treatment in our office, the remainder being treated by private physicians. Of the 38 rabid dogs, 13 were astray and 25 had known owners. This seems a rather high proportion of stray mad dogs. One hundred and fifty-one dogs were isolated for observation, 130 at their homes and 21 at the dog pound. Eleven dogs known to have bitten persons had been given one dose of canine antirabic vaccine. None of them were mad. No cases of human rabies developed during the year.

DENTAL SERVICE

A great need has been felt for increased dental clinic service in Richmond and only a beginning has been made in providing the service. In two of our child welfare stations dental clinics are operated for one period a week each. These clinics are located at 2431 Venable Street and at 701 Louisiana Street, the service at the latter location having been inaugurated in March, 1927. At these two clinics, 1,031 visits were made and 536 patients were treated. During the year arrangements were made by which a number of children applying for labor permits were given dental service by the dentist at the City Home. Under this arrangement, 60 patients were given 175 treatments.

In the summer of 1927, a dental clinic was operated for one month at the Medical College of Virginia, the clinic being supported financially by the Bureau of Health, the Richmond School Board and the State Board of Public Welfare. It was operated largely as a demonstration clinic in the belief that it would emphasize the need for such service in the summer months, at which period it is specially needed because of the closing in large part of the College's teaching clinic in the vacation period. During the month in which this clinic was operated, 94 patients attended the clinic, and 402 treatments were given.

The William Byrd Community House operates a dental clinic in the rooms of the Health Bureau infant welfare station at 1106-A West Cary Street, at which clinic 65 visits were made by patients to the clinic and 216 treatments given.

The School Board conducts a dental service for pupils in the public schools, at which 2,322 visits were made by patients to the clinic and 6,251 treatments given.

The Medical College of Virginia has a teaching dental clinic during the college year, at which patients, who are able to do so, pay for the cost of their treatment. The clinic was attended by 1,729 patients and 6,027 visits were made by them.

The Richmond Tuberculosis Association conducts a dental service, at which 300 visits were made by patients and 97 treatments given.

The total number of visits made by patients to the clinics referred to above is 5,106, and the total number of treatments 14,199.

As indicated above, the dental clinic service in Richmond is entirely too small and should be increased as promptly as practicable.

INFANCY

The decline in the birth rate in Richmond which has been noted in recent years continued in 1927 and resulted in a birth rate of 19.26, which is the lowest recorded here. The maximum recorded birth rate was reached in 1920 with a rate of 25.31, with a white rate of 24.60 and a colored rate of 26.85. Since that period, the decrease has been somewhat irregular, though there has been an uninterrupted decrease in each of these rates in each of the last four years. The white rate for 1927 was 18.12 and the colored rate 24.11. The white rate is the lowest recorded and the colored rate lower than in any year since 1914.

The decline of the birth rate to such a great extent and over so many years, has important effects upon the constitution of our child population, the number of children to be cared for in schools, the number of deaths of children, and their death rates, as well as related facts for the general population of all ages. The birth rates are still well above the death rates for both white and colored races, as well as for the population as a whole. Note should be made that the declining birth rate is not limited to Richmond, but is affecting our country as a whole, as well as other nations. It has an important bearing upon the growth of our population.

The stillbirth rate has been declining along with the birth rate, though the number of stillbirths is only slightly less than last year. The reduction was limited to the colored race, though the negro stillbirth rate is greatly in excess of that of the white race.

In the report for 1926, mention was made of our observation that over a period of years there has been a steady reduction in the death rates of infants except in the first few days of life, with an actual increase in the number of white babies who die on the day of birth, but with a reduction in the number of colored babies dying on the day of birth. A partial explanation of this anomalous condition is to be found in the higher stillbirth rate of the negroes. It has been impracticable to determine that there is any difference in the classification of short-lived white and colored babies as born alive or as stillborn. However, it seems not unlikely that there is a larger proportion of colored babies who live only a few moments and who are classified among stillborn; and if this surmise is in accordance with the facts, we would expect a corresponding reduction in the live-born colored babies and in the number of colored babies dying on the day of birth.

On the other hand, it is quite possible that there is a difference in the methods and standards of obstetrical service available for the two races, such as might be reflected in a higher stillbirth rate for the colored race.

During the year, there was a slight increase in the percentage of births reported by physicians and a decrease in the percentage reported by midwives, though these proportions are not greatly different from the average of the last five years.

During the year there was a very definite improvement in infant mortality, resulting in rates decidedly lower than those of any former years. The infant mortality rates per thousand births were white, 59, colored 113, and total 78. These greatly reduced rates per thousand births occurring at a time when the birth rate has been declining for some years, resulted in very low death rates of infants under one year per thousand population. These rates are white 1.06, colored 2.73, total 1.55. Deaths under one year of age were 11.0 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, this also being a much lower rate than has been attained in the past. The actual number of deaths of infants was much less than in any former year, being white 145, colored 152, total 297. In all of these figures measuring infant mortality in Richmond last year, there is only one which does not establish a new record. That one is the rate of deaths of colored babies per thousand colored births, which was 113 as against the record rate of 111 which occurred in 1922.

An inspection of the causes of deaths of babies in 1927 indicates significant reduction in deaths from certain important causes. The deaths from diarrhea in babies under one year of age were 35 against 70 in 1926, though the significance of this reduction is lessened by the fact that the mortality in 1926 was unusually high. Deaths from broncho-pneumonia, which has usually been an important factor in infant mortality in Richmond were reduced from 43 to 26. Congenital debility was lowered from 40 to 11, and premature births from 113 to 86. There was an increase in deaths from injury at birth from 23 to 27. Great interest has been felt in congenital debility, premature birth and injury at birth as prominent causes of infant mortality in Richmond, and it is particularly gratifying to note improvement in the two major causes of this group. During the year, attention was centered to a considerable extent upon these diseases and upon broncho-pneumonia in colored babies. Our public health nurses were thoroughly informed of the importance of broncho-pneumonia in this connection and were instructed to devote especial care to it, with gratifying results, for which much credit is due them.

Mention has been made above of the reduction in deaths of babies under one year from infantile diarrhea and note must be made here of a similar reduction from diarrhea in babies under two years of age. There were 37 deaths in this group, and a rate of 19.3 per hundred thousand. This is less than half of the unusually high rate (40.2) which was noted in 1926, and is well below the former record rate of 23.1 which was attained in 1925. It is believed that the chief factor in reducing infantile diarrhea last year was contributed by the infant welfare nurses. Each fatal case as it occurred was given most detailed study and the nurses were called together frequently for study of the causative factors in each fatal case. In each instance, the good work which had been done for these babies was pointed out, as well as each detail in which we had not measured up to our opportunities for advising the mothers and safe-guarding the babies. As a result of this study, the interest of the nurses in the prevention of infantile diarrhea was greatly sharpened, and their knowledge of the conditions affecting the development of the malady and its fatality was definitely increased. A similar, though less detailed method, was followed for the prevention of deaths from broncho-pneumonia in colored babies.

Table Showing Births and Birth Rates, White, Colored and Total, Richmond, Virginia, 1907-1927.

YEAR	BIRTHS REPORTED			BIRTH RATES		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1907	1,433	878	2,311	20.35	20.43	20.38
1908	1,731	1,075	2.806	24.24	24.78	24.44
1909	1,666	1,173	2,839	23.02	26.78	24.44
1910	1,649	1,085	2,734	20.26	23.19	21.33
1911	1,837	1,103	2,940	21.91	23.46	22.47
1912	1,907	1,162	3,069	22.09	24.61	22.98
1913	1,918	1,217	3,135	21.60	25.66	23.01
1914	1,965	1,190	3,155	21.53	24.97	22.71
1915	2,231	1,242	3,473	20.95	23.38	21.76
1916	2,568	1,334	3,902	23.57	25.01	24.04
1917	2,536	1,301	3,837	22.76	24.29	23.26
1918	2,615	1,233	3,848	22.96	22.74	22.95
1919	2,742	1,273	4,015	23.57	23.58	23.57
1920	2,923	1,455	4,378	24.60	26.85	25.31
1921	2,929	1,452	4,381	24.15	26.68	24.94
1922	2,689	1,434	4,123	21.73	26.25	23.12
1923	2,918	1,471	4,389	23.12	26.82	24.24
1924	2,966	1,484	4,450	23.05	26.95	24.22
1925	2,677	1,496	4,173	20.41	27.07	22.39
1926	2,570	1,425	3,995	19.24	25.68	21.13
1927	2,466	1,343	3.809	18.12	24.11	19.86

Stillbirths by Years, 1911-1927.

YEARS	White	Colored	Unknown Color	Total	Rate per 100,000
1911-1914 (An. average)	97	186	1	285	210
1915-1919 (An. average)	106	166	.2	272	165
1920-1924 (An. average)	122	178	0	300	169
1925	122	166	0	278	150
1926	107	135	0	242	128
1927	111	123	0	234	122

Table Showing Attendant at Birth, 1907-1927.

YEAR	BIRTHS REPORTED BY			PERCENT ATTENDED	
	Physician	Midwife	Total	Physician	Midwife
1907	1,375	936	2,311	59	41
1908	1,621	1,185	2,806	58	42
1909	1,577	1,262	2,839	56	44
1910	1,504	1,230	2,734	55	45
1911	1,701	1,239	2,940	58	42
1912	1,814	1,255	3,069	59	41
1913	1,981	1,154	3,135	63	37
1914	2,019	1,136	3,155	64	36
1915	2,290	1,183	3,473	66	34
1916	2,689	1,213	3,902	69	31
1917	2,758	1,079	3,837	72	28
1918	2,778	1,070	3,848	72	28
1919	2,845	1,170	4,015	71	29
1920	3,231	1,147	4,378	74	26
1921	3,472	909	4,381	79	21
1922	3,366	759	4,123	82	18
1923	3,572	817	4,389	81	19
1924	3,601	845	4,450	81	19
1925	3,332	841	4,173	80	20
1926	3,159	836	3,995	79	21
1927	3,075	734	3,809	81	19

Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age.

YEAR	NO. OF DEATHS			DEATH RATE						Per Cent of Deaths at all Ages—Total
				Per 1,000 Births			Per 1,000 Population			
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	
1907	205	286	491	143	326	213	2.88	6.92	4.37	18.5
1908	230	300	530	133	279	189	3.19	7.16	4.64	21.3
1909	230	295	525	138	251	185	3.14	6.94	4.54	21.8
1910	269	354	623	163	326	228	3.30	7.58	4.86	21.6
1911	237	297	534	129	269	181	2.83	6.32	4.08	19.7
1912	228	300	528	120	258	172	2.64	6.36	3.95	19.5
1913	234	274	508	122	225	162	2.64	5.78	3.73	18.7
1914	223	286	509	113	240	161	2.44	6.01	3.66	19.1
1915	215	227	442	96	183	127	2.02	4.28	2.77	15.1
1916	255	278	533	99	208	137	2.34	5.22	3.28	17.2
1917	234	282	516	92	217	134	2.10	5.28	3.13	17.5
1918	272	291	563	104	236	146	2.39	5.42	3.36	14.7
1919	242	176	418	88	138	104	2.08	3.26	2.45	15.7
1920	224	254	478	76	175	109	1.88	4.69	2.76	16.8
1921	228	208	436	78	143	100	1.88	3.82	2.48	17.0
1922	206	159	365	77	111	89	1.66	2.91	2.05	13.8
1923	212	258	470	73	175	107	1.68	4.70	2.59	16.6
1924	198	178	376	67	120	84	1.54	3.23	2.04	13.4
1925	176	199	375	66	133	90	1.34	3.60	2.01	13.7
1926	198	231	429	77	162	107	1.48	4.16	2.27	14.1
1927	145	152	297	59	113	78	1.06	2.73	1.55	11.0

Deaths from Infantile Diarrhea (Under Two Years).

YEAR	No. of Deaths		Death Rate Per 100,000 Population	
1907	161		142.0	
1908	140		122.0	
1909	147		126.5	
1910	169		131.8	
1911	196		149.8	
Annual average		163		134.4
1912	132		98.8	
1913	112		82.2	
1914	97		69.8	
1915	101		63.3	
1916	102		62.9	
Annual average		109		75.4
1917	113		68.5	
1918	82		48.9	
1919	59		34.6	
1920	68		39.3	
1921	69		39.3	
Annual average		78		46.1
1922	54		30.3	
1923	72		39.8	
1924	43		23.4	
1925	43		23.1	
1926	76		40.2	
Annual average		58		31.4
1927	37		19.3	

Deaths of Infants Under One Year, Occurring in Richmond, Va., During the Year 1927, Classified by Age at Death, Month, Color, Sex and Cause of Death.

1927	Under 1 Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day	7th Day	8th Day	9th Day	10th Day	11th Day	12th Day	13th Day	14th Day	3-4 Wks	1-3 Mos	3-6 Mos	6-12 Mos.	Total
January	7	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	4	5	27
February	2	1	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	18
March	1	5	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	3	5	3	28
April	5	2	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	7	26
May	11	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	24
June	8	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	12	20
July	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	10	27
August	2	....	4	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	3	3	2	31
September	4	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	5	5	5	26
October	7	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5	1	21
November	5	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	3	21
December	6	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	8	4	3	28
White—																			
Male	22	4	5	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	5	7	11	66
Female	30	9	1	3	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	9	11	6	79
Colored—																			
Male	11	3	4	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	9	12	10	17	76
Female	4	3	4	....	....	5	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	11	20	23	76
9. Whooping cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	8	12
11. Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
24. Meningococcus meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
29. Tetanus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
30. Mycoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
31. Tuberculosis of lungs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
32. Tuberculous meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3
37. Disseminated tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
38. Syphilis	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	7
62. Diseases of the thymus gland	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4
70. Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
71a. Simple meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
74a. Cerebral hemorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
80. Convulsions	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	5	....	10
90. Diseases of the heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
99a. Acute bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
100a. Broncho-pneumonia	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	7	12	26
101a. Lobar pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	6
102. Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

181. Diseases of the mouth and annexa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
112. Other diseases of the stomach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
113. Diarrhea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	13	15	35
118b. Intestinal obstruction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
119. Other diseases of the intestines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
131. Other diseases of kidneys and annexa	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
151. Gangrene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
159a. Congenital hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
159b. Congenital malformations of heart	1	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	11
159c. Other congenital malformations	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5
160. Congenital debility	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	3	11
161a. Premature birth	44	8	9	4	2	5	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	6	4	....	....	86
161b. Injury at birth	12	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	27
162. Other diseases peculiar to infancy	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7
175. Poisoning by food	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
177. Other acute accidental poisonings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
179. Accidental burns	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
180. Accidental mechanical suffocation	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
205a. Ill-defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
205b. Unknown	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	9	3	2	17
Total	67	19	14	9	6	9	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	17	37	48	57	297

MILK

The prosecution of dairy and milk inspection along our usual lines has been attended by gratifying improvement under the competent supervision of the Chief Dairy Inspector, Mr. T. J. Strauch. Completion of the tuberculin testing of the dairy herds in the spring of 1925 disclosed the presence of many infected animals which were removed from the dairy herds. Retesting done the following year showed a reduction in the reacting cattle to about two and a half per cent, while the retesting in 1927 showed a further reduction to one per cent and justifies the hope that the coming year may show that tuberculosis has been almost eliminated from Richmond's milk supply.

Fortunately the removal of the numerous tuberculous animals has permitted their replacement with others which are not only healthy but also of better grade and better producers of milk. This has undoubtedly been a factor in maintaining an abundant supply of milk at all seasons of the year. The economic advantages of the new condition are evident as regards the interests of producers and consumers alike.

In the last annual report, reference was made to revised regulations for the grading of milk which at that time were being held in abeyance at the request of dairymen who feared that they might react disastrously upon the local dairy industry, and who wished an opportunity to study their probable effects before they were put into operation. The result of the study was favorable to the proposed regulations and they were put into effect on July first and have proven satisfactory since that date. The regulations, which are reprinted in the report of the chief dairy inspector, require a higher fat content for the higher grades of milk than is required for the standard grade A milk. They also provide a somewhat higher bacteriological standard for the new grade A milk than was required for the former grade B which it displaced. They also gave official recognition to the grade of "Guernsey" milk which had hitherto been given unofficial recognition only, and specified its fat content, which was a chief reason for its existence, as a pseudo grade of milk.

During the year the average score of the dairies supplying our milk was 81.7, the highest recorded here. The increase in score was due chiefly to improvement in methods of cooling and storing the milk. Considerable improvement was made in the sanitary conditions of the farms particularly as regards the type of toilets.

The amount of milk condemned for all causes was only half as great as in the preceding year, and only two persons were found selling unlicensed milk.

SANITATION

The program for the elimination of dry closets and wells has been carried on during the year, and the number of dry closets was reduced from 411 to 211. Since January 1, 1925, the number has been reduced from 1,365, a reduction of 84.5 per cent, and the program for the coming year is expected to take care of a large proportion of those now remaining. At present there are 19 buildings not supplied with city water, 126 not served by sewer and 66 which need both water and sewer. The number of dry closets remaining in Jefferson Ward is 89, in

Madison 38, in Clay 12, and in Lee 72. The improvement has been dispersed among the different wards and has occurred in sections which were in poor sanitary condition and in which outbreaks of typhoid fever and similar diseases have occurred in recent years. This was notably true in 1923 and 1924, when there occurred outbreaks of typhoid of such high fatality as to cause a marked increase in the death rate. It has been very gratifying that the number of cases of typhoid fever, and also the number of deaths, have kept pace with the reduction in the number of dry closets and wells. As a part of the same campaign, wells also are being eliminated, they having been reduced from 108 to 49 during the year.

Since January 1, 1925, 79 houses connected to private cesspools, have been ordered connected to the city sewers, and 91 houses connected to the Brookdale septic tank have been drained into the city sewer. This work is not included in the reduction of dry closets, though it has a similar sanitary bearing.

ELIMINATION OF DRY CLOSETS AND WELLS

Dry closets in city January 1, 1927	411
Dry closets added during the year 1927	0
Total number dry closets in city during 1927	411

Eliminated

Number dry closets eliminated during 1927	200
Dry closets remaining in city January 1, 1928	211

Wells in city January 1, 1927	109
Wells eliminated to December 31, 1927	60
Wells in city January 1, 1928	49

Springs in city January 1, 1928	14

In former years, a large number of houses have been provided with outdoor toilets connected to the city sewer. These toilets are of several different types, some of which are very unsatisfactory while others are only less so. In the course of years, many of them have gotten into disrepair. Because of their outdoor location, they are subject to depredation and misuse, and we continually find many of them in a state of uncleanliness approaching that of dry closets. It is estimated that there are at present about 9,600 such outside water closets in the city. It is highly desirable that no additions be made to the number and that, as the existing ones become in need of major repairs, they be replaced by suitable indoor toilets. At present a survey of these toilets is being made, that the facts may be determined as accurately as possible with a view to correcting the insanitary conditions involved.

The Chief Sanitary Officer reports that sanitary inspections increased during the year from 61,017 to 63,465. He reports continued reduction in the number of stables and in the number of domestic animals cared for in them. There is, however, an apparent increase in the number of cows, from 44 in 1926 to 114 in 1927. This increase in the number of cows is more apparent than real, as it seems to be due entirely to the discovery of unknown cows during the campaign for the tuberculin testing of all city cows which was carried out in the summer of 1927.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The public health nursing of the Bureau of Health is done by fourteen nurses and a chief nurse. They do no bedside nursing, as this service is provided by a private organization. The service embraces work in infant welfare stations, prenatal service, tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics, house-to-house visitation in the interest of infant and child welfare, and follow-up visitation of cases of tuberculosis and of venereal disease. Some phases of public health nursing are discussed in the following sections.

During the year the infant welfare nurses made 22,350 visits, spending 19,807 hours in work for the prevention of infant mortality. The number of visits to babies under one year of age was 15,499, to children 1 to 4 years of age, inclusive, 2,284, to children 5 years of age and over 1,095.

Some experimental changes in routine were made during the year. As a result of these changes, the number of home visits paid by the nurses was somewhat diminished, while this was compensated for by an increase in the number of babies and children who visited the infant and child welfare stations, and in the total number of visits paid by them to the clinics. The increase in the white patrons of the infant and child welfare clinics was about 10 per cent, with a decrease of about 2 per cent in the negro patrons. Despite this slight decrease in the number of negro patrons, the number of visits paid to the clinics by them was increased about 10 per cent. There were 12,249 visits to the child welfare clinics, while during the year there were 3,809 births, or 3.2 visits per birth per annum.

During the year no new child welfare stations were started, but additional services were provided in certain of them, such for instance as the dental service at 701 Louisiana Street, and the prenatal service at 1018 Hull Street. At the end of the year we find that these clinics are overcrowded and arrangements are being made for additional clinic periods to be started promptly in those clinics where the need for additional service is most marked.

Arrangements are now being completed for an out-patient pediatric clinic of high standards to be conducted by the Medical College of Virginia. It is being undertaken because of a need felt by the various agencies interested in child welfare, and it is confidently expected that this clinic will prove a great asset in this connection. It is contemplated that there shall be close co-operation between the infant welfare stations of the Bureau of Health and this pediatric clinic, and that our child welfare stations will refer to the pediatric clinic all cases which need more elaborate study and treatment than can be provided in the Health Bureau stations which will be operated more strictly as well-baby and well-child clinics.

Prenatal Service.

It is gratifying to note a definite improvement in the prenatal service in the year 1927, although the total amount of work done is still smaller than it should be. The number of patrons of Health Bureau prenatal clinics increased from 132 in the preceding year to 198, while the number of visits to clinics increased from 348 to 553. In addition to this, 117 prenatal cases were under our supervision in their homes, making a total of 315 prenatal cases supervised in the Health Bureau clinics and by the Health Bureau staff in their home service. There was one maternal death in the series of cases, though this fatal case was a difficult one which died in spite of Caesarean Section undertaken because of nephritis and other complications.

During the year, the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association paid 6,684 visits to prenatal and obstetrical cases in their homes, and 633 visits to their clinics.

The obstetrical clinic of the out-patient service of the Medical College of Virginia, handled 356 deliveries of which 118 were referred to them by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association. Included in 1,069 visits to the obstetrical clinic are a number of visits of cases not diagnosed as maternity cases but receiving service of the prenatal type.

It seems therefore that at least 554 prospective mothers paid 2,255 visits to prenatal clinics and received more than 6,684 nursing visits in their homes.

LABORATORY

The report of the Director of the Laboratory mentions that this is the last report to be submitted by him, as he has indicated his intention to resign his position within the year. I wish to take this opportunity to express appreciation of the value of his service and regret for his decision to leave. During his administration, the usefulness of the laboratory service has been increasingly appreciated by the physicians who constitute its chief patrons, and the number of examinations has increased with great regularity until the volume of work annually reached its maximum in 1927.

The number of diagnostic specimens, 20,359, exceeded the number in 1926 by 2,503 despite the marked decrease in the prevalence of diphtheria. The increase was chiefly evident in specimens for tuberculosis, gonorrhea and syphilis. The total number of specimens also increased despite a decrease in the sanitary examinations. The decrease in sanitary examinations is due in part to the closing of a large number of wells and springs within the city, and in part to deliberate reduction of the number of samples of milk as delivered by farmers to the central dairies. These have been needlessly high in the past, and it has seemed desirable to reduce their number and to increase the sampling of milk as it is delivered to the consumer which seems to have been greatly below the desirable number in the past. The change has required less time of the inspectors and of the laboratory, and has afforded a better indication of the quality of milk as it is delivered to the consumers. The tabulated milk examinations indicates an improvement in the bacteriological quality of the milk in 1927 as shown by the number and per cent of samples having excessive bacterial counts.

The report shows a decrease in the number of examinations of rabid animals from 67 in 1926 to 24 in 1927. Only in the month of October were no positive rabies examinations made, and the average of two positive examinations per month, indicates the need for continuation of the effort to control rabies in Richmond and in the surrounding territory.

FOOD INSPECTION

The reports of the Chief Food Inspector, the Chief Meat Inspector and the Chief Dairy Inspector, indicate marked improvement over the conditions recorded in their reports for past years.

The report first mentioned covers the sanitary supervision of 2,362 establishments in which foods are manufactured, stored or sold. The number of places under supervision has increased greatly, as has the number of recorded inspections and the percentage of establishments which have been found in satisfactory condition. In addition to the duties performed by his predecessors, the present food inspector, Mr. F. P. Wilson, has also performed in a most creditable manner, many of the duties formerly devolving upon the supervisor of markets. While the volume of work performed by food inspectors may be indicated by their reports, its quality is not so readily recorded and can be appreciated only after careful observation of the improvements as they are gradually attained. Those who have been sufficiently interested to note the changes from time to time must have been pleased with the improvement in sanitary conditions in hundreds of stores, restaurants and other establishments of all grades of excellence. The First Market may be mentioned as one establishment in which marked improvement has been brought about. There has been a reduction in the percentage of restaurants of low grade and an increase in those of high grade. Bacteriological examination of ice cream shows an increase of samples having less than 250,000 bacteria per cc. from 30 per cent in 1926 to 74 per cent in 1927 with a proportionate reduction in the samples with excessive bacteria. This was to be expected as a result of the work for the improvement of ice cream factories mentioned in a former report.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Chief Meat Inspector reports a great increase in the number of animals inspected at the abattoirs before slaughtering and of carcasses inspected after slaughter. This was due in part to an increase in the number of abattoirs under our supervision, as it became necessary for us to take over the supervision of one establishment in which inspection had hitherto been carried on by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. This required the employment of one more inspector, in addition to the three which were already on the staff.

The number of animals examined before slaughter was 47,217, and of these 291 were condemned. Of the 46,926 carcasses inspected after slaughter, 138 were condemned in whole, while it was also necessary to condemn parts of 3,104 others. Of the carcasses condemned in whole, 55 were calves in immature or unwholesome condition, 19 were tuberculous, 19 were hogs affected with hog cholera, while others were found affected with septicemia, pneumonia and other diseases.

In the winter months the inspectors of meats and other foods inspected 77,219 pounds of country slaughtered meat, returned 1,552 pounds to the producers and condemned 1,228 pounds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—SUMMARY

Payroll regular employees	$86,735.83	
Payroll temporary employees	416.50	
Expense	28,484.00	
Total disbursements		$115,636.33

REIMBURSEMENTS

Food permits	$ 806.00	
Plumbing permits	124.00	
Total reimbursements		930.00
Net cost of maintenance of Health Bureau, fiscal year 1927		$114,706.33

CONCLUSION

I wish to make acknowledgment of the zeal and ability with which the many members of the Bureau performed their duties during the year. Notable service has been rendered so uniformly that I cannot specify the individuals who are most worthy of commendation, and must content myself with making this general acknowledgment of faithful and excellent service.

Respectfully submitted,

W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare and Health Officer.

TABLES

AND

SUBSIDIARY REPORTS

OF THE

BUREAU OF HEALTH

TABLE No. 1

Number Marriage Licenses Issued 1913-1927.

YEAR	White	Colored	Total
1913	862	761	1,623
1914	869	773	1,642
1915	1,071	845	1,916
1916	1,180	1,074	2,254
1917	1,431	1,080	2,511
1918	1,316	1,029	2,345
1919	1,427	1,093	2,520
1920	1,391	1,032	2,423
1921	1,292	887	2,179
1922	1,267	872	2,139
1923	1,276	893	2,169
1924	1,250	853	2,103
1925	1,291	751	2,042
1926	1,246	729	1,975
1927	1,215	678	1,893

TABLE No. 2

Births Occurring During 1927, *with Color and Sex.**

MONTH	White		Colored		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Colored	
January	101	95	58	55	196	113	309
February	112	94	50	54	206	104	310
March	93	98	68	69	191	137	328
April	99	105	62	46	204	108	312
May	91	109	58	41	200	99	299
June	95	91	47	49	186	96	282
July	101	89	50	51	190	101	291
August	117	119	65	51	236	116	352
September	89	95	58	56	184	114	298
October	121	111	73	45	232	118	350
November	95	118	60	57	213	117	330
December	117	111	61	59	228	120	348
Total	1,231	1,235	710	633	2,466	1,343	3,809

*Stillbirths are not included in any of the tables of births or deaths.

TABLE No. 3

Number of Births by Color and Sex, and Birth Rate by Color, During 1927.

COLOR	Population (Official Estimate U. S. Bureau of the Census)	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			Birth Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
		Male	Female	Total	
White	136,060	1,231	1,235	2,466	18.12
Colored	55,704	710	633	1,343	24.11
Total	191,764	1,941	1,868	3,809	19.86

Attendants at Birth.

BY WHOM REPORTED	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Colored	
Physician	1,202	1,203	361	309	2,405	670	3,075
Midwife	29	32	349	324	61	673	734
Total	1,231	1,235	710	633	2,466	1,343	3,809

TABLE No. 4

Stillbirths by Months.

MONTH	White	Colored	Total
January	6	11	17
February	5	7	12
March	12	6	18
April	7	15	22
May	7	12	19
June	12	12	24
July	6	13	19
August	9	10	19
September	15	8	23
October	15	9	24
November	8	13	21
December	9	7	16
Total	111	123	234

TABLE No. 5

Cases Examined by Coroner.

SEX	White	Colored	Unknown Color	Total
Male	122	156	4	282
Female	80	123	2	205
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	202	279	6	487

Fetuses Examined by Coroner.

SEX	White	Colored	Unknown Color	Total
Male	3	3	4	10
Female	4	0	2	6
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	7	3	6	16

Stillbirths Viewed by Coroner.

SEX	White	Colored	Unknown Color	Total
Male	0	2	0	2
Female	0	5	0	5
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	0	7	0	7

TABLE No. 6

*Deaths for the Year Ending December, 1927, Classified by Color and Sex, and Whether Residents or Non-Residents of Richmond.**

SEX	RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND			NON-RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND			TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS, INCLUDING NON-RESIDENTS		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Male	629	506	1,135	166	49	215	795	555	1,350
Female	664	551	1,215	111	32	143	775	583	1,358
Total	1,293	1,057	2,350	277	81	358	1,570	1,138	2,708

*Stillbirths are not included in any of the tables of births or deaths.

TABLE No. 7

Giving Death Rates, with Non-Residents Included and Excluded.

COLOR	Population (U. S. Bureau of the Census)	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS		DEATH RATE PER 1,000	
		Non-Residents Included	Non-Residents Excluded	Non-Residents Included	Non-Residents Excluded
White	136,060	1,570	1,293	11.54	9.50
Colored	55,704	1,138	1,057	20.43	18.98
Total	191,764	2,708	2,350	14.12	12.25

TABLE No. 8

Population of Richmond, Va., 1870-1927.

YEAR	White	Colored	Total	YEAR	White	Colored	Total
1870*.......	27,928	23,110	51,038	1921......	121,272	54,414	175,686
1880*.......	35,765	27,835	63,600	1922......	123,736	54,629	178,365
1890*.......	49,034	32,354	81,388	1923......	126,200	54,844	181,044
1900*†......	52,879	32,285	85,164	1924......	128,665	55,059	183,724
1910*††.....	81,393	46,793	128,186	1925......	131,130	55,274	186,404
1920*.......	118,807	54,200	173,007				
				1926......	133,595	55,489	189,084
				1927......	136,060	55,704	191,764

*Census year.

† The population given for the census years 1900, 1910 and 1920 are midyear (July 1st) estimates. The actual census of 1900 gave a population of 85,050; that of 1910 a population of 127,628 as of June 1st and April 15th, respectively. The 1920 census gives a population of 171,667 as of January 1st. The midyear estimates for these years will be used by the Census Bureau in calculating its official vital statistics rates for these three census years.

††Annexation added a population of 18,615 on December 6, 1906; a population of 10,370 on April 15, 1910. and a population of 17,744 on November 5, 1914.

TABLE No. 9

Civil Condition of Decedents.

CIVIL CONDITION	WHITE		COLORED		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Single..............................	227	218	211	180	836
Married.............................	407	275	232	205	1,119
Widowed.............................	150	276	97	181	704
Divorced............................	7	6	9	8	30
Unknown.............................	4	0	6	9	19
Total.......................	795	775	555	583	2,708

TABLE No. 10

Nativity of Decedents.

NATIVITY	WHITE		COLORED		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Virginia	608	619	455	516	2,198
Other parts of United States	132	122	94	58	406
Armenia	0	1	0	0	1
Austria	2	0	0	0	2
Canada	2	0	0	0	2
Denmark	1	0	0	0	1
England	7	3	0	0	10
France	1	0	0	0	1
Germany	14	10	0	0	24
Greece	3	0	0	0	3
Ireland	7	5	0	0	12
Italy	5	5	0	0	10
Poland	3	2	0	0	5
Prussia	0	2	0	0	2
Roumania	0	1	0	0	1
Russia	6	3	0	0	9
Syria	0	1	0	0	1
Wales	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown	4	0	6	9	19
Total	795	775	555	583	2,708

TABLE No. 11

Giving Mortality for Each Month of the Year, and the Relative Mortality of Each Month Reduced to a Standard of 100.

MONTH	WHITE		COLORED		Total	Relative Mortality*
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
January	66	93	42	52	253	1.10
February	63	66	38	45	212	1.02
March	64	82	52	53	251	1.09
April	82	65	53	43	243	1.09
May	79	62	44	54	239	1.04
June	56	65	52	56	229	1.03
July	60	58	41	54	213	.93
August	58	52	40	39	189	.82
September	58	46	48	48	200	.90
October	66	66	43	42	217	.95
November	64	64	49	40	217	.97
December	79	56	53	57	245	1.06
Total	795	775	555	583	2,708	....

*The relative mortality for each month as calculated in this table takes into account the actual number of days in each month.

TABLE No. 12

Deaths—By Whom Certified.

BY WHOM CERTIFIED	WHITE		COLORED		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Physician	676	699	404	465	2,244
Coroner	119	76	151	118	464
Total	795	775	555	583	2,708

TABLE No. 13

Table Showing Comparative Mortality of the White and Colored Races from Certain Causes in Richmond, Va., During 1927.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NO. OF DEATHS		DEATH RATE PER 100,000		Ratio of Colored Death Rate to White
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
Typhoid fever					
Malarial fever					
Measles	1	3	.7	5.4	7.72
Scarlet fever	4	1	2.9	1.8	.62
Whooping cough	8	15	5.9	26.9	4.56
Diphtheria (including croup)	11		8.1		
Influenza	18	28	13.2	50.3	3.81
Dysentery	5	2	3.7	3.6	.97
Tetanus	1	4	.7	7.2	1.03
Pellagra	6	3	4.4	5.4	1.23
Consumption	67	82	49.2	147.2	2.99
Other forms of tuberculosis	12	27	8.8	48.5	5.51
Syphilis	10	24	7.3	43.1	5.90
Cancer of all Organs—					
Non-residents included	132	37	97.0	66.4	.68
Residents only	102	33	75.0	59.2	.79
Diabetes	16	8	11.8	14.4	1.22
Apoplexy	110	105	80.8	188.5	2.33
Other diseases of nervous system	57	26	41.9	46.7	1.11
Diseases of heart	312	184	229.3	330.3	1.44
Chronic nephritis	188	102	138.2	183.1	1.32
Heart disease and nephritis combined	500	286	367.5	513.4	1.40
Pneumonia (lobar or unqualified)	65	52	47.8	93.4	1.95
Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	36	43	26.5	77.2	2.91
Lobar and broncho-pneumonia combined	101	95	74.2	170.5	2.30
All diseases of the respiratory system (consumption not included); that is, Group V of the International Classification	123	114	90.4	204.7	2.26
Diarrhea (under 2 years)	17	20	12.5	35.9	2.87
Diarrhea (over 2 years)	6	11	4.4	19.7	4.48
Appendicitis—					
Including non-residents	31	11	22.8	19.7	.86
Residents only	18	5	13.2	9.0	.68
Diseases of the puerperal state	19	15	14.0	26.9	1.92
Congenital debility	3	8	2.2	14.4	6.54
Senile debility	24	5	17.6	9.0	5.11
Legal electrocutions	1	4	.7	7.2	10.29
Suicides	23	1	16.9	1.8	.11
Other violent deaths	89	85	65.4	152.6	2.33
Ill-defined or unknown	11	45	8.1	80.8	9.98
Total deaths, all causes—					
Including non-residents	1,570	1,138	1,154	2,043	1.77
Residents only	1,293	1,057	950	1,898	2.00

TABLE No. 14

Average Age at Death, Non-Residents Included, Richmond, Va., 1872-1927.

YEAR	AVERAGE AGE OF DECEDENTS IN YEARS		
	White	Colored	Total
1872	26.7	22.2	24.3
1873	25.4	24.1	24.7
1874	25.5	23.2	24.3
1875	27.9	22.9	25.0
1876	28.6	22.8	25.4
Annual average	26.8	23.0	24.7
1877	28.0	21.5	24.2
1878	28.0	20.6	23.9
1879	27.5	21.8	25.1
1880	27.7	22.6	24.8
1881	29.9	23.7	26.3
Annual average	28.2	22.0	24.9
1882	31.1	25.7	28.0
1883	30.8	23.1	26.4
1884	32.2	24.7	27.9
1885	34.1	26.7	30.2
1886	31.7	24.7	28.0
Annual Average	32.0	25.0	28.1
1887	30.9	22.6	26.3
1888	32.0	24.0	27.7
1889	32.9	24.8	28.4
1890	32.6	24.4	28.3
1891	32.3	27.3	29.7
Annual average	32.1	24.6	28.1
1892	35.6	25.3	30.2
1893	35.7	26.0	30.6
1894	35.7	26.9	31.2
1895	38.2	26.6	31.8
1896	35.7	25.0	29.8
Annual average	36.2	26.0	30.7
1897	38.2	27.6	32.5
1898	37.5	27.9	32.4
1899	42.0	30.9	36.2
1900	36.3	26.6	31.2
1901	39.2	29.9	34.1
Annual average	38.6	28.6	33.3
1902	38.5	28.9	33.3
1903	37.8	26.7	31.7
1904	37.2	28.2	32.5
1905	41.2	28.4	34.6
1906	40.9	29.3	35.0
Annual average	39.1	28.3	33.4
1907	41.1	29.1	35.0
1908	41.0	28.2	34.7
1909	40.7	27.9	34.3
1910	39.9	28.3	34.2
1911	41.1	29.7	35.4
Annual average	40.8	28.6	34.7
1912	44.2	30.4	37.3
1913	42.8	30.8	37.0
1914	43.3	29.9	36.5
1915	44.9	31.8	38.8
1916	43.9	30.2	37.4
Annual average	43.8	30.6	37.4

Average Age at Death, Non-Residents Included, Richmond, Va., 1872-1927—Continued.

YEAR	AVERAGE AGE OF DECEDENTS IN YEARS		
	White	Colored	Total
1917	45.3	30.5	38.4
1918	40.6	29.6	36.0
1919	43.3	33.2	39.1
1920	44.6	32.1	39.1
1921	45.3	32.5	40.0
Annual average	43.8	31.6	38.5
1922	48.0	36.0	42.9
1923	47.6	31.9	40.7
1924	48.1	34.9	42.4
1925	49.8	35.0	43.5
1926	50.1	35.5	43.8
Annual average	48.7	34.7	42.7
1927	52.1	37.2	45.8

TABLE No. 15

Deaths for the Year Ending December 31, 1927, Classified by Causes, Months, Color and Sex.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES																			
7. Measles	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	3	4
8. Scarlet fever	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	3	4	....	1	1	5
9. Whooping cough	....	2	4	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	5	8	7	8	15	23
10. Diphtheria	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	2	3	6	5	11	....	....	....	11
11. Influenza—																			
(a) With pulmonary complications	4	2	1	5	4	1	....	1	1	3	1	1	6	7	13	2	9	11	24
(b) Without pulmonary complications	1	6	1	4	2	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	1	4	5	9	8	17	22
16. Dysentery—																			
(b) Bacillary	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	....	1	4
(c) Unspecified	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	3
21. Erysipelas	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	2
22. Acute poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
23. Lethargic encephalitis	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	3
24. Meningococcus meningitis	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2
29. Tetanus	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	1	4	5
30. Mycoses	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	18	7	15	17	14	12	12	8	11	11	12	12	35	52	67	34	48	82	149
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and nervous system	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	6	9	12
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	2	1	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	4	5	9	10
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	2	4
35. Tuberculosis of joints	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	3
36. Other tuberculosis—																			
(d) Genito-urinary system	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	....	1	4
37. Disseminated tuberculosis—																			
(a) Acute	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	3	4
(b) Chronic	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
38. Syphilis	1	....	3	2	5	6	2	3	2	1	7	2	8	2	10	13	11	24	34
40. Gonococcus infection	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
41. Purulent infection, septicemia	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	2	3	5	2	....	2	7

II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE																			
43. Cancer of buccal cavity	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	6	1	7	....	....	....	7
44. Cancer of stomach and liver	3	5	2	6	2	5	2	5	4	5	4	5	22	17	39	6	3	9	48
45. Cancer of peritoneum, intestines and rectum	....	2	3	1	1	....	1	3	3	1	1	1	7	7	14	2	1	3	17
46. Cancer of female genital organs	5	2	5	4	6	5	7	1	4	4	1	2	....	30	30	....	16	16	46
47. Cancer of breast	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	4	....	3	....	....	9	9	....	5	5	14
48. Cancer of skin	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	3	2	5	....	1	1	6
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	3	3	1	4	3	3	1	3	5	2	2	1	19	9	28	2	1	3	31
50. Benign tumors and tumors not returned as malignant	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
51. Acute rheumatic fever	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	3	3
52. Chronic rheumatism, osteo-arthritis and gout	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	2	4
54. Pellagra	....	....	2	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	1	....	1	5	6	1	2	3	9
56. Rickets	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
57. Diabetes mellitus	3	4	3	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	8	8	16	3	5	8	24
58. Anaemia, chlorosis—																			
(a) Pernicious anaemia	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	3
60. Diseases of thyroid gland—																			
(a) Exophthalmic goitre	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	7	7	....	4	4	11
(b) Other diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
62. Diseases of thymus gland	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....	4
63. Diseases of adrenals	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
65. Leukemia and Hodgkin's disease—																			
(a) Leukemia	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	4	1	....	1	5
(b) Hodgkin's disease	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	3
66. Alcoholism	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	3	1	1	2	5
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM																			
70. Encephalitis	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	2	3	4	7	2	1	3	10
71. Meningitis—																			
(a) Simple meningitis	2	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	5	1	....	1	6
72. Tabes dorsalis	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
74. Cerebral hemorrhage—																			
(a) Hemorrhage	20	19	18	18	19	18	17	18	12	17	18	15	51	54	105	51	53	104	209
(b) Thrombosis and embolism	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	2	5	1	....	1	6
75. Paralysis without specified cause—																			
(a) Hemiphlegia	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	1	4	1	3	4	8
(b) Others under title	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	....	....	....	3
76. General paralysis of insane	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	2	5	....	....	....	5
78. Epilepsy	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	3	4
80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years)	1	....	1	1	5	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	3	4	5	9	12
83. Softening of brain	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	2	4	....	....	....	4
84. Other diseases of nervous system	2	3	1	3	....	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	7	8	15	1	3	4	19
85. Diseases of eye and annexa	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
86. Diseases of ear and mastoid process—																			
(a) Ear	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	3
b) Mastoid process	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	....	3

TABLE No. 15—Continued

Deaths for the Year Ending December 31, 1927, Classified by Causes, Months, Color and Sex—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
IV. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM																			
87. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)	1	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	5	8	8	7	15	23
89. Angina pectoris	6	5	7	7	4	6	5	2	2	7	4	4	32	11	43	8	8	16	59
90. Other diseases of heart	30	34	45	35	39	36	25	20	33	36	31	48	148	113	261	76	75	151	412
91. Diseases of the arteries—																			
(a) Aneurysm	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	....	1	1	4	1	5	5	....	5	10
(b) Arteriosclerosis	6	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	6	13	15	28	6	4	10	38
(c) Other diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
92. Embolism and thrombosis	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2
V. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM																			
97. Diseases of the nasal fossae	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
98. Diseases of the larynx	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
99. Bronchitis—																			
(a) Acute	1	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	4	1	3	4	8
(b) Chronic	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	4	....	1	1	5
100. Broncho-pneumonia—																			
(a) Broncho-pneumonia	6	12	7	7	4	4	6	5	2	3	10	12	14	22	36	28	14	42	78
(b) Capillary bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
101. Pneumonia—																			
(a) Lobar	18	11	21	13	12	6	5	2	3	3	7	13	35	28	63	20	31	51	114
(b) Not otherwise defined	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	3
102. Pleurisy	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	1	2	5
103. Congestion and hemorrhagic infarct of lung	1	....	4	2	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	6	6	5	3	8	14
105. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2
107. Other respiratory diseases	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	2	1	3	5
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM																			
108. Diseases of the mouth	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	....	3
109. Diseases of the pharynx	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	1	3	3	6	1	5	6	12
111. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum—																			
(a) Stomach	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	4	1	5	1	....	1	6
(b) Duodenum	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	3	7	2	9	1	....	1	10
112. Other doseases of stomach	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	1	1	5	6	7
113. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	....	....	1	....	....	1	11	12	5	5	1	1	9	8	17	7	13	20	37

114. Diarrhea and enteritis (over 2 years)	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4	3	3	....	1	2	4	6	5	6	11	17
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis	3	4	2	5	5	4	4	7	5	2	1	....	18	13	31	4	7	11	42
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction—																			
(a) Hernia	....	....	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	5	4	9	....	1	1	10
(b) Intestinal obstruction	2	....	....	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	10	12	2	4	6	18
119. Other diseases of intestines	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	3	....	1	1	4
120. Acute yellow atrophy of liver	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
122. Cirrhosis of liver—																			
(b) Not specified as alcoholic	1	1	1	1	....	4	4	....	1	2	1	1	4	3	7	6	4	10	17
123. Biliary calculi	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2
124. Other diseases of liver	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	3	....	1	....	2	3	5	8	1	3	4	12
125. Diseases of the pancreas	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
126. Peritonitis without specified cause	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	3	1	....	1	4
VII. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM																			
128. Acute nephritis	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	....	3	2	1	1	2	....	2	13	7	20	22
129. Chronic nephritis	32	22	32	19	23	26	22	14	24	26	30	20	100	88	188	47	55	102	290
131. Other diseases of kidneys and annexa	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	....	3	6	7	13	2	1	3	16
132. Calculi of the urinary passages	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	3	....	1	1	4
134. Stricture of urethra	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
135. Diseases of the prostate	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	1	....	....	8	....	8	2	....	2	10
137. Cysts and other benign tumors of ovary	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	4	4	....	5	5	9
139. Benign tumors of the uterus	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	3
141. Other diseases of female genital organs	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
VIII. THE PUERPERAL STATE																			
143. Accidents of pregnancy—																			
(a) Abortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	3
(b) Ectopic gestation	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	3	3	....	4	4	7
(c) Others under title	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2
144. Puerperal hemorrhage	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	2	2	4
145. Other accidents of labor—																			
(a) Caesarean section	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	3
(c) Others under title	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3
146. Puerperal septicemia	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	5	5	....	1	1	6
147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	1	1	4
IX. DISEASES OF SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE																			
151. Gangrene	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	3
153. Acute abscess	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	2
X. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION																			
155. Diseases of the bones	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1

TABLE No. 15—Continued

Deaths for the Year Ending December 31, 1927, Classified by Causes, Months, Color and Sex—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
XI. MALFORMATIONS																			
159. Congenital malformations—																			
(a) Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2
(b) Heart	1	2	3	....	....	1	2	1	....	2	....	1	1	7	8	2	3	5	13
(c) Others under title	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	2	4	....	1	1	5
XII. EARLY INFANCY																			
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	8	11
161. Premature birth and injury at birth—																			
(a) Premature	11	5	8	10	7	10	4	6	7	7	5	6	20	25	45	23	18	41	86
(b) Injury	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	2	3	10	12	22	4	2	6	28
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	6	1	....	1	7
XIII. OLD AGE																			
164. Senility	4	5	3	1	4	2	2	....	4	2	....	2	8	16	24	....	5	5	29
XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES																			
165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	2
166. Suicide by corrosive substances	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	4	....	....	....	4
167. Suicide by poisonous gas	2	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	7	....	....	....	7
168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
169. Suicide by drowning	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
170. Suicide by firearms	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	6	....	....	....	6
171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2
172. Suicide by jumping from high places	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
175. Poisoning by food	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	3
177. Other acute accidental poisonings	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	2	2	4	5
178. Conflagration	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2
179. Accidental burns	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	1	1	6	2	8	1	8	9	17
180. Accidental mechanical suffocation	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2
181. Accidental absorption of poisonous gas	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
182. Accidental drowning	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	6
183. Accidental traumatism by firearms	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	3	5	....	5	3	....	3	8
185. Accidental traumatism by fall	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	7	2	1	7	16	23	3	2	5	28
187. Accidental traumatism by machines	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	3	....	3	4

188. Accidental traumatism—																			
(a) Railroad accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3	5
(b) Street car accidents	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	4	2	6	1	....	1	7
(c) Automobile accidents	5	2	1	5	2	3	....	4	5	5	7	5	23	7	30	10	4	14	44
(g) Landslide and other crushings	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	1	....	2	1	3	6	....	6	9
189. Injuries by animals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	......	1
194. Excessive heat	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	1	....	1	1
197. Homicide by firearms	....	....	4	1	3	1	....	2	1	5	2	1	1	....	1	15	4	19	20
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	4	6	7
199. Homicide by other means	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2
202. Other external violence	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	......	2	....	2	2
202a. Legal electrocutions	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	4	....	4	5
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES																			
204. Sudden death	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	......	1	1	2	2
205. Cause of death—																			
(a) Ill-defined	1	....	1	3	....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	6	4	10	14
(b) Not specified	4	1	3	4	2	3	1	....	2	7	4	9	3	4	7	20	13	33	40
Total deaths from all causes	253	212	251	243	239	229	213	189	200	217	217	245	795	775	1,570	555	583	1,138	2,708

TABLE No. 16

Deaths for the Year Ending December 31, 1927, Among Non-Residents.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES																			
8. Scarlet fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
9. Whooping cough	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
10. Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2
11. Influenza—																			
(a) With pulmonary complications	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
(b) Without pulmonary complications	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
16. Dysentery—																			
(b) Bacillary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
(c) Unspecified	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2
29. Tetanus	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	2
31. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	4	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	4	7	3	1	4	11
32. Tuberculosis of meninges and nervous system	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	3
34. Tuberculosis of vertebral column	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2
35. Tuberculosis of joints	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	3
36. Other tuberculosis—																			
(b) Bones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
37. Disseminated tuberculosis—																			
(b) Chronic	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
41. Purulent infection, septicemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE																			
44. Cancer of stomach and liver	....	3	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	6	10	1	....	1	11
45. Cancer of peritoneum, intestines and rectum	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	4
46. Cancer of female genital organs	2	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	8	....	....	....	8
47. Cancer of breast	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2
48. Cancer of skin	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	2
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	5	2	7	....	....	....	7
50. Benign tumors and tumors not returned as malignant	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
54. Pellagra	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1

57. Diabetes mellitus	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3
60. Exophthalmic goitre	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	3
65. Leukemia and Hodgkin's disease—																			
(a) Leukemia	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	3
(b) Hodgkin's disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
66. Alcoholism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM																			
70. Encephalitis	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	2	2	4	1	....	1	5
71. Meningitis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2
74. Cerebral hemorrhage—																			
(a) Hemorrhage	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	....	7	4	11	1	2	3	14
(b) Thrombosis and embolism	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
78. Epilepsy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
84. Other diseases of nervous system	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	1	4	3	7	....	1	1	8
86. Diseases of mastoid process	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2
IV. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM																			
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
89. Angina pectoris	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	4
90. Other diseases of heart	4	3	2	6	1	4	3	1	2	4	4	3	21	9	30	5	2	7	37
91. Diseases of arteries—																			
(a) Aneurysm	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	2
(b) Arteriosclerosis	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	3
V. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM																			
99. Bronchitis (acute)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
100. Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	6	....	....	....	6
101. Lobar pneumonia	2	1	6	4	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	11	8	19	3	....	3	22
102. Pleurisy	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
103. Congestion and hemorrhagic infarct of lung	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
107. Other respiratory diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
VI. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM																			
109. Diseases of pharynx	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
111. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum—																			
(a) Stomach	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	3
(b) Duodenum	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	5	1	6	....	....	....	6
113. Diarrhea (under 2 years)	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	2	4	6	....	....	....	6
114. Diarrhea (over 2 years)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis	1	3	....	3	4	....	3	2	2	....	1	....	8	5	13	2	4	6	19
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction—																			
(a) Hernia	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	....	3
(b) Intestinal obstruction	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	8
119. Other diseases of intestines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
122. Cirrhosis of liver—																			
(b) Not specified as alcoholic	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
124. Other diseases of liver	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	3	4	....	1	1	5

TABLE No. 16—Continued

Deaths for the Year Ending December 31, 1927, Among Non-Residents—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
VII. DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM																			
128. Acute nephritis				1					1				1		1	1		1	2
129. Chronic nephritis	2	1	2	7	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	20	4	24	1	3	4	28
131. Other diseases of kidneys and annexa					1					1		2	3	1	4				4
132. Calculi of urinary passages	1						1			1			2	1	3				3
135. Diseases of prostate						1		1		1			2		2	1		1	3
137. Cysts and other benign tumors of ovary							1							1	1				1
138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess	1											1		1	1		1	1	2
139. Benign tumors of uterus										1							1	1	1
VIII. THE PUERPERAL STATE																			
143. Accidents of pregnancy—																			
(a) Abortion										1				1	1				1
(c) Others under title							1										1	1	1
145. Other accidents of labor—																			
(a) Caesarean section								1						1	1				1
146. Puerperal septicemia							1					1		2	2				2
148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsion			1														1	1	1
IX. DISEASES OF SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE																			
153. Acute abscess	1												1		1				1
XI. MALFORMATIONS																			
159. Congenital malformation—																			
(a) Hydrocephalus	1									1			2		2				2
(b) Heart							1										1	1	1
XIII. OLD AGE																			
164. Senility	1												1		1				1

XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES																			
166. Suicide by corrosive substances	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
177. Other acute accidental poisonings	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	3	3
179. Accidental burns	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	3	4
183. Accidental traumatism by firearms	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	4	....	4	1	....	1	5
185. Accidental traumatism by fall	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	3	4	1	....	1	5
187. Accidental traumatism by machines	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2
188. Accidental traumatism—																			
(a) Railraod accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2
(b) Street car accidents	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	2
(c) Automobile accidents	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	3	1	7	3	10	2	1	3	13
(g) Landslide, other crushing	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4
189. Injuries by animals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
197. Homicide by firearms	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	3	4
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
202. Other external violence	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2
202a. Legal electrocutions	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	3	....	3	5
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES																			
205. Cause of death—																			
(b) Not specified	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2
Total deaths from all causes among non-residents	35	26	23	47	29	26	33	29	25	30	27	28	166	111	277	49	32	81	358

TABLE No. 17

Giving Death Rate and Per Cent of Deaths at Different Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING AT ALL AGES			PER CENT OF TOTAL MORTALITY		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Less than 1 day	52	15	67	.38	.27	.35	3.31	1.32	2.47
Between 1 day and 1 week	30	27	57	.22	.48	.30	1.91	2.37	2.10
First week	82	42	124	.60	.75	.65	5.22	3.69	4.57
2nd, 3rd and 4th weeks	14	17	31	.10	.31	.16	.89	1.49	1.15
First month	96	59	155	.70	1.06	.81	6.11	5.18	5.72
1 to 3 months	14	23	37	.10	.41	.19	.89	2.02	1.37
3 to 6 months	18	30	48	.13	.54	.25	1.15	2.64	1.77
6 to 12 months	17	40	57	.13	.72	.30	1.08	3.52	2.11
First year	145	152	297	1.06	2.73	1.55	9.23	13.36	10.97
Second year	16	20	36	.12	.36	.19	1.02	1.76	1.33
Third year	11	17	28	.08	.30	.15	.70	1.49	1.03
Fourth year	10	10	20	.07	.18	.10	.64	.88	.74
Fifth year	9	9	18	.07	.16	.09	.57	.79	.66
Total under 5 years	191	208	399	1.40	3.73	2.08	12.16	18.28	14.73
5 to 10 years	40	18	58	.30	.32	.30	2.55	1.58	2.14
10 to 15 years	12	13	25	.09	.23	.13	.77	1.14	.92
15 to 20 years	25	44	69	.18	.79	.36	1.59	3.87	2.55
20 to 25 years	33	63	96	.24	1.13	.50	2.10	5.54	3.55
25 to 30 years	40	52	92	.29	.93	.48	2.55	4.57	3.40
30 to 35 years	33	71	104	.24	1.27	.54	2.10	6.24	3.84
35 to 40 years	40	79	119	.29	1.42	.62	2.55	6.94	4.40
40 to 45 years	71	104	175	.52	1.86	.91	4.52	9.14	6.46
45 to 50 years	85	110	195	.63	1.97	1.02	5.42	9.67	7.20
50 to 55 years	101	93	194	.74	1.67	1.01	6.43	8.17	7.16
55 to 60 years	132	81	213	.97	1.45	1.11	8.41	7.12	7.87
60 to 65 years	119	80	199	.88	1.44	1.04	7.58	7.03	7.35
65 to 70 years	175	64	239	1.29	1.15	1.25	11.15	5.62	8.83
70 to 75 years	157	26	183	1.15	.47	.95	10.00	2.28	6.76
75 to 80 years	136	16	152	1.00	.29	.79	8.66	1.40	5.61
80 to 85 years	116	10	126	.85	.18	.66	7.39	.88	4.65
85 to 90 years	55	4	59	.41	.07	.31	3.50	.35	2.18
90 to 95 years	8	1	9	.06	.02	.05	.51	.09	.33
95 to 100 years	1	1	2	.01	.02	.01	.06	.09	.07
Total	1,570	1,138	2,708	11.54	20.43	14.12	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 18

Showing the Number of Persons Who Died Elsewhere and Were Buried Here, and Their Color.

	White	Colored	Total
Non-residents	356	81	437

Showing the Number of Persons Who Died Here and Were Buried Elsewhere, and Their Color.

	White	Colored	Total
Transit permits granted	437	273	710

Deaths and Death Rates from Malarial Fever.

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1904-1907 (Annual average)	22.8	23.1
1908-1910 (Annual average)	7.3	6.2
1911-1915 (Annual average)	1.2	.9
1916-1920 (Annual average)	2.2	1.3
1921-1925 (Annual average)	1.2	.7
1926	.0	.0
1927	.0	.0

Number of Deaths and Death Rates from Scarlet Fever, Richmond, Va., 1872-1927.

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1872-1874 (Annual average	3	5.4
1875-1879 (Annual average)	47	77.2
1880-1884 (Annual average)	4	5.9
1885-1889 (Annual average)	3	4.6
1890-1894 (Annual average)	1	1.7
1895-1899 (Annual average)	2	2.6
1900-1904 (Annual average)	2	2.3
1905-1909 (Annual average)	1	1.2
1910-1914 (Annual average)	2	1.6
1915-1919 (Annual average)	1	.8
1920-1924 (Annual average)	1	.7
1925	2	1.1
1926	3	1.6
1927	4	2.1

TABLE No. 19

Table Showing the Annual Number of Deaths and the Annual Death Rate from Measles, in Richmond, Va., 1880-1927.

YEAR	Number of Deaths	Annual Death Rate per 100,000	YEAR	Number of Deaths	Annual Death Rate per 100,000
1880	3	4.7	1905	1	1.1
1881	14	21.4	1906	1	1.1
1882	1	1.5	1907	35	30.9
1883	10	14.5	1908	6	5.2
1884	12	17.0	1909	1	.9
1885	1	1.4	1910	29	22.6
1886	0	0.0	1911	12	9.2
1887	24	31.6	1912	1	.7
1888	5	6.4	1913	25	18.4
1889	0	0.0	1914	1	.7
1890	27	33.2	1915	0	0.0
1891	5	6.1	1916	40	24.6
1892	0	0.0	1917	6	3.6
1893	10	12.1	1918	8	4.8
1894	1	1.2	1919	4	2.3
1895	0	0.0	1920	10	5.8
1896	11	13.2	1921	4	2.3
1897	0	0.0	1922	2	1.1
1898	8	9.5	1923	31	17.1
1899	0	0.0	1924	13	7.1
1900	3	3.5	1925	3	1.6
1901	0	0.0	1926	1	0.5
1902	3	3.4	1927	4	2.1
1903	13	14.6			
1904	0	0.0			

TABLE No. 20

Number of Deaths and Death Rates from Whooping Cough, Richmond, Va., 1871-1927.

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1871-1874 (Annual average)	43	81.1
1875-1879 (Annual average)	20	34.2
1880-1884 (Annual average)	32	48.5
1885-1889 (Annual average)	19	25.1
1890-1894 (Annual average)	25	30.7
1895-1899 (Annual average)	12	14.8
1900-1904 (Annual average)	28	31.7
1905-1909 (Annual average)	20	19.9
1910-1914 (Annual average)	36	27.2
1915-1919 (Annual average)	28	17.1
1920-1924 (Annual average)	37	20.8
1925	12	6.4
1926	15	7.9
1927	23	12.0

TABLE No. 21

Meteorological Observations, 1927.*

MONTH	Highest Degree	Lowest Degree	Mean Degree	Rainfall in Inches
January	74	11	38	.70
February	73	26	46	2.87
March	84	23	50	1.95
April	89	34	54	3.47
May	89	42	66	3.30
June	95	50	69	3.12
July	94	56	76	9.10
August	90	55	71	7.19
September	94	47	71	4.01
October	88	39	61	2.02
November	79	27	53	1.61
December	77	18	41	5.02
Total	....	....	....	44.36

*From reports of United States Weather Bureau.

REPORT OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:

We have the honor of handing you herewith the report of the work of the Medical Inspectors for the year 1927.

In order that this report may be better explained, we have prepared a number of tables. Tables No. 1 and No. 2 show the regular work done by the Medical Inspectors by months and for the various contagious diseases.

TABLE No. 1

Table Showing Work of the Medical Inspectors in 1927.

	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Chicken Pox	Smallpox	Poliomyelitis	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Smallpox Vaccine	Typhoid Inoculations	Toxin Antitoxin Treatments	Antirabic Treatments	Visits for Other Causes	Consultations	Schick Tests	Examinations for Labor Permits	Whooping Cough Serum	Total
January	4	216	59	284	1	2	0	0	36	0	20	9	3	15	10	46	0	705
February	5	150	53	663	2	0	0	0	90	0	199	92	9	22	13	40	0	1,338
March	4	74	61	761	0	0	0	4	2	10	476	67	36	30	0	60	14	1,599
April	4	63	54	642	0	0	0	1	10	0	353	91	32	38	69	83	8	1,448
May	14	55	51	498	1	0	1	0	50	36	524	21	11	29	2	154	15	1,462
June	17	49	31	226	1	0	2	0	10	20	130	16	20	22	63	294	40	941
July	26	71	12	37	0	0	0	0	9	154	10	70	15	7	0	122	50	583
August	44	42	14	1	0	21	4	0	224	184	14	188	34	18	66	187	143	1,184
September	45	85	38	6	2	0	2	0	88	120	98	15	18	8	29	124	0	678
October	10	325	60	15	0	0	3	0	23	19	39	14	24	14	30	87	0	663
November	16	389	58	24	0	0	2	7	14	4	43	0	13	19	15	105	0	709
December	15	473	55	95	1	0	0	3	57	8	44	67	44	14	20	82	0	978
Total	204	1,992	546	3,252	8	23	14	15	613	555	1,950	650	259	236	317	1,384	270	12,288

TABLE No. 2

Showing Specimens Taken by Medical Inspectors.

MONTH	BLOOD FOR			SWABS TAKEN FOR DIPHTHERIA				Total Specimens Taken
				Nose and Throat			Total Diphtheria	
	Malaria	Widal Reaction	Blood Cultures	Diagnosis	Release	Exposure		
January	......	......	1	3	106	146	258	259
February	......	......	......	13	104	115	232	232
March	......	......	......	19	67	61	147	147
April	......	1	1	9	29	51	89	91
May	......	4	4	9	28	54	91	99
June	......	3	3	0	31	20	51	57
July	......	......	......	3	38	44	85	85
August	......	4	4	4	11	18	33	41
September	......	6	6	6	31	52	89	101
October	......	2	2	24	145	219	388	392
November	......	2	2	29	204	238	471	475
December	......	1	1	22	314	415	751	753
Total	......	23	24	141	1,108	1,433	2,685	2,732

A total of 12,288 visits were made by the inspectors for the year. This shows a decrease over the previous year, but when taking into consideration the amount of work done during the visits, as is shown in Table No. 2, we find that it is not an actual decrease.

In 1925, 2,780 specimens were taken; in 1926, 3,549 specimens were taken; and in 1927, 2,732 specimens were taken. There were 236 consultations with physicians.

The regular smallpox vaccination clinics, as well as toxin-antitoxin and Schick test clinics, have been held by the City physicians in the schools. During the early part of the year, we had quite an epidemic of measles, there being 3,252 cases reported. During this epidemic we were aided in placarding the houses by the sanitary officers in the district, as well as the nurses from time to time.

Miss Mary J. Watts, one of the nurses in the Department, has been attached to the Medical Inspection Division most of the year, where she has given valuable and faithful service. There have been no changes in this Department during the year.

The Labor Clinic was moved on the first of January from 1110 Capitol Street to the City Health Bureau Clinic Room. This change has been a great help to the efficiency of the clinic.

TYPHOID FEVER

During the year 1927 there were 46 cases of typhoid fever reported, with no deaths. This record is the best in the history of the City. There has been a steady decrease in the number of cases and deaths from this disease from year to year, as the water and milk supplies have been perfected and sanitary conditions improved. But this year's record sets a new standard for the City.

Of the 46 cases reported, 34 were white and 12 colored; 18 were definitely imported, and 27 were contracted in the City; while one gave information from which we were unable to determine where the source of infection was located.

Of the 18 imported cases, 9 were brought to the City for hospitalization; 7 were either working or visiting away from home and were brought home because of their illness; and two were visiting and became ill after returning home.

Of the 27 cases contracted in the City, three were secondary cases, and one was a boy who drank water directly from the James River while fishing. The remaining 23 cases were widely scattered over the City, and were in families of the very poor and of the wealthy; and so far as we were able to obtain information, there was no connection between any of them.

It is an interesting fact that not one case occurred where a dry toilet was used, though in ten cases there was City sewerage with a flush toilet in the yard. In the majority of cases this type of toilet is found out of order, and the surrounding premises are damp and insanitary.

Of the three secondary cases, one became ill before the primary case was diagnosed and reported; one had received two doses of typhoid vaccine and developed a mild case of fever before there was time to complete the series; and the third was in a child whom the visiting physician advised not to take vaccine. This child developed typhoid fever five weeks after the onset of the primary case.

Twenty-one, or 46 per cent, of the 46 cases were cared for in hospitals.

The ages ranged from four to sixty-nine years, and exactly 50 per cent were between the ages of thirteen and twenty-four.

There were four cases of paratyphoid fever, all being included with the "typhoid" cases listed and discussed above.

TABLE No. 3

Showing Cases of Typhoid Fever Contracted in and out of Richmond in 1927.

	Number	Per Cent of All Cases
Cases definitely contracted in the city	27	58.7
Cases in which information was not conclusive, credited 50 per cent in and 50 per cent out of city	1	2.2
Cases definitely contracted out of city	18	39.1

TABLE No. 4

Showing the Case Fatality of Typhoid Fever in 1927.

CASES	No. of Cases	No. Cases Terminated	Deaths	Case Fatality Per Cent
On hand January 1, 1927	3	3	0	0
Reported in 1927	46	43	0	0
Total under treatment in 1927	49	46	0	0
Cases Contracted in 1927.				
White	34	31	0	0
Colored	12	12	0	0
Contracted in Richmond	27	26	0	0
Probability of 50 per cent in and 50 per cent out of Richmond	1	1	0	0
Contracted out of Richmond	18	16	0	0

TABLE No. 5

Showing the Number of Typhoid Fever Cases Reported to the Health Bureau and the Number of Deaths for Each Month of 1927.

MONTH	Cases on Hand at Beginning of Month	CASES REPORTED IN MONTH			Total Under Treatment	DEATHS IN MONTH			Recoveries in Month	Total Discharges	Cases on Hand at end of Month
		White	Colored	Total		White	Colored	Total			
January	3	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	2	2
February	2	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	3
March	3	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	3	3	2
April	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
May	0	3	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
June	4	2	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
July	8	4	1	5	13	0	0	0	7	7	6
August	6	9	2	11	17	0	0	0	5	5	12
September	12	4	3	7	19	0	0	0	11	11	8
October	8	4	1	5	13	0	0	0	6	6	7
November	7	2	0	2	9	0	0	0	7	7	2
December	2	3	0	3	5	0	0	0	2	2	3
Total	......	34	12	46	......	0	0	0	46	46	......

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Number of Cases, Deaths and Death Rates from Typhoid Fever for Each Year from 1907 to 1927, Inclusive.

YEAR	CASES REPORTED			DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 100,000		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1907	395	100	495	37	10	47	52.5	23.3	41.4
1908	388	106	494	39	18	57	54.6	41.5	49.7
1909	293	83	376	18	10	28	24.9	22.8	24.1
1910	197	66	263	15	13	28	18.4	27.8	21.8
1911	188	63	251	16	7	23	19.0	14.9	17.6
1912	147	61	208	16	6	22	18.5	12.8	16.5
1913	178	55	233	18	9	27	20.2	19.1	19.8
1914	98	50	148	8	11	19	8.7	23.4	13.7
1915	106	49	155	6	13	19	5.8	24.2	11.9
1916	160	64	224	17	20	37	15.7	37.2	22.8
1917	69	29	98	5	6	11	4.5	11.1	6.7
1918	69	36	105	6	6	12	5.3	11.1	7.2
1919	73	12	85	5	1	6	4.3	1.8	3.5
1920	63	16	79	7	4	11	5.9	7.4	6.4
1921	61	11	72	9	1	10	7.4	1.8	5.7
1922	40	23	63	3	5	8	2.4	9.2	4.5
1923	53	15	68	3	8	11	2.4	14.6	6.1
1924	40	31	71	9	5	14	7.0	9.1	7.6
1925	46	22	68	3	7	10	2.3	12.7	5.4
1926	31	31	62	1	1	2	1.1	1.8	.8
1927	34	12	46	0	0	0	0	0	0

DIPHTHERIA

During the year there were 327 cases, 75 carriers isolated, and 11 deaths from diphtheria. This shows a decrease of 111 cases, or 25 per cent, from the previous year, while the deaths were less than one-half (42 per cent), as there were 26 deaths in 1926.

An analysis of the deaths shows that in most instances from three to seven days elapsed after onset of disease before a doctor was called and antitoxin given. A summary of the deaths is as follows:

1. Doctor called four days after illness began; child was three years old.

2. Doctor called five days after onset, because of difficulty in breathing; child was two years old.

3. Child, five years old, ill seven days; brought to City for hospitalization, because it continued "croupy."

4. Another child, three years old, said to have hurt his nose nine days previously.

5. Child, seven years old, received toxin-antitoxin four months before illness; was given 20,000 units; made an uneventful recovery but died suddenly three days after being released from quarantine.

6. Child six years old died four days after onset; no antitoxin given; it was thought this child had tonsillar abscess.

7. Child four years of age; doctor called three days after onset; antitoxin immediately given; child was moribund at the time.

8. Child five years old had been ill four days with Flexner Dysentery, before onset of diphtheria; died after three days of illness, with both diseases.

9. Child three years old, ill seven days before doctor was called; 40,000 units immediately given, and child was tubed; died one week later, nine hours after tube was removed.

10. Child five years old brought into hospital, with history of having swallowed a balloon; child was bronchoscoped twice, then a diagnosis of diphtheria was made five days after onset; antitoxin immediately given; a tracheotomy was done; child died following day from failing heart.

11. Three-year-old child, ill seven days before doctor was called, died on eighth day; antitoxin was given on seventh day of illness. There were no colored deaths from diphtheria during the year.

Most of the cases cleared up in the usual length of time, but we experienced great difficulty in getting the carriers free. Eight of these were taken to Contagious Disease Hospital at the City Home and tonsils removed, before two negative cultures could be obtained; in two instances carriers remained positive seven to eight weeks. One child was in for two months, and twenty-one release swabs were taken before two successive negative cultures were obtained.

Twenty cases and ten diphtheria carriers were taken care of in the City Contagious Disease Hospital. One child had scarlet fever complicating diphtheria, and in one instance a mother and three children had the disease at the same time. As always, we have had some difficulty in getting parents to understand the necessity for quarantine, as shown by a case where relatives visited in spite of notice to stay away; members of two of the visiting families later developed diphtheria.

In one instance a child with the disease had a pet dog which came into the patient's room; a few days later the dog died with what the parents described as "choking to death," and coughed up a white, stringy membrane.

TABLE No. 7

Showing the Different Types and the Combinations of Diphtheria Occurring in the 327 Cases Reported During 1927.

	Pharyngeal	Laryngeal	Nasal	Nasal and Pharyngeal	Total of Actual Cases	Carriers	Total	Diphtheria Complicating Scarlet Fever
White	260	15	26	1	302	60	362	1
Colored	25	......	......	......	25	15	40	......
Total	285	15	26	1	327	75	402	1

TABLE No. 8

Summary of Schick Tests and Toxin-Antotoxin During 1927.

	SCHICK TESTS					TOXIN ANTI-TOXIN WITHOUT SCHICK TESTS		
	Number Children*	Negative	Positive	Receiving 3 Doses Toxin Antitoxin	Receiving 2 Doses Toxin Antitoxin	Children Receiving 3 Doses	Children Receiving 2 Doses	Children Receiving 1 Dose
White	928	470	304	186	7	1,815	61	34
Colored	351	159	79	32	0	1,227	27	50
Total	1,279	629	383	218	7	3,042	88	84

*7 Children not read, moved or disappeared after receiving Schick Test.

TABLE No. 9

Showing Ages of Diphtheria Cases and Deaths, 1920-1927.

WHITE	NO. OF CASES REPORTED								NO. OF DEATHS			
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1924	1925	1926	1927
All ages—												
Under 1 year	4	4	7	3	4	8	0	2	0	0	0	0
1 year	20	12	29	17	12	13	5	4	2	1	3	0
2 years	40	32	35	23	32	32	24	26	0	2	2	1
3 years	46	43	37	21	47	29	48	44	4	2	3	4
4 years	58	32	30	17	37	36	28	31	1	3	3	1
5-9 years	251	148	156	68	160	142	175	150	5	6	5	0
10-15 years	39	37	30	16	36	34	35	24	1	1	0	5
16-19 years	14	7	7	11	9	5	10	7	0	0	0	0
20-24 years	12	9	13	12	10	9	6	6	0	0	0	0
25-29 years	10	10	11	5	7	9	8	5	0	0	0	0
30 years and over	20	11	13	8	11	14	8	3	0	0	0	0
Age not given	11	7	3	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total white	523	352	371	203	378	331	347	302	13	15	16	11
COLORED												
All ages—												
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
1 year	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0
2 years	8	8	3	1	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	4	7	6	2	11	7	5	1	1	1	0	0
4 years	3	8	6	1	14	9	12	2	1	3	1	0
5-9 years	34	25	22	7	41	56	44	8	6	6	6	0
10-15 years	3	4	6	5	14	18	17	5	0	3	1	0
16-19 years	0	2	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
20-24 years	1	1	1	0	1	3	5	2	0	0	0	0
25-29 years	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 years and over	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	3	0	0	1	0
Age not given	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total colored	61	56	47	20	92	111	91	25	9	15	10	0
Total white and colored	584	408	418	223	470	442	438	327	22	30	26	11

DIPHTHERIA CASES WITH HISTORY OF TOXIN-ANTITOXIN

During the year we have kept a very close check on all cases which have occurred after having toxin-antitoxin. This has given us the following interesting information:

There were a total of 39 who had received toxin-antitoxin and were listed as having diphtheria; 12 of these were carriers; 4 nasal cases; 1 laryngeal and 22 pharyngeal. Twenty-three received antitoxin and 16 did not. Out of the 23 who received the antitoxin, seven had a serum sickness, which usually occurred seven to ten days after antitoxin. The diagnosis of this condition was based upon temperature, urticaria and swelling. Three of these cases were classified as very mild, while the remaining five showed a moderate degree of severity. There were no deaths attributable to serum sickness nor to anaphylaxis.

As noted above, one child died three days after release from quarantine, with what was described as "acute toxic regurgitation." This child had her three doses of toxin-antitoxin May 3, 9 and 16, 1927. She was taken ill with diphtheria on September 27, 1927, and died October 11, 1927. She therefore had had her toxin-antitoxin four and a half months previous to her attack of diphtheria. There was no serum sickness noted, and the child was described by mother as not "being healthy."

Two of these cases had been Schick tested by the family physician and pronounced negative. One developed laryngeal diphtheria and one pharyngeal. One carrier was Schick negative.

In all of these 39 cases, only in five instances were children considered as being very ill; the remainder were either cases with sore nose or very mild sore throat, and could not be considered ill. One child who had a sore throat was practically recovered when a positive culture was received. The condition cleared in the usual time, without antitoxin.

There have been no special outbreaks during the year. In one school ten carriers were found and immediately isolated. No new cases were traced to this source.

TABLE No. 10

Summary of Diphtheria Statistics, 1927.

Total number of cases reported	327
White	302
Colored	25
Total number of deaths	11
Case fatality per cent	3.4
Death rate per 100,000	5.7
Doses of toxin-antitoxin	9,386
Schick tests	1,279

Summary of Diphtheria and Toxin-Antitoxin.

	1926	1927
Cases diphtheria	438	327
Deaths	26	11
Doses toxin antitoxin	9,139	9,386
Cases diphtheria following toxin antitoxin—		
Cases receiving toxin antitoxin 6 months before infection	22	24
Cases receiving toxin antitoxin 4 months before infection	3	2
Carriers following toxin antitoxin	4	12
Negative Schicks developing diphtheria	0	2
Negative Schicks becoming carriers	1	1
Serum reaction in toxin antitoxin children	6	6*

*Also one carrier was given antitoxin and developed serum sickness, making a total of 7.

SCARLET FEVER

During the year, the number of scarlet fever cases reported was 219, which shows a decrease of 98 cases over the previous year. Our deaths, however, were increased from three to five.

There were 205 white cases and 14 colored cases. Of the deaths, four were white and one was colored.

Considering the number of cases, there was not an undue amount of secondary infection. In one family there were three secondary cases, developing on the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth days, respectively, after the primary case. In three instances three cases developed in the same home. In one home two children came down with the disease on the same day. A father, thirty-five years old, developed it eight days after the onset of the illness in his four-year-old child. Thirty-three of the cases were in persons over fifteen years of age.

DEATHS

Two of the deaths recorded were in adults—one white and one colored; both were females. One case was carried over from 1926 and died during January of 1927, with general septicemia. The other had been treated eleven days before diagnosis was made; was taken ill August 22 and died September 27, 1927, from what was apparently nephritis. The three other deaths were in children two, nine and ten years of age. One was taken ill June 4 and died fifteen days later, of acute nephritis; another was brought in for hospitalization and died of acute nephritis, reported by death certificate; the third case was the child ten years old, who apparently had a mild case to begin with, but died about twenty-four hours after a definite turn for the worse on the ninth day of illness. This case was definitely traced to an exposure.

TABLE No. 11

Showing the Number of Secondary Cases of Scarlet Fever, Also the Number of Days Elapsing After the Eruption of Primary Case, or Cases.

Days elapsing after eruption of primary case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
No. of secondary cases	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	1

TABLE No. 12

Summary of Scarlet Fever Statistics, 1927.

Total number cases reported	219
White	205
Colored	14
Total number deaths	5
Case fatality per cent	2.3
Death rate per 100,000	2.6

MEASLES

During 1927 we had a marked epidemic of measles, with 3,225 cases reported, with four deaths.

It is interesting to note that this began during January, there being 284 cases reported. The epidemic seemed to reach its height in March, when 780 cases were recorded. The decline was as rapid as the increase, as is shown by the number reported in June—204 cases. There were 2,936 white cases and 289 colored. Of the deaths, one was white and three were colored.

TABLE No. 13

Summary of Measles Statistics for 1927.

Total number of cases reported	3,225
White	2,936
Colored	289
Number of deaths	4
Case fatality per cent	.12
Death rate per 100,000	2.1

TABLE No. 14

Showing Number of Cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles Reported to the Health Bureau and the Deaths from these Diseases During Each Month of 1927.

MONTH	DIPHTHERIA						SCARLET FEVER						MEASLES					
	Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
January	47	0	47	2	0	2	28	0	28	1	0	1	281	3	284	0	0	0
February	23	2	25	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	626	31	657	0	1	1
March	8	0	8	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	710	70	780	0	1	1
April	10	2	12	0	0	0	19	1	20	0	0	0	551	63	614	1	0	1
May	15	2	17	0	0	0	13	1	14	0	0	0	475	23	498	0	0	0
June	12	2	14	1	0	1	7	0	7	1	0	1	204	20	224	0	0	0
July	7	0	7	1	0	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	0	0
August	5	2	7	0	0	0	6	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
September	16	3	19	0	0	0	16	3	19	0	1	1	3	3	6	0	0	0
October	60	2	62	2	0	2	26	1	27	2	0	2	1	12	13	0	0	0
November	58	9	67	2	0	2	27	4	31	0	0	0	4	20	24	0	1	1
December	41	1	42	3	0	3	27	1	28	0	0	0	48	44	92	0	0	0
Total	302	25	327	11	0	11	205	14	219	4	1	5	2,936	289	3,225	1	3	4

WHOOPING COUGH

At the beginning of the year, we decided to try to see if we could get some definite data in regards to whooping cough, especially as to contacts, for the purpose of tracing the beginning of our mild epidemic here. In a few instances it was thought that we could definitely trace a beginning contact, and in practically all instances we were able to find definite contacts in either school or neighborhood, although in most instances the parents of the children were not aware of any definite cases to which their children had been exposed.

Having had some experience with whooping cough mixed vaccine, we decided to use it in the Health Bureau Clinic to any who might apply, as well as in the various welfare clinics of the City. During the year 270 doses of the vaccine were given in the Bureau of Health Clinic, and 901 doses given in the welfare clinics. The value of this vaccine can only be judged by reports from the doctors who have used it, the parents who have been told to watch results as to amount of coughing after the vaccine was given. In a number of instances after the third or fourth doses, parents have brought their children back for more, as they said, "The cough was much worse after the effects of the vaccine had worn off," which was usually within three or four days after the previous treatments.

With these facts, we believe that the vaccine is worth using, but are careful to explain to all parents that it may or may not give results.

TABLE No. 15

Showing Number of Cases of Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox and Smallpox Reported to the Health Bureau, and the Number of Deaths for Each Month of 1927.

MONTHS	WHOOPING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						SMALLPOX					
	Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
January	43	25	68	0	0	0	14	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	30	4	34	0	2	2	17	7	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	23	1	24	1	3	4	12	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	11	0	11	2	0	2	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	6	6	0	1	1	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	19	1	20	2	1	3	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	17	5	22	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	19	0	19	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
September	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	3	0	3	0	1	1	8	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	3	0	3	1	1	2	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	172	43	215	8	15	23	90	20	110	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

TABLE No. 16

Showing Number of Cases of Epidemic Meningitis and Poliomyelitis Reported to the Health Bureau, and the Number of Deaths for Each Month of 1927.

MONTHS	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS						POLIOMYELITIS					
	Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
November	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	0	2	2

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

There were three cases of epidemic meningitis reported, two white and one colored, with two deaths—one white and one colored. All three cases were in hospitals. There seems to have been no connection with any of these cases.

POLIOMYELITIS

Of the four cases of this disease reported, one died, and one case was reported by death certificate. The other two cases were apparently a very mild infection and both recovered.

SMALLPOX

There was one case of smallpox found in the City during the year. This was a colored man who had been working on a construction project in Jacksonville, Florida, and left the above named town by automobile to do a similar work in Richmond. He was taken ill en route, and we were called three or four days after he arrived in Richmond.

The patient was immediately sent to the isolation hospital, and all contacts of the same labor unit were vaccinated. No other cases were noted. The method of vaccination used was the U. S. Public Health Service oblique method, and a careful check of all vaccinations were later made. It was noted that each previously immune person, by successful vaccination, gave a typical immune reaction. The non-immunes gave definite takes.

RABIES

During the year there have been 42 persons given anti-rabic treatment in the office of the Bureau. All dogs who had bitten a person were immediately put under observation by the City veterinarians, whenever such dog could be found. In cases of doubt it has been our custom to give the treatment, especially so if this dog happened to be a stray dog, which we could not get definite information about.

Of the dogs which bit these people, 28 of the heads were positive, and 13 of the dogs were stray dogs and could not be definitely located. One cow's brain was examined and found positive.

No cases of rabies in man were noted during the year, although we were slightly alarmed over one case who had been bitten by a rabid dog. It was hard for us to get this person to realize the importance of taking treatment until he had some throat trouble, which was diagnosed by his physician, who had had a great deal of experience with rabies, as beginning symptoms. He was given intensive treatment, and throat symptoms cleared up on the third day.

In one case a man skinned a cow which died from rabies, as shown by positive examination of brain. He was advised to take treatment immediately, especially since cuts and sores were noted on his hand.

We are now giving the fourteen dose Semple treatment instead of twenty-one Pasteur, since it is shorter and has been proven just as effective by tests of the Public Health Service.

TYPHUS FEVER

During the year there were in the City four cases of typhus fever. Three of them were contracted elsewhere and brought into the City for hospital care, and the other case was that of a traveling salesman whose territory included Virginia and North Carolina. He is on the road most of the time but his home is in Richmond.

It is interesting to note that in all of these cases the rash has been fairly constant, coming on from five to eight days after onset of the disease, which is usually ushered in with a chill, temperature 101 to 103 degrees, with irritability of the patient, which in some instances has been extreme. All the cases have run a typical course and have been well at the end of the fourteenth day, in so far as symptoms go.

The method of transmission has not been definitely determined, and none of these cases have come from the same section of the State, neither have there been any contact cases. In one instance a child, with the disease, had several ticks on his body; another was bitten by a pet squirrel; and still another played with a number of bird dogs owned by his father. These are merely interesting facts, which may have no definite bearing on any of the cases.

There were no deaths in the City from this disease during the year.

LABOR CLINIC

At the beginning of the year the Labor Clinic was moved from the Tuberculosis Clinic, on Capitol Street, to the Clinic room of the Bureau of Health. This arrangement has been far more satisfactory, as it has put the children and parents in closer touch with the Health Department. The days for holding the Clinic have not been changed, which are Monday and Thursday afternoons.

During the year there were examined 1,019 children, and 461 were given permits, there being no defects noted; the remaining 658 were found to have 888 defects of various kinds. Of this number, 177 were refused permits on first examination and were advised that after certain defects had been corrected, a permit would be granted; later a permit was granted to 92 children who returned with defects corrected.

The principal defects noted were: Teeth, 579; throat, 91; malnutrition, 106; and eyes, 50.

The number of white children who attended the Clinic was 887, with 132 colored children. Below is appended a table which gives the results of the examinations:

TABLE No. 17

Results of Examinations for Labor Permits During 1927.

	Eyes	Throat	TEETH		Mal-nourished	Glands Enlarged	Vaccinations	WASSER-MANS		Other Defects	Total Defects
			Bad	Dirty				Positive	Negative		
Defects found....	50	91	335	244	106	10	28	1	6	17	888
Corrections made.	13	24	222	92	23	0	26	1	0	3	404

Children examined for primary permits	837
Number permits renewed	182
Total number of children examined	1,019
Number of children with no defects	279
Number of children with defects	740
Refused permit on first examination	177
Corrections made and permits granted later	92
Temporary permits granted	146
Temporary permits made permanent	127
Temporary permits revoked	63
Corrections made and permits granted after being refused	219
Total permits not granted	148
Number of visits made to Labor Clinic—white	1,185
Number of visits made to Labor Clinic—colored	172
Total number of visits made to Labor Clinic	1,357

We have also arranged a method through the State authorities whereby a child who has a defect, as, for example, bad teeth but not enough trouble to prevent his beginning work, a temporary permit is granted, with the understanding that he have his corrections made within a certain length of time, this time limit being based upon the amount of work to be done. This has produced very satisfactory results, as it tends to give a child some responsibility in taking care of his health, and to enable him to earn the money to have the necessary corrections made.

It is interesting to note that out of a total of 169 children examined, where a special record was kept as to whether tonsils had been removed or not, both white and colored, seventy-three (or 46 per cent) had had tonsils removed; while ninety-six (or 54 per cent) still had tonsils in. Our recommendations for this fifty-four per cent shows a small percentage of them were advised to have their tonsils out.

During the year there were 1,357 visits made to the Clinic. This includes the number of children reporting back with defects corrected, as well as new patients.

It has been possible in a number of instances for the nurse to follow up the patients, and a number of corrections have been made by this method. The City Home Dental Clinic has also given us one hour a week, and a number of children have had a chance at dental care which they could not otherwise have had. During the summer we were also able to get a number of corrections at the Clinic of the Medical College, which was in operation during the month of August.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. OUTLAND, M. D.,
Chief Medical Inspector.

LETA J. WHITE, M. D.,
Assistant Medical Inspector.

Typhoid Cases Treated in Hospitals During 1927:

White	12
Colored	4

Diphtheria Cases Treated in Hospitals During 1927:

White	16
Colored	2

Carriers—4 in addition.

Number typhoid treatments given—554 doses.
Toxin-antitoxin in office—1,950 doses.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF LABORATORY

Dr. W. Brownley Foster,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Virginia.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit, herewith, my report as Director of the Laboratory for the year ending December 31, 1927. As this is the last report to be made by the present director a brief resume of the work under the present administration seems permissible.

The reorganization of the laboratory under its present director occurred in April, 1919. In July of the same year the City and State laboratories were consolidated into a single organization. This consolidation permitted of a higher grade of work with a reduced overhead cost. This arrangement has continued now for nearly nine years apparently to the satisfaction of all concerned.

INCREASE IN DIAGNOSTIC WORK

It was realized in the beginning that if the work of the laboratory were to assume its proper place that confidence must be restored and prompt service rendered. With accuracy and promptness as a keynote the work increased rapidly. A study of Table No. 1 shows that in 1918 there were only 3,917 diagnostic specimens submitted, while in 1919 there were 6,275, or an increase of 60 per cent. The next year, 1920, they jumped to 12,512, or 220 per cent more work in two years. For the year 1927 there were 20,359 diagnostic specimens submitted, or more than five times the volume of 1918.

The work of 1927 exceeds in volume and scope that of any previous year. The diagnostic work showed an increase of 2,503 over 1926, and this in spite of the marked decrease in diphtheria.

The calls for special assistance in clearing up obscure diagnoses have been much more numerous than before. Besides the routine agglutination work in typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentery there have been numerous calls for agglutinations for tularaemia, typhus fever, and undulant fever. Our complete method of making blood cultures has likewise been of material assistance in clearing up several obscure cases.

COST

Though quality of service has been the primary consideration, economy and efficiency of administration have not been neglected. Hiscock's report on Public Health Laboratories in the American Journal of Public Health, September, 1925, states that the average cost per specimen was 51 cents for the municipal loboratories throughout the country. It is interesting to note that the per specimen cost in Richmond for 1927 was only 38 cents. The total expenditure was approximately $9,400 while 24,075 specimens were examined. This low cost means a material saving to the City. Some increase in appropriation, however, will be needed if present standards are to be maintained.

SANITARY EXAMINATIONS

While the diagnostic work of the laboratory has shown a steady growth, as pointed out above, the sanitary examinations have steadily decreased from 6,265 in 1924 to 3,716 in 1927; that is the physicians of the city are using the laboratory more and more but the inspection service is using it less and less.

In the case of oyster examinations this decrease appears reasonable. There is now a careful State supervision of oysters which was not the case in 1923 when this work was begun. Likewise, recent investigation casts considerable doubt on the value of oyster scores on shipped samples.

RABIES

During 1927 rabies continued to be prevalent in the City, though markedly less than in 1926. In 1926 there were 67 positive dogs' heads while in 1927 there were only 24. There was also less rabies in the counties surrounding Richmond during 1927.

Positive Heads

	1926	1927
January	3	1
February	5	6
March	6	1
April	18	1
May	15	1
June	8	2
July	1	6
August	3	1
September	3	2
October	0	0
November	3	1
December	2	2
Total	67	24

Rabies does not appear in our tabular reports as this work was first inaugurated by the State Board of Health and these examinations are still carried as State laboratory examinations.

PERSONNEL

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal support given by practically all of the staff of the laboratory. I particularly desire to commend the valued assistance and willingness to share responsibility shown by Adah Corpening, Assistant Director, Forrest Spindle, Bacteriologist, and Virginia West, Secretary. Without their cordial co-operation the progress of the last few years could not have been made.

The uniform courtesy and co-operation of the staff of the health department and the director of public welfare have added much to the pleasure of the work. These associations of many years will be severed with regret.

Respectfully yours,
AUBREY H. STRAUS,
Director of Laboratories.

TABLE No. 1

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Agglutinations	226	170	208	236	191	183	239	284	282	299
Blood cultures	62	110	182	252	165	175	279	328	345	394
Bacteriological feces	....	....	10	14	29	88	95	225	306	282
Diphtheria	1,429	2,457	7,522	6,455	8,067	5,465	7,915	6,765	7,173	6,394
Gonorrhea	808	987	796	540	449	528	690	635	795	1,123
Malaria	113	94	80	95	121	94	68	86	84	91
Tuberculosis	636	550	860	1,687	1,398	1,561	1,507	1,814	1,544	2,234
Wassermann reaction	559	1,885	2,779	6,782	6,338	5,039	5,707	6,306	7,158	9,368
Miscellaneous	94	22	75	76	94	154	118	119	169	174
Total diagnostic	3,917	6,275	12,512	16,137	16,852	13,287	16,618	16,562	17,856	20,359
Sanitary examinations—										
Water	139	100	140	118	200	248	359	523	233	137
Milk	2,207	2,415	2,884	2,878	4,654	4,481	5,624	4,890	3,522	3,479
Oysters	....	....	....	....	....	72	128	83	79	65
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	128	154	76	101	35
Total examinations	6,263	8,790	15,536	19,133	21,706	18,216	22,883	22,134	21,791	24,075

TABLE No. 2

Results of Diagnostic Examinations with Per Cent of Positive Specimens.

RESULT	Agglutination (Typh'd)	Blood Cultures	Bacteriological Feces	DIPHTHERIA					Gonorrhea	Malaria	Tuberculosis	Wassermann Reaction	Total
				Diagnosis	Release	Exposure	Virulence	Total					
Positive	* 47	** 50	*** 31	310	570	52	49	991	292	3	329	1,604	3,347
Negative	249	334	243	2,580	994	1,693	3	5,270	817	85	1,904	7,600	16,502
Total—Positive and negative	296	384	274	2,890	1,564	1,745	52	6,261	1,109	88	2,233	9,204	19,849
Percent of positives	15.9	13.0	11.3	10.7	36.4	3.0	94.2	15.8	26.3	3.4	14.7	17.4	16.9
Atypical	2	....	....	62	....	25	2	89	10	....	....	....	101
Unsatisfactory specimens	1	10	8	24	11	4	5	44	4	3	1	164	235
Total	299	394	282	2,976	1,575	1,784	59	6,394	1,123	91	2,234	9,368	20,185

Miscellaneous examinations	174
Total diagnostic examinations	20,359

*39 Typhoid; 4 paratyphoid B; 1 paratyphoid A; and 3 bacillary dysentery (Flexner).

**26 Typhoid; 2 paratyphoid B; 3 B; coli (2 same case); 9 non-hemolytic streptococcus (7 cases); 1 hemolytic streptococcus; 1 hemolytic streptococcus and staphylococcus aureus; 6 staphylococcus aureus (4 cases); 1 staphylococcus albus and 1 pneumococcus Type 1.

***25 Typhoid; 4 bacillary dysentery (Flexner); and 2 bacillary dysentery (Shiga—same case).

The percent of positives is based on the total number of positive and negative examinations.

TABLE No. 3

1927 MONTH	DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATIONS														SANITARY EXAMINATIONS				Total Examinations
				DIPHTHERIA															
	Agglutination	Blood Cultures	Bacteriological Feces	Diagnosis	Release	Exposure	Virulence	Total	Gonorrhea	Malaria	Tuberculosis	Wassermann Reaction	Miscellaneous	Total Diagnostic	Water	Milk	Oysters	Miscellaneous	
January........	13	22	17	312	138	151	3	604	61	1	267	628	15	1,628	1	293	6	2	1,928
February.......	22	29	21	269	139	117	9	534	70	2	202	729	5	1,614	0	272	......	4	1,886
March..........	16	42	26	218	82	61	4	365	90	3	187	915	19	1,663	6	248	4	2	1,921
April...........	13	26	18	191	48	55	1	295	76	5	181	759	6	1,379	0	318	......	6	1,697
May...........	20	32	20	143	50	87	3	283	60	5	217	805	6	1,448	8	271	......	37	1,762
June...........	40	47	19	209	62	22	5	298	154	19	145	713	12	1,447	27	225	......	6	1,699
July...........	32	37	44	150	72	50	2	274	117	10	149	830	20	1,513	37	286	......	4	1,836
August.........	44	45	40	94	15	25	0	134	134	14	173	930	14	1,528	27	317	......	4	1,872
September......	38	45	36	157	43	48	0	248	87	11	203	862	11	1,541	24	281	......	4	1,846
October.........	24	29	15	350	216	243	11	820	116	5	152	726	18	1,905	5	337	21	4	2,268
November......	11	12	11	411	307	366	4	1,088	88	9	182	820	15	2,236	1	335	22	4	2,594
December.......	26	28	15	472	403	559	17	1,451	70	7	176	651	33	2,457	1	296	12	4	2,766
Total....	299	394	282	2,976	1,575	1,784	59	6,394	1,123	91	2,234	9,368	174	20,359	137	3,433	65	81	24,075

TABLE No. 4

Bacteriological Examination of Milk as Received from Farms Before Being Pasteurized, Showing Number and Percentage of Samples in Each Class.

CLASS BACTERIA PER C. C.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Percentage of Total of Each Class
Below 10,000	71	71	60	68	34	19	35	16	31	42	32	34	513	17.5
10,000 to 25,000	70	76	82	73	57	43	41	50	41	77	67	77	754	25.7
26,000 to 50,000	45	36	25	52	39	33	45	40	44	74	47	38	518	17.7
51,000 to 100,000	33	35	18	30	39	27	42	68	37	46	49	42	466	16.0
101,000 to 250,000	17	15	18	30	38	25	36	38	49	32	23	31	352	12.0
251,000 to 500,000	12	7	8	19	10	9	20	26	17	5	11	15	159	5.4
501,000 to 1,000,000	8	1	8	6	8	12	11	12	8	8	13	6	101	3.4
1,001,000 to 5,000,000	2	2	......	5	10	14	8	9	4	4	5	......	63	2.2
Over 5,000,000	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	1	......	3	.1
Total	258	243	219	283	235	183	239	259	231	288	248	243	2,929	100.0
Samples of milk used for churning only	5	......	......	3	2	......	2	12	13	2	......	......	39	....
Samples of cream	7	3	4	2	6	6	9	10	8	12	8	6	81	....
Samples unsatisfactory	......	1	2	......	......	......	3	2	1	8	3	1	21	....
Empty bottles examined	2	4	2	6	2	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	....
Total examinations made	272	251	227	294	245	195	257	287	257	314	263	254	3,116	....

TABLE No. 5

Bacteriological Examination of Pasteurized Milk, Showing Number and Percentage of Samples in Each Class.

CLASS BACTERIA PER C. C.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Percentage of Total in Each Class
Below 10,000	10	9	14	12	10	21	8	13	8	11	24	19	159	43.7
10,000 to 25,000	5	8	4	7	7	7	10	9	7	10	38	12	124	34.2
26,000 to 50,000	4	1	......	2	5	1	7	3	3	1	8	7	42	11.6
51,000 to 100,000	......	1	1	1	3	......	1	3	4	......	1	3	18	5.0
101,000 to 250,000	......	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	16	4.4
251,000 to 500,000	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	.8
501,000 to 1,000,000	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	.3
Total	21	21	21	24	26	30	29	30	24	23	72	42	363	100.0

TABLE No. 6

Miscellaneous.

Spinal fluid for globulin	2
Spinal fluid for tuberculosis	3
Spinal fluid for organisms present (1 positive Hemolytic Stereptococcus, 3 positive Meningococcus (same case), 6 positive Pneumococcus Group IV)	13
Urinalysis	1
Urine for organisms present	20
Urine for tuberculosis (2 positive)	13
Body fluids for tuberculosis	3
Pus for tuberculosis	6
Pus for organisms present	14
Bile for organisms present	1
Body fluids for organisms present	4
Throat cultures for organisms present	3
Sputum for pneumococcus typing (5 positive Group IV, 5 positive Group I, 1 Influenza Bacillus)	14
Feces for amoeba	2
Examination of tapeworm for head	1
Cultures for identification	4
Blood for Typhus fever (2 positive—same case)	16
Blood for Tularaemia (1 positive)	19
Smears for Vincents Angina* (17 positive)	35
Total	174

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*These specimens do not represent by any means the total direct smear examinations that are made in connection with the diphtheria work. This figure represents only specimens which are sent especially for Vincents Angina examination and the positive specimens found on routine cultures.

TABLE No. 7

Number of Outfits Supplied by Years.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Agglutination and Wassermann	4,717	5,905	6,737	9,336	11,064
Blood cultures	243	220	269	346	293
Bacteriological feces	....	162	328	416	662
Diphtheria	6,610	8,855	7,692	8,651	6,737
Gonorrhea and Malaria	817	810	1,115	1,411	1,687
Tuberculosis	2,347	2,578	2,571	2,456	2,943
Total	14,734	18,530	18,712	22,616	23,386

REPORT OF CONSULTANT IN DIPHTHERIA

Dr. W. B. Foster,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of cases of laryngeal diphtheria seen for the Bureau of Health for the year ending December 31, 1927, also appended tabulated statement of laryngeal cases seen for the Bureau of Health for twenty-one years, 1907-1927, inclusive.

INTUBATED				NOT INTUBATED			TOTAL			
Recovered	Died	Total	Case Fatality Per Cent	Recovered	Died	Total	Recovered	Died	Total	Case Fatality Per Cent
5	3	8	37.5	3	0	3	8	3	11	27.3

Odd as it may seem, we find in comparing this year's records with those of last year, that the same number of cases was intubated both years, that the same number recovered and that the same number died, which, of course, gives a duplication of the case fatality per cent. All of the five cases intubated, which recovered, were suffering from marked dyspnea of an hour or two up to twelve hours' duration. All made uneventful recoveries. Only one patient coughed up the tube, which occurred on the third day. None required reintubation. All of the three cases that died were practically moribund when first seen. One, a child eighteen months old, died on the table after the tube was inserted. Another, five months old, died in seventeen hours without making any improvement after intubation. The third one was three years old. The following is a quotation from our memorandum on the case at the time of intubation: "Very toxic, marked dyspnea, intensely prostrated and heavily shocked." To our surprise, the child improved and did very well for five days, at which time the tube was removed. Dyspnea recurred and four hours after extubation, we decided to reintubate. Owing probably to the precarious condition of the child at the first intubation, from which it, perhaps, had not sufficiently recovered, the second intubation proved too much tax upon the patient, and the child promptly died during reintubation. We strongly suspect that extubation should have been deferred a few days longer. It was very apparent to us that all three of the fatal cases should have had the tube at least a day earlier than they got it. They were all sadly neglected cases, two were not seen by the family physician until intubation was called for, and had, therefore, not had antitoxin. The other one was seen on the preceding day and given 30,000 units of antitoxin.

The majority of fatal laryngeal cases die of strangulation, unless relieved by the intubation tube, but even with the added help of the tube in the fight for life, the child may succumb to the virulent poison of diphtheria, unless prompt and vigorous treatment is instituted. Our sheet anchor in the treatment of diphtheria is antitoxin, in liberal doses, given very early in the outset. It is believed that antitoxin had best be given all at one time and just as early as reasonable suspicion of diphtheria is established. It is well and helpful to have the laboratory report on the throat swab, but do not delay the administration of antitoxin in suspicious cases until the report is obtained. It may be too late then to save the child. The laboratory diagnosis is admirable help in detecting culture cases, diphtheria carriers and in some cases of "sore throat," which may be due to a Klebs-Loeffler infection, but if membrane or a suspicious looking exudate appears on the tonsils or pharynx, give antitoxin and then proceed to ascertain the cause of the throat trouble. Three cases seen in consultation were not intubated. These made perfect recoveries.

The average age of the patients intubated was 2½ years. The average age of the patients not intubated was 2 years and 2 months. The youngest child intubated was 5 months old, the oldest was 4½ years. The average age of all cases handled was 4½ years. The average length of time the tube was worn by the 5 cases that recovered was 5 days. The average amount of antitoxin received by the cases intubated was 28,750 units, cases not intubated 26,666 units. The average for all cases was 28,181 units.

There were a considerably smaller number of children intubated in the years 1925-26-27 than in any similar priod within the past eight years. This, we believe, to be due to the immunization of an enormous number of children against diphtheria, both of the school and preschool ages by the vigorous work of the Bureau of Health, which has been most actively prosecuted since 1925. The treatment is carried out also by a large number of physicians in their private practice throughout the city. We are hoping that toxin-antitoxin immunization is going to prove a great blessing to the children of the city by greatly reducing in number and in virulence the cases of diphtheria.

Physicians are reminded that the entire resources of the Bureau of Health are at their disposal in the giving of antitoxin, in consultation in doubtful cases, and for intubation when needed, and they are admonished not to postpone calling for intubation. The tube relieves laryngeal stenosis, and saves many lives, if intubation is done sufficiently early, and any physician, who by reason of neglect or carelessness, permits a child to die for lack of intubation, can be guilty of no graver form of malpractice and should be legally held responsible for the death of the child.

Cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria Seen for the Richmond Bureau of Health for Twenty-one Years, 1907-1927.

YEAR	INTUBATED				NOT INTUBATED			TOTAL			
	Recovered	Died	Total	Case Fatality Per Cent	Recovered	Died	Total	Recovered	Died	Total	Case Fatality Per Cent
1907	5	1	6	16.7	1	0	1	6	1	7	14.3
1908	3	1	4	25.0	0	0	0	3	1	4	25.0
1909	5	1	6	16.7	2	0	2	7	1	8	12.5
1910	14	2	16	12.5	4	0	4	18	2	20	10.0
1911	22	1	23	4.4	8	1*	9	30	2	32	6.3
1912	7	2	9	22.2	7	0	7	14	2	16	12.5
1913	7	4	11	36.4	2	0	2	9	4	13	30.8
1914	9	0	9	0.0	9	1†	10	18	1	19	5.3
1915	14	2	16	12.5	9	0	9	23	2	25	8.0
1916	7	1	8	12.5	5	0	5	12	1	13	7.7
1917	10	1	11	9.0	9	0	9	19	1	20	5.0
1918	2	1	3	33.3	4	0	4	6	1	7	14.3
1919	6	2	8	25.0	3	0	3	9	2	11	18.2
1920	11	0	11	0.0	8	0	8	19	0	19	0.0
1921	10	3	13	23.0	12	0	12	22	3	25	12.0
1922	11	2	13	15.4	7	2‡	9	18	4	22	18.2
1923	9	6	15	40.0	2	0	2	11	6	17	35.3
1924	7	3	10	30.0	11	1	12	18	4	22	18.2
1925	7	2	9	22.2	8	2§	10	15	4	19	21.0
1926	5	3	8	37.5	6	3	9	11	6	17	35.3
1927	5	3	8	37.5	3	0	3	8	3	11	27.3
Total....	176	41	217	18.9	120	10	130	296	51	347	14.7

*Congenital stenosis of larynx, making intubation impossible. Died in spite of tracheotomy.

†Neglected septic case, laryngeal symptoms not extreme; died from sepsis in a few hours.

‡One died of sepsis in a few hours, tube not required—the other died of broncho-pneumonia and was probably not diphtheritic.

§One died of streptococcus infection—was not diphtheritic; the other was diphtheritic, very septic, moribund, had mixed infection. Neither case needed intubation.

Respectfully submitted,

P. D. LIPSCOMB, M. D.,
Consultant in Diphtheria.

REPORT OF CHIEF NURSE

Dr. W. B. Foster,
Director Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Sir:

I have the honor, as Chief of the Nursing Division of the Bureau of Health, to submit the annual report for the year ending December 31, 1927.

Very few changes were made in the personnel of the nursing staff.

During the year Miss Lucy Burke, nurse in the Venereal Disease Division, resigned to accept a position in Charlotte, North Carolina. Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On November 5th, Miss Carolyn Roller was transferred from the Tuberculosis Division to the Venereal Disease Work. Mrs. Julia Johnson was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Tuberculosis Division.

The work done in the Child Welfare Division is shown in the following summary:

Hours spent in the work for the prevention of infant mortality	19,807
Visits to babies under 1 year of age	15,499
Visits to children 1 to 4 years of age, inclusive	2,284
Visits to children 5 years and over	1,095
Diarrhea cases visited	71
Birth investigation visits	27
Death investigation visits	26
Visits to expectant mothers	258
Visits to midwives	271
Other visits—diphtheria prevention, etc	2,819
Total number of visits made by infant welfare nurses	22,350
Babies brought over from 1926	1,823
New babies listed during 1927	1,953
Relocated, transfered from other districts	64
Total number of babies under supervision during 1927	3,840
Number of babies discharged during 1927 for all reasons	2,121
Number of babies on list at end of year	1,719
Deaths from enteritis and diarrhea among supervised babies	24
Deaths from respiratory diseases among supervised babies	20
Deaths from all other causes among supervised babies	53

CHILD WELFARE STATIONS

There has been an increase in the number of patients attending the Child Welfare Stations during 1927. These clinics are doing excellent work among the mothers and babies of Richmond.

The Child Welfare Stations were conducted as formerly. Dr. John S. Weitzel was assisted in Child Welfare Stations 1 and 2 by Dr. Frank W. Lewis and Dr. Charles M. Caravati. Mrs. Landers, Miss Irving, Mrs. Watson and Miss Darling were in charge of Clinic No. 1; Miss Irving, Miss Childress and Miss Walton of Clinic No. 2.

Dr. Henry S. Stern, assisted by Dr. A. Seldes, was in charge of Child Welfare Station No. 3. Miss Childress, Miss Bell and Mrs. Graham were the nurses in charge of this station.

Dr. T. D. Jones, assisted by Dr. S. J. Baker, and Dr. J. P. Jones, were the physicians in charge of Child Welfare Station No. 4. Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Marshall and Miss Walton were the nurses in charge of this station.

On March 17, 1927, Child Welfare Station No. 5, was moved from 812 Louisiana Street to 701 Louisiana Street. Dr. Ambrose McGee, who conducted this clinic last year, assisted by the nurses, Miss Darling and Miss Irving, is pleased with the results obtained at this clinic.

Table Showing Number of Patients Attending the Child Welfare Stations Conducted by the Health Bureau.

	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			TOTAL PATIENTS		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street	361	303	664	341	349	690	702	652	1,354
Clinic No. 2—City Home	0	283	283	0	146	146	0	429	429
Clinic No. 3—Cary Street	289	291	580	163	239	402	452	530	982
Clinic No. 4—Hull Street	612	192	804	303	149	452	915	341	1,256
Clinic No. 5—Fulton	191	90	281	23	6	29	214	96	310
Total	1,453	1,159	2,612	830	889	1,719	2,283	2,048	4,331

The Following Table Shows the NUMBER OF REVISITS Made to the Child Welfare Stations.

	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			TOTAL REVISITS		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street	1,046	889	1,935	116	99	215	1,162	988	2,150
Clinic No. 2—City Home	0	640	640	0	330	330	0	970	970
Clinic No. 3—Cary Street	552	448	1,000	501	480	981	1,053	928	1,981
Clinic No. 4—Hull Street	833	374	1,207	616	219	835	1,449	593	2,042
Clinic No. 5—Fulton	381	135	516	234	26	260	615	161	776
Total	2,812	2,486	5,298	1,467	1,154	2,621	4,279	3,640	7,919

Table Showing Number of Patients and Visits to Each Child Welfare Clinic.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND FIRST VISITS			REVISITS			TOTAL VISITS		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street	702	652	1,354	1,162	987	2,149	1,854	1,639	3,503
Clinic No. 2—City Home	0	429	429	0	970	970	0	1,399	1,399
Clinic No. 3—Cary Street	452	530	982	1,053	928	1,981	1,505	1,458	2,963
Clinic No. 4—Hull Street	915	341	1,256	1,449	593	2,042	2,364	934	3,298
Clinic No. 5—Fulton	214	96	310	615	161	776	829	257	1,086
Total	2,283	2,048	4,331	4,279	3,639	7,918	6,552	5,687	12,249

Patients Attending Child Welfare Clinics.

	UNDER 1 YEAR			1 TO 4 YEARS, INC.			5 YEARS AND OVER			TOTAL PATIENTS		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street	373	208	581	129	196	325	200	248	448	702	652	1,354
Clinic No. 2—City Home	0	329	329	0	76	76	0	24	24	0	429	429
Clinic No. 3—Cary Street	302	354	656	79	103	182	71	73	144	452	530	982
Clinic No. 4—Hull Street	253	108	361	303	143	446	359	90	449	915	341	1,256
Clinic No. 5—Fulton	62	33	95	61	33	94	91	30	121	214	96	310
Total	990	1,032	2,022	572	551	1,123	721	465	1,186	2,283	2,048	4,331

Visits to Child Welfare Clinics.

	UNDER 1 YEAR			1 TO 4 YEARS, INC.			5 YEARS AND OVER			TOTAL VISITS		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street	923	610	1,533	525	506	1,031	416	523	939	1,864	1,639	3,503
Clinic No. 2—City Home	0	982	982	0	293	293	0	124	124	0	1,399	1,399
Clinic No. 3—Cary Street	864	918	1,782	376	327	703	265	213	478	1,505	1,458	2,963
Clinic No. 4—Hull Street	843	236	1,079	752	476	1,228	769	222	991	2,364	934	3,298
Clinic No. 5—Fulton	308	94	402	228	100	328	293	63	356	829	257	1,086
Total	2,938	2,840	5,778	1,881	1,702	3,583	1,743	1,145	2,888	6,562	5,687	12,249

INFANTILE DIARRHEA

In 1927 there were 37 deaths from infantile diarrhea. These deaths occurred among children under 2 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths for each year since 1907.

Deaths by Months from Infantile Diarrhea in Richmond, Va., 1907-1927.

YEAR	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1907	4	4	5	3	12	39	44	22	15	10	1	2	161
1908	....	1	2	1	19	34	33	28	9	8	3	2	140
1909	2	1	4	3	17	39	34	16	14	8	2	7	147
1910	1	1	2	1	15	49	50	30	8	9	3	....	169
1911	1	3	....	1	6	53	45	24	31	26	3	3	196
1912	3	....	3	4	2	22	45	17	14	12	7	3	132
1913	4	1	1	2	14	31	17	14	16	7	4	1	112
1914	1	1	....	1	2	31	25	13	11	8	4	....	97
1915	....	1	4	....	6	21	28	17	12	8	3	1	101
1916	2	....	1	1	4	17	30	17	13	9	5	3	102
1917	3	....	....	5	2	14	35	28	16	6	3	1	113
1918	1	2	....	2	4	13	28	16	9	3	2	2	82
1919	1	1	1	1	1	10	21	10	7	6	....	....	59
1920	2	....	1	1	....	11	14	18	13	7	1	....	68
1921	3	....	....	1	2	20	17	11	2	4	4	5	69
1922	2	....	....	....	....	8	18	10	8	4	3	1	54
1923	1	1	....	....	1	9	17	19	9	10	3	2	72
1924	....	2	1	1	....	5	17	7	6	2	2	....	43
1925	....	....	2	1	3	6	4	8	7	7	4	1	43
1926	0	1	0	0	1	5	21	28	14	2	3	1	76
1927	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	12	5	5	1	1	37

PRENATAL CLINICS

The Prenatal Clinics, located at 2431 Venable Street and 1018 Hull Street, are proving of great value to the mothers in the districts in which these clinics are held. Dr. H. B. Hinchman and Dr. Eugene Eggleston, the physicians in charge of these clinics, are rendering valuable aid to the mothers under their care.

The increased attendance and the splendid results obtained are most gratifying to the physicians and nurses who have been interested and untiring in their efforts to make this clinic of real service to mothers.

Mrs. Landers is in charge of the Prenatal Clinic at 2431 Venable Street, assisted by Mrs. Watson. Mrs. McConnell and Mrs. Marshall are in charge of the Prenatal Clinic at 1018 Hull Street.

The following table illustrates this branch of our work:

Table Showing Number of Patients and Visits to the Prenatal Clinics Conducted by the Health Bureau.

	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			REVISITS			TOTAL VISITS		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street..................	18	126	144	2	5	7	38	263	301	58	394	452
Clinic No. 4—Hull street......................	12	30	42	2	3	5	17	37	54	31	70	101
Total..............................	30	156	186	4	8	12	55	300	355	89	464	553

Of the 167 patients treated at the Prenatal Clinic on Venable Street, 137 were discharged as follows:

Delivered by physicians	3
Delivered by students	70
Delivered in hospitals	19
Delivered by midwives	27
Miscarriage	0
No case	8
Moved out of city	7
Unable to locate	2
Abortions	1
Total	137

Expectant mothers brought over from 1926	23
Expecant mothers listed during 1927	144
Number of expectant mothers discharged	137
Carried forward	30

Of the 137 discharges there was one set of twins, one of which was stillborn, the other lived only 8 hours. There was one death among the expectant mothers registered at this clinic. This death was due to heart and kidney complications after having been delivered, by Caesarian operation, of a dead foetus.

Of the 60 patients treated at the Prenatal Clinic in South Richmond, 53 were discharged as follows:

Delivered by physicians	8
Delivered by students	30
Delivered in hospitals	9
Delivered by midwives	6
Total	53

Expectant mothers brought over from 1926	6
Expectant mothers listed during 1927	54
Number of expectant mothers discharged	53
Carried forward	7

A number of visits were made and instructions given to many expectant mothers who did not attend the clinics but who were under the supervision of the nurses in the districts.

The following is a summary of the prenatal work done in the field:

Number of prenatal cases brought over from 1926	7
Number of prenatal cases listed during 1927	110
Total number of prenatal cases on list during year	117

Of this number there were:

Delivered at term	71
Miscarriages	0
No case	4
Left city	4
Referred to I. V. N. A.	3
Still birth	1
Died	0
Total	83

Total number of prenatal cases on list	117
Number of prenatal cases discharged	83
Carried forward	34

In 1927, 14 sets of twins were listed by the Health Bureau Nurses.

DENTAL CLINIC

On March 17, 1927, a dental clinic, with Dr. Walter Liles in charge, was started at 701 Louisiana Street. This clinic is held in conjunction with the infant welfare clinic. Miss Darling is the nurse in charge of this clinic, assisted by Miss Irving.

Miss Darling also assists in the Dental Clinic at 2431 Venable Street.

The following table is a summary of the work done at these clinics:

Table Showing Number of Patients and Visits Made to the Dental Clinics.

	NEW PATIENTS			REVISITS OF NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			REVISITS OF OLD PATIENTS			TOTAL PATIENTS			TOTAL VISITS		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Clinic No. 1— Venable Street.........	158	119	277	87	41	128	43	44	87	2	3	5	201	163	364	290	207	497
Clinic No. 5— Fulton...............	116	56	172	270	92	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	56	172	386	148	534
Total............	274	175	449	357	133	490	43	44	87	2	3	5	317	219	536	676	355	1,031

Table Showing Patients, According to Age, Attending the Dental Clinics.

	UNDER 1 YEAR			1-4 YEARS, INC.			5 YEARS AND OVER			TOTAL ATTENDANCE		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street	19	23	42	96	79	175	86	61	147	201	163	364
Clinic No. 5—Fulton	3	4	7	25	19	44	88	33	121	116	56	171
Total	22	27	49	121	98	219	174	94	268	317	219	535

Table Showing Visits to Dental Clinics, According to Age.

	UNDER 1 YEAR			1-4 YEARS, INC.			5 YEARS AND OVER			TOTAL		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street	23	28	51	111	83	194	156	96	252	290	207	497
Clinic No. 5—Fulton	17	14	31	84	47	131	285	87	372	386	148	534
Total	40	42	82	195	130	325	441	183	624	676	355	1,031

VENEREAL DISEASE WORK

On the resignation of Miss Lucy Burke, Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis was appointed to do the follow-up work in the Venereal Disease Division of the Venable Street Clinic and the Medical College of Virginia Dispensary.

Miss Burke was successful in having patients return to clinic for treatment as is shown in the summary of the Venereal Disease Work.

On December 1, 1927, Miss Roller was transferred from the Tuberculosis Disease Division to the Venereal Disease Work to fill the vacancy which occurred when Mrs. Curtis left the department.

The follow-up work in the Venereal Disease was conducted as formerly with a decided increase in the number of patients returning to clinic after being visited by the nurse.

The following is a summary of the Venereal Disease Work:

Hours in district	749
Hours in office	178
Hours in dispensary	419
Hours in jail	159
Total hours on duty	1,505
Wassermanns made at jail	110
Treatments in jail	332
Patients instructed in dispensary	3,627
Patients attending clinic after visit from nurse	935

New patients visited	562
Old patients visited	1,361
Total visits to patients	1,923

MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN'S CLINIC

The Mothers' and Children's Clinic, which is conducted for the treatment of venereal disease among the mothers and babies, is held in conjunction with the Prenatal Clinic, at 2431 Venable Street. There has been a decided increase in the number of patients treated at this clinic which is gratifying to Dr. Richard W. Fowlkes, who is extremely interested in the work, and does everything possible to make the clinic a success.

Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Watson, Miss Watts and Miss Burke are striving to make this clinic of real service to mothers and children.

The following table shows the work done at this clinic:

Table Showing Number of Patients and Visits Made to the Mothers' and Children's Clinic.

	PATIENTS			REVISITS			TOTAL VISITS		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street—									
New patients	53	229	282	201	555	756	254	784	1,038
Old patients	19	85	104	16	73	89	35	158	193
Total	72	314	386	217	628	845	289	942	1,231

Number of Wassermann's Taken at Mothers' and Children's Clinic.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street—			
White	16	52	68
Colored	53	197	250
Total	69	249	318

Number of Treatments Given at Mothers' and Children's Clinic.

	White	Colored	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street—			
Babies under 1 year of age	6	39	45
Children 1 to 4 years, inclusive	23	53	76
Children 5 to 12 years, inclusive	33	16	49
Over 12 years of age	78	286	364
Treatments by private physicians	0	0	0
Total	140	394	534

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC

The Tuberculosis Clinic was conducted as formerly; Dr. G. A. Ezekiel examining patients attending clinic on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; Dr. P. D. Lipscomb on Mondays and Thursdays, white patients are examined on Tuesdays and Thursdays; colored patients on Mondays and Wednesdays.

The follow-up work at the Tuberculosis Clinic was done by Miss Roller and Mrs. Humphreys. On December 1, 1927, Miss Roller was transferred from the Tuberculosis Division to the Venereal Disease Work. Mrs. Julia Johnson was appointed to fill the vacancy on the tuberculosis staff.

It is interesting to note that a larger percentage of patients, diagnosed tuberculous, were sent to sanatoria in 1927 than in any previous year. This is encouraging to the doctors and nurses in charge of the Tuberculosis Clinic.

The following is a summary of the tuberculosis work:

Hours in district	1,899
Hours in office	428
Hours in tuberculosis clinic	1,326
Hours in labor permit clinic	123
Total hours on duty	3,776
Tuberculosis cases on list January 1, 1927	142
Reported to the Health Bureau during 1927	399
Tuberculosis cases listed by nurses	167
Number of visits made in tuberculosis work	3,262
Tuberculosis cases under supervision December 31, 1927	157

NUTRITION CLINIC

On January 1, 1927, the Nutrition Clinic was moved from 1108 Capitol Street to the Medical College of Virginia Dispensary in the old Virginia Hospital Building.

The clinic was conducted as of 1926, Dr. O. O. Ashworth, the physician in charge, making the chest examinations; Dr. J. B. Stone, pediatrician, in charge of the nutrition work. Miss Roller and Mrs. Humphreys were the nurses in charge. The records show a total of 225 children registered during the year.

MIDWIVES

On November 1, 1927, a course of instructions in midwifery was given by Dr. A. L. Stratford for the purpose of renewing the permits of the 64 midwives previously licensed and the new applicants who desired to practice midwifery in the City.

Of the large number of women who attended the lectures only 7 proved eligible, making a total of 71 women licensed to practice midwifery in Richmond.

Mrs. Landers was the nurse in charge of this work.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas D. Morton, Superintendent of the City Home, for his co-operation with us in our work in the Child Welfare Stations throughout the City, especially are we grateful to him for his kindness to us in our clinic at the City Home.

The Bureau of Social Relief, Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association, Milk and Ice Mission, Juvenile Court, Associated Charities, Bureau of Catholic Charities, Richmond Tuberculosis Association, the School Nurses, the Medical College of Virginia, the Children's Memorial Clinic and other agencies have helped us in our work and we are grateful for their co-operation.

I wish to commend the nurses of the Health Bureau for the results obtained in the Nursing Division during the year 1927.

We appreciate your kindness to us and thank you for your interest and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

ORELLA V. COFFEE, R. N.,

Chief Nurse.

REPORT OF CHIEF DAIRY INSPECTOR

Dr. W. B. Foster,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to present to you my report as Chief Dairy Inspector for the year ending December 31, 1927.

Number of visits to dairy farms	3,097
Number of dairies visited and scored	259
Number of scores made	2,806

Class in which dairies fell whose permits were revoked or suspended:

Class	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
70-80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Class in which dairies fell that continued to sell milk:												
70-80	101	92	84	74	76	81	74	69	74	85	88	66
80-90	136	132	154	152	158	151	140	163	155	145	145	127
90-100	4	2	6	5	7	7	7	8	9	9	10	8
No. of dairies scored which continued to sell milk and cream during month	241	226	244	231	241	239	221	240	238	239	243	201
Total number scores made during month	241	226	244	231	241	239	221	241	238	240	243	201
Average score	81.2	81.0	81.5	82.1	81.9	82.0	81.9	82.3	82.1	81.8	81.6	81.8

Permits refused	7
Permits suspended during year	2
Average score of 2 places whose permits were suspended	76.8
Permits restored that were suspended during year	1
No. Grade A shippers placed in Grade B class from January 1 to June 30	10
No. Grade A shippers that had been placed in Grade B class restored to Grade A standing, January 1 to June 30	9
No. Grade AA shippers placed in Grade A class from July 1 to Dec. 31	10

(Grade B milk discontinued June 30; all milk Graded AA or A after July 1).

No. Grade AA shippers that had been placed in Grade A class restored to Grade AA standing (July 1 to December 31)	9
Diseased cows found and use of milk from same ordered discontinued (4 cowpox; 10 inflamed bags; 4 sore teats; 10 retention of afterbirth)	28
Number coolers condemned—copper exposed	3
Number coolers found leaking	5
Gallons of milk condemned—dirty can top	80
Gallons of milk condemned on account of being bloody	44

Gallons of milk returned to shipper on account of arriving in the City in sour condition	630
Gallons of milk ordered to be churned—arrived in open truck unprotected—	420
Gallons of milk ordered to be churned on account of high temperature	410
Gallons of milk ordered to be churned on account of high bacteria count	20,400
Gallons of cream ordered to be churned on account of high bacteria counts	225
Gallons of milk ordered to be churned on account of being below City standard in butter fat	560
Number inspections during year of the two distributing plants in the City	148
Samples taken for bacteriological examination	3,479
New barns built during year	22
New milk houses built during year	20
Sets of barn prints for barn construction furnished during year	62
Number new milk shippers during year	20
Number shippers that have discontinued shipping milk during year	14
Number dairies holding permits to sell milk or cream in Richmond, December 31, 1927	245

The problem of furnishing the consumer with a pure, safe milk has increased tremendously when one considers the exacting demands of the present-day consumers of milk, and when it is taken into consideration that where formerly milk was consumed within a few miles of its production, it is today in many instances received from dairy farms located fifty miles from Richmond.

During the past ten years, notable progress has been made in the methods of producing and handling milk. For some of these improvements we have been responsible. We feel the great responsibility of seeing that the public is able to obtain a pure, wholesome milk supply, therefore no effort is spared by representatives of the Dairy Division of the Richmond Bureau of Health in seeing that the milk supply of Richmond is protected from the time it is produced until it reaches the consumer.

It has often been said by visitors who have made a careful survey of the Richmond milk supply, that this city has one of the best milk supplies in the world, as regards quality, and the excellent conditions under which it is produced. One reason for this is that the men who are engaged in the business of producing the milk to be sold in the city are of a very high type, who are keenly interested in their business, and most of them feel that they are partners in the big effort to furnish the city consumer with good milk. The men connected with the milk distributing plants located in Richmond are interested in seeing that the man who milks the cows is treated fairly. Another reason, and a stronger one, for Richmond's excellent milk supply is the endless campaign of education, supervision and inspection carried on by the dairy inspectors. This extends to the dairy farms and distributing plants. Maintaining the high standard of the milk supply of the city depends, to a great extent, upon the intensive farm inspection carried on by the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Health.

During the year, there were 3,097 visits made to the farms supplying the city with milk. In addition to these farm inspections, 3,479 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, and 3,523 samples for chemical analysis.

Approximately 44,000 quarts of milk are sold daily in Richmond. It was necessary to condemn 22,544 gallons of milk during the year, of which quantity 1,147 gallons were either destroyed or returned to the owner on account of bad odor, dirty cans or can tops, or arriving in the city sour; 21,370 gallons of milk were sent to the churn on account of high bacteria counts, high temperature or low butter fat content. In 1926, it was necessary to condemn for use as market milk 47,235 gallons, or more than twice the amount condemned this year.

The average yearly rating for the dairies supplying Richmond with milk during 1927 was 81.7. This is the highest rating made since the milk inspection division was established twenty years ago. The increase in the rating of the dairies during the past three years is due mainly to improved methods of cooling and holding milk at a low temperature on the farms and to more efficient methods for the sterilization of the utensils used in handling the milk. The score card used for the rating of the dairy farms is the one recommended by the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The milk supply of the city is increasing with the growth and demands of the population. The increased number of dairies and the territory over which they are spread make it more difficult than ever to inspect them. During the year, 20 new permits were issued to producers to sell milk in Richmond. As 14 producers discontinued selling milk on this market, we had a net gain of 6 shippers for the year.

During the year, the tuberculin test was applied 13,441 times to the 10,200 cattle producing the milk for the city. Of the animals tested, 111 or about one per cent reacted to the test, the reacting animals being immediately removed from the herds. In the previous year (1926), 2¼ per cent of the cows tested for tuberculosis reacted. It is reasonable to expect that there will be less than one-half of one per cent of animals reacting to the tuberculin test found in the herds supplying Richmond with milk during the year 1928.

Realizing the importance of proper disposal of wastes from the human body on dairy farms, the condition of the sewage disposal systems on farms supplying the city with milk are therefore given special attention by the dairy inspectors on their visits to these farms.

On December 31, 1927, there were 192 pit privies, 97 septic tanks and 226 box privies on the farms supplying the city with milk. Three sewerage systems are connected with city sewer and three farms have chemical closets.

The figures for 1927 show an increase over 1926 in both the number of pit privies and septic tanks on the farms, and a decided decrease in the number of box privies. At the end of the year, the figures show an increase of 102 for pit privies, 27 for septic tanks, and a decrease of 74 for box privies in comparison with the figures for the previous year.

Modern research has shown that specific bacteria cause specific disease, and furthermore, we know that these disease producing bacteria may be carried in milk. The main diseases borne by milk are typhoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria and diarrhea.

Several cases of diphtheria were reported on farms from which milk was being sold in Richmond. These cases were reported to the Bureau of Health by the owners of the farms. These farms were promptly visited by a representative of the Bureau of Health and every precaution was taken to prevent an infection of the milk at the farms. All milk from dairy farms reporting these cases was pasteurized in Richmond under official supervision. We consider proper pasteurization the safest known method for safeguarding a milk supply after it has been produced and handled under sanitary conditions at the farm.

We have endeavored to set up a strong line of defense in protecting our milk supply by using the following four safeguards: Requiring the prompt reporting of any illness among employees on the farms; of the illness of any one living on the farms; cleanly methods of production and distribution; tuberculin testing of cattle and pasteurization of milk under proper supervision. Each year we are endeavoring to develop these four procedures to a higher state of perfection and feel in so doing that the dangers from milk consumption are decreasing.

One of the most serious problems to handle in the dairy herd is contagious abortion. Every effort is being made by authorities in different parts of the country to try to find a remedy for this disease. In view of all present-day knowledge, proper pasteurization of milk seems to offer the consumer of milk the best protection from any danger there might be in drinking milk produced by cows that have this disease.

Extensive improvements have been completed at both of the milk distributing plants located in the city. The Virginia Dairy Company remodeled the interior of their plant and installed new equipment consisting of vat pasteurizers, large tubular cooler, automatic bottle fillers and cappers, compressor and a large new boiler. The new compressor being of large capacity will make available a greater amount of refrigeration for both the cooling and storage of milk at a low temperature.

The Richmond Dairy Company erected an addition to their present plant and equipped the new building with a vacuum pan to be used for condensing skim milk and a roller or cylinder for manufacturing milk powder. This cylinder is heated and revolves at a slow speed, milk being continuously sprayed upon it. The water evaporates very quickly and is carried off by means of a ventilator. The milk solids are deposited upon the polished surface of the cylinder and are removed as fast as deposited by means of stripping knives.

There is a growing market for both condensed skim milk and powdered skim milk among the ice cream manufacturers and bakeries. The new equipment was installed with a view to being able to handle surplus milk to a better advantage. It has always been possible to separate milk and sell the cream, but the problem has been that of disposing of skim milk. The Richmond Dairy is now in a position to handle the skim milk more advantageously.

During the month of November, Mr. J. F. Knode, Chief of the Division of Dairy Farm Inspection of the Baltimore Health Department, accompanied by three of his supervising inspectors, spent several days in Richmond studying our milk control methods. Mr. Knode had previously inspected the dairy farms supplying Richmond with milk and studied the control methods used by the Dairy Division of the Richmond Bureau of Health, and was so impressed with the excellence of the milk supply and the methods of supervising it that he wanted his supervising inspectors to have an opportunity to study Richmond's methods.

The work done by the Dairy Division of the Richmond Bureau of Health is of a continuous character and the results achieved can seldom be credited to the efforts of a single year. On July 1, 1927, the new grading regulations went into effect. These regulations were adopted after careful study and investigation for over one year. The new grades of milk established July 1st are as follows:

GRADES FOR MILK

Grade AA Milk

Grade AA Raw Milk shall come from cows free from disease as determined by the tuberculin test and physical examinations by a qualified veterinarian, approved by the Health Officer. It shall be produced and handled by employees free from disease as determined by medical inspection by a qualified physician. It shall be produced under sanitary conditions such that the bacteria count at the time of delivery to the consumer shall not exceed 25,000 per cubic centimeter in the cooler months (that is, from November first to March thirty-first, inclusive), or 50,000 during the rest of the year (that is, from April first to October thirty-first, inclusive). It shall contain not less than four per cent butter fat at the time of delivery to the consumer. Dairy farms producing this grade of milk shall score at least 80 points on the score card of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, of which not less than 45 points shall be for "methods."

Grade AA Pasteurized Milk shall conform in every respect to the requirements for Grade AA Raw Milk. The bacteria count shall at no time prior to pasteurization exceed the limits allowed for Grade AA Raw Milk, and the bacteria count when delivered to the consumer shall not exceed 5,000 per cubic centimeter.

Grade A Milk shall come from cows free from disease as determined by the tuberculin test and physical examinations by a qualified veterinarian, approved by the Health Officer. It shall be produced and handled under sanitary conditions such that the bacteria count at no time exceeds 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. All milk of this class shall be pasteurized under the official supervision of the Richmond Health Bureau, and the bacteria count at the time of delivery to the consumer shall not exceed 25,000 per cubic centimeter. Dairy farms producing this grade of milk shall score at least 70 on the score card of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

The milk grading system in Richmond is so firmly established (having been in operation since 1915) that it is thoroughly understood by the public, therefore when the grades were changed on July 1st, very little concern was shown by the milk consumers of the city.

In establishing the new grades of milk, the public was given a better product with no change in the old prices. The grading of milk by the Richmond Bureau of Health plays a great part in the market milk industry of this section. It determines the price paid to the producer for his product as far as quality is concerned, and constitutes a guide for the purchasing public.

Three men were found selling milk in Richmond from dairy farms which were not licensed to sell milk in the city. As the milk was being produced and handled under conditions that would not meet the city's requirements for the production and handling of milk, the sale of milk from these farms was prohibited.

I wish to thank the milk producers and dealers for their co-operation with the Bureau of Health in its efforts to give the people of Richmond a good, clean, safe milk.

In closing I wish to commend the work of both Mr. R. M. C. Harris and Mr. C. L. Ford, whose efforts contributed to the success of the Dairy Division.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. STRAUCH,
Chief Dairy Inspector.

REPORT OF FOOD INSPECTOR

Dr. W. Brownley Foster,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

It is my pleasure to submit my report as Chief Food Inspector for the year ending December 31, 1927. In reviewing the work of the past twelve months, I shall endeavor to set forth in a statistical manner the most important activities and duties that were performed by inspectors of the Food Division.

The various stores, beverage plants, restaurants and other food handling establishments were systematically inspected and classified, as follows:

Sanitary Inspections:

Establishments inspected	35,860
Found satisfactory	32,002

Orders Issued and Complaints Investigated:

Notices issued to correct insanitary conditions and improve methods	10,971
Complaints investigated and adjusted	299

Condemnations:

Number pounds food condemned	364,946

Approximate value, $19,170.63.

Permits Issued and Police Court Cases:

Original permits issued	403
Duplicate permits issued	165
Food permits renewed	1,718
Food permits refused	15
Food permits revoked	4
Food permits restored	2

Collected and turned over to City Treasurer	$806.00
Cases in Police Court—7. Fines assessed	95.00

Samples of Food, Milk Collected and Examined:

Samples of milk collected and analyzed for butter fat content	3,462
Samples of cream	61
Samples of oysters collected and examined for B. Coli	64
Samples of miscellaneous food collected and examined	66
Total food and milk samples collected	3,653

TABLE No. 1

Showing Inspections Made During Each Month of the Year.

INSPECTIONS	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Abattoirs	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Bakeries	43	39	45	62	51	46	43	59	53	86	58	48	633
Boarding houses	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Bottling plants	5	7	8	10	12	11	7	15	13	23	10	4	125
Butchers	456	436	472	471	446	383	437	393	452	471	405	507	5,329
Candy manufacturers and jobbers	13	16	9	12	7	7	9	9	16	14	10	7	129
Cold storage plants	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6
Commission houses	515	434	232	312	410	289	257	348	311	287	713	785	4,893
Dairies	8	8	11	5	11	6	7	7	1	7	3	5	79
Fish dealers	156	163	213	199	187	133	158	132	158	221	127	76	1,923
Fruits	123	131	135	135	139	111	120	123	128	130	129	130	1,534
Groceries	644	506	753	796	645	536	588	824	738	649	534	527	7,740
Hucksters	141	170	154	111	156	152	129	162	169	152	103	106	1,705
Ice cream plants	1	3	3	4	109	3	9	4	5	5	2	....	148
Poultry dealers	29	45	41	41	38	36	69	35	39	64	45	108	590
Restaurants	175	269	233	188	240	158	239	214	270	235	161	222	2,604
Soft drinks and confectioneries	324	400	532	443	421	344	349	415	472	760	349	285	5,094
Complaints investigated	17	12	19	17	32	30	33	32	29	15	41	22	299
Other visits	283	212	298	223	257	129	210	254	284	308	225	341	3,024
Total	2,934	2,852	3,113	3,030	3,162	2,374	2,664	3,026	3,138	3,428	2,916	3,173	35,860
Premises found satisfactory	2,620	2,551	2,729	2,712	2,857	2,129	2,331	2,718	2,753	3,154	2,601	2,847	32,002

The City is divided into three districts, with 787 food handling establishments and venders in each district, making a total of 2,362 food handling establishments in the entire City, representing an increase of 96 over the previous year. The scope of inspection included sanitation, preparation, manufacture, storage, handling and sale of any article of food or beverage, or ingredient thereof, which is intended for human consumption. The inspectors visited various establishments in a routine manner, inspecting the food, reporting the sanitary conditions and issuing oral and written instructions to correct insanitary practices or to correct methods. Every establishment which underwent inspection invariably had one or more of the orders contained in the following table to comply with.

TABLE No. 2

Showing Number of Orders Issued During Each Month of the Year.

ORDERS ISSUED	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Secure food permits	52	48	55	74	49	33	44	56	42	47	45	20	565
Clean floor	209	211	220	202	185	171	164	201	203	199	199	224	2,388
Clean hands and clothing	1	4	3	1	3	4	4	3	5	4	3	7	42
Clean meat block	25	30	49	37	33	30	25	40	35	39	25	45	413
Clean storage box	23	39	56	36	42	44	61	86	70	57	48	44	606
Clean table and counters	92	97	92	52	69	61	67	74	54	57	41	47	813
Clean toilet	18	10	14	14	17	21	19	37	17	18	13	18	216
Clean utensils	66	82	60	58	48	33	52	71	77	68	47	58	720
Clean walls and ceiling	123	104	92	83	64	58	38	41	60	35	49	46	793
Clean windows	30	36	56	26	35	29	26	21	20	21	18	12	330
Clean yard	69	41	63	72	66	51	86	113	104	74	56	35	830
Employees to be examined	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	8
Fly screens installed	....	....	....	126	59	15	18	23	6	1	....	....	196
Fly screens, keep closed	....	....	....	1	5	10	11	3	6	6	....	....	42
Foods covered	23	38	37	62	57	41	74	70	45	101	58	71	677
Foods elevated	32	41	43	35	23	16	25	26	24	28	72	74	439
Foods, prevent handling	1	2	2	3	1	2	5	9	3	12	9	4	53
Foods, protect in transit	8	2	7	1	5	6	9	7	9	6	13	11	84
Provide garbage can	13	20	13	23	18	19	25	19	12	10	13	10	195
Plumbing installed	3	1	5	3	7	....	3	11	2	....	5	....	40
Plumbing repaired	4	4	2	5	1	1	1	13	6	6	3	1	52
Other orders	106	94	110	100	92	69	64	91	96	124	120	155	1,221
Total	898	905	979	1,037	927	738	854	1,060	928	916	837	892	10,971

This Division concentrated its efforts along four lines: first, the sanitation of the premises, utensils, machinery, etc., of the establishments; second, to prevent the sale and to condemn and destroy unwholesome and unsound food due to spoilage and insanitary handling, deterioration, etc.; third, to prevent the adulteration and sale of below standard and inferior food products; fourth, to prevent the placing on the market of contaminated food due to disease, pollution or harmful bacteria content.

The detection, condemnation and destruction of decomposed foods required considerable time and attention of the food inspectors.

The restaurants of the City were inspected, scored and classified as shown in the following table:

TABLE No. 3

Restaurant Scores

SCORE	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.
40	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	....	....	....	....	....	....
60	6	3.3	14	18.4	20	7.9
70	97	54.8	58	76.3	155	61.3
80	57	32.3	4	5.3	61	24.1
90	17	9.6	....	....	17	6.7
Total	177	....	76	....	253	....

The bottling plants of the City were inspected and classified as shown in the following table:

TABLE No. 4

SCORE	Number	Percent.
30	....	....
40	....	....
50	....	....
60	....	....
70	1	11.1
80	6	66.7
90	2	22.2
Total	9	....

TABLE No. 5

Showing Number of Pounds and Approximate Value of Food Condemned

CONDEMNATIONS		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Canned goods	Lbs.	210	....	458	331	550	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	1,599
	Val. $	40.10	....	24.00	61.80	55.00	....	....	....	....	....	5.00	....	185.90
Eggs	Lbs.	2	....	....	....	192	27	38	126	30	25	....	46	486
	Val. $	.45	....	....	....	23.35	4.00	4.00	22.30	4.50	5.70	....	15.00	79.30
Fish	Lbs.	100	80	1,756	2,000	1,600	37	254	58	....	250	....	....	6,135
	Val. $	3.00	20.00	76.50	105.00	43.50	9.70	20.50	9.10	....	25.00	....	....	312.30
Fruits	Lbs.	1,000	550	1,000	1,900	8,575	1,689	46,330	15,645	13,835	1,950	550	400	93,424
	Val. $	40.50	26.00	25.00	52.00	305.00	101.40	739.75	538.05	435.00	66.75	22.00	20.00	2,371.45
Meat	Lbs.	21	23	27	101	28	281	451	254	860	49	72	2,340	4,507
	Val. $	5.85	8.60	6.18	24.95	5.45	69.92	73.95	49.50	209.00	10.40	14.95	494.95	973.70
Milk	Lbs.	....	....	765	25	102	47	410	252	108	76	12	3	1,800
	Val. $	....	....	33.30	1.99	4.65	4.09	29.26	19.37	8.78	5.84	.89	.21	108.38
Milk products	Lbs.	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
	Val. $	....	7.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.20
Poultry and game	Lbs.	573	36	10	64	12	....	....	34	....	31	11,005	1,779	13,544
	Val. $	175.35	14.40	4.50	19.25	6.00	....	....	10.20	....	12.35	2,350.50	357.75	2,950.30
Vegetables	Lbs.	745	2,140	40,053	33,050	61,520	23,074	30,990	12,720	5,130	4,250	3,510	5,195	222,377
	Val. $	61.00	103.75	2,008.50	1,547.50	3,217.50	975.70	868.00	331.25	190.50	220.50	193.00	283.00	10,000.20
Other condemnations	Lbs.	....	15,821	30	....	....	4,250	700	....	....	249	....	....	21,050
	Val. $	....	1,512.00	1.50	....	....	637.50	6.00	....	....	24.90	....	....	2,181.90
Total	Lbs.	2,651	18,674	44,099	37,471	72,579	29,405	79,173	29,089	19,963	6,880	15,199	9,763	364,946
	Val. $	326.25	1,691.95	2,179.48	1,812.49	3,660.45	1,802.31	1,741.46	979.77	847.78	371.44	2,586.34	1,170.91	**19,170.63**

In dealing with below standard and inferior foods, and to prevent adulteration, the inspectors collected 3,653 samples of milk, cream, butter, ice cream, oysters and miscellaneous foods. The samples were analyzed and examined to determine the different standards of quality, butter fat content, and to detect adulterations, contaminations, etc.

TABLE No. 6

Showing Result of Bacteriological Examinations of Samples of Oysters from Shippers Standard Method.

STOCK	Number of Samples	Good, Scoring 0–24	Fair, Scoring 25–49	Poor, Scoring 50–99	Badly Contaminated, 100–1,000
Shucked	33	25	5	....	3
Unshucked	31	14	6	1	10
Total	64	39	11	1	13

TABLE No. 7

Showing Result from Brilliant Green Method.

STOCK	Number of Samples	Good, Scoring 0–24	Fair, Scoring 25–49	Poor, Scoring 50–99	Badly Contaminated, 100–1,000
Shucked	33	25	3	....	5
Unshucked	31	12	6	2	11
Total	64	37	9	2	16

TABLE No. 8

Showing Butter Fat, Solids Not Fat and Total Solids of Bottled Milk, as Delivered to the Consumer During 1927.

Total No. Samples	BUTTER FAT		SOLIDS NOT FAT		TOTAL SOLIDS	
	No. Below Standard	Butter Fat Average	No. Below Standard	Solids not Fat Average	No. Below Standard	Total Solids Average
259	15	3.73	30	8.72	22	12.86

TABLE No. 9

Showing Result of Chemical Analyses of Milk Samples Taken from the Shippers' Can During 1927.

Total No. Samples	BUTTER FAT		SOLIDS NOT FAT		TOTAL SOLIDS	
	No. Below Standard	Percent. Below Standard	No. Below Standard	Percent. Below Standard	No. Below Standard	Percent. Below Standard
3,203	52	1.62	623	19.43	243	7.59

TABLE No. 10

Showing Result of Chemical Analyses of Cream, as Delivered by the Shipper During 1927.

No. of Samples	No. Below Standard	Butter Fat Average
28	4	25.52

TABLE No. 11

Showing Result of Chemical Analyses of Cream as Delivered to the Consumer During 1927.

No. of Samples	No. Below Standard	Butter Fat Average
33	1	28.62

TABLE No. 12

Showing Result of Chemical Analyses of Samples of Ice Cream Taken from Manufacturers.

No. of Samples	No. Below Standard	Percent Below Standard	Butter Fat Average
35	3	8.57	10.53

Note—Eight percent is standard butter fat content.

TABLE No. 13

Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice Cream.

Bacteria per c. c.	No. of Samples
5,000 to 25,000	6
25,000 to 50,000	7
50,000 to 100,000	7
100,000 to 250,000	6
250,000 to 500,000	2
500,000 to 1,000,000	2
1,000,000 to 2,000,000	5

For 1926 there were 35,661 inspections; of this number, 31,108, or 87.24 per cent, were found satisfactory. For 1927 there were 35,680 inspections made. Of this number 32,002, or 89.24 per cent, were found satisfactory.

I take singular pleasure in stating that the improvement on the part of the merchants in handling food products surpasses that of last year, which was a pronounced improvement over the previous twelve months.

During 1927, there were 43,172 pounds of country meat inspected at the commission houses. Passed, 40,672 pounds; returned, 1,552 pounds; condemned, 948 pounds.

There have been several changes at the First Market. Among these was the appointment of Mr. Fred C. Krengel, as clerk, succeeding Mr. E. C. Garrison, who was made assistant clerk. Rules and regulations governing the sanitary conditions of markets have been rigidly enforced.

Among the improvements at the markets have been the re-wiring, or installation of new electric lights; also the placing of new lights in the streets surrounding these places.

TABLE No. 14

Country Meat Inspected at Commission Houses, 1927.

MONTH	Pounds Inspected	Pounds Passed	Pounds Returned	Pounds Condemned
January	5,147	4,693	454	0
February	3,921	3,671	250	0
November	1,789	1,789	0	0
December	32,315	30,519	848	948
Total	43,172	40,672	1,552	948

TABLE No. 15

Poultry and Game Condemnations at Commission Houses, 1927.

MONTH	Pounds of Turkey	Pounds of Chicken	Pounds of Rabbits	Pounds Miscellaneous
January	17	142	302	25
February	8	33	0	5
November	100	530	10,465	0
December	39	126	1,562	46
Total	164	831	12,329	76

I wish to call your attention to Table No. 16, which shows a gain of 199 inspections over the previous year; also the number of samples collected; food permits issued and the condemnations for the past six years.

TABLE No. 16

Summary 1922-1927, *Inclusive.*

YEAR	No. of Inspections	Food Condemned Lbs.	Value of Food Condemned	Samples of Milk and Food Taken	Food Permits Issued	To Treasurer of Richmond
1922	20,304	272,734	$ 33,540.65	3,865	506	$ 1,012.00
1923	23,501	340,187	24,338.60	4,356	346	692.00
1924	21,646	237,329	12,219.30	5,543	291	582.00
1925	30,341	207,199	12,844.53	4,442	673	1,346.00
1926	35,661	430,260	27,475.59	3,664	429	850.00
1927	35,860	364,946	19,170.63	3,653	403	806.00
Total...	167,313	1,852,655	$ 129,589.30	25,523	2,648	$ 5,288.00
Average for 6 years...	27,885	308,776	$ 21,598.22	4,254	441	$ 881.33

Concluding, I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the manner in which the food producers and dealers have co-operated with this Division in its efforts to see that the people of Richmond receive sound and wholesome food products. I also wish to thank you for your courteous treatment and able counsel. In addition, I wish to commend the work of my assistants, Messrs. John A. Donati and W. E. Harvey, whose untiring efforts have contributed to the successful operation of the Food Division during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. WILSON,
Chief Food Inspector.

REPORT OF CHIEF MEAT INSPECTOR

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:

I respectfully submit herewith the report of the work done and the results of inspections conducted by the Meat Inspection Division of the Bureau of Health for the year 1927.

The meat inspections, results of which are shown in the following tables, were conducted in the six abattoirs under our supervisors, and the same high standards as are prescribed in our own rules and regulations, and as maintained by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, have been followed.

All meat sold in this City bears the emblem of inspection by this Bureau or that of the Federal Government, which shows that at the time of slaughter the meat was a sound and wholesome food product. The strictest supervision is kept over each and every animal from the time it is submitted for ante-mortem examination throughout the slaughtering process and into refrigeration. A close watch is kept over the coolers and refrigerators to prevent the already inspected meat from being held too long; and then when it leaves the plant, it is seen that the same is transported in clean vehicles and with suitable covers.

Meat inspection was carried on as in former years. However, the results of the work of this division is not entirely shown by the number of animals condemned. Since this division was organized, a much higher class of animals are shipped into Richmond. The poor, sickly, emaciated and suspicious animals continue to come into the yards, but on account of the inspection, our local butchers—even if they cared to—do not buy them; and so this class of meat is diverted to other less fortunate markets.

In May, 1927, this division assumed and took over inspection of and at the McSweeney abattoir, located at the Stock Yards. This addition necessitated the employment of another inspector. We were fortunate in securing the services of J. A. Stinson, who was at the time employed by the Federal Government as an inspector. This plant added to the kill under our inspection 6,361 animals during 1927.

The rabies situation in Richmond was not near as acute nor dangerous the past year as in 1926. There were a number of cases among dogs and more people were bitten by dogs than in 1926, all of which cases were investigated and the dogs examined and confined. However, in the cases of people being bitten, in the majority of instances there was no evidence of rabies. The statistics regarding this work are shown in the report of Mr. Fergusson, Chief Sanitary Officer.

The veterinary service to the City owned animals, which includes the teams of the Street Cleaning and other Bureaus, parks and cemeteries, was rendered through this office at a considerable saving to the City.

Mr. E. M. Sweeney, Mr. G. W. Cauthorn and Mr. J. A. Stinson rendered excellent service to the City during the year, and they are to be commended.

I desire to thank you for the timely suggestions and advice you have so kindly given me for the improvement of the service.

My tabular report follows:

Results of Ante-Mortem Examination.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Total
Total examined	7,187	23,127	8,831	7,994	78	47,217
Total retained and condemned	51	56	136	48	0	291
Total passed to killing floor	7,136	23,071	8,695	7,946	78	46,926

Cause of Condemnation or Retention of Ante-Mortem Examination.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Total
Dead or in dying condition	51	56	136	48	291
Total	51	56	136	48	291

Results of Post-Mortem Examination.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Total
Total received on killing floor	7,136	23,071	8,695	7,946	78	46,926
Total passed	6,790	22,988	5,958	7,870	78	43,684
Total retained	346	83	2,737	76	0	3,242

Disposition of Retained Carcasses.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Total
Total retained	346	83	2,737	76	3,242
Total carcasses condemned (in whole)	28	65	40	5	138
Total parts condemned (carcass passed)	318	18	2,697	71	3,104

Meat Condemned on Re-Inspection (Pounds).

	Beef	Veal	Pork	Mutton	Total
Spoiled	577	45	875	100	1,597
Total	577	45	875	100	1,597

Diseases Which Determined Disposition of Condemned Carcasses.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Total
Tuberculosis	16	1	2	....	19
Cholera	....	....	19	....	19
Unwholesome	....	55	....	....	55
Arthritis	....	5	4	....	9
Abscesses	....	....	....	1	1
Sexual odor	....	....	1	....	1
Nephritis	....	1	....	1	2
Pyemia	1	1	6	1	9
Septicemia	8	1	3	....	12
Emaciation	1	....	....	2	3
Enteritis	....	....	2	....	2
Icterus	....	1	1	....	2
Pneumonia	1	....	2	....	3
Pericarditis	1	....	....	....	1
Total	28	65	40	5	138

Diseases Which Determined Disposition of Condemned Parts.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Total
Tuberculosis	78	2	172	....	252
Parasites	....	....	2,508	....	2,508
Abscesses	198	16	14	11	239
Blood tumors	19	....	....	....	19
Nodules	....	....	....	60	60
Actinomycosis	19	....	....	....	19
Cyst	2	....	....	....	2
Bruises	2	....	3	....	5
Total	318	18	2,697	71	3,104

INSPECTION OF COUNTRY MEAT

Inspected 305 hogs—weight, 31,547 lbs.; condemned 210 lbs.
Inspected 5 cattle—weight, 2,500 lbs.; condemned 70 lbs.

Total Carcasses Held Up or Retained, Diseased or Otherwise, of All Inspected, Ante-Mortem and Post-Mortem, and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Total
Inspected	7,187	23,127	8,831	7,994	78	47,217
Retained	397	139	2,873	124	0	3,533
Percent retained	5.52	.60	32.50	1.55	....	7.49

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. ROWE, D. V. M.,

Chief Meat Inspector, City Veterinarian.

REPORT OF
CHIEF PLUMBING INSPECTOR

Dr. W. Brownley Foster,
Director Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the Division of Plumbing Inspection for the year ending December 31, 1927.

In this division there was a total of 4,876 inspections and visits made, which was an increase of 519 more than made during the preceding year. This was a decided reduction in the number of new buildings constructed during the year, although our City held its own in comparison with other cities of the same size. Among the new large buildings erected were such fine structures as the Southern Biscuit Works, the Continental Tobacco Company's Cigarette Factory, the Loew's Theatre, the First Baptist Church and the Acca Shrine Temple. The cost of the plumbing installation in these five buildings was approximately $150,000. I am also proud to report that the plumbing work was installed in four of the above mentioned buildings by local concerns.

The number of inspections of addition and alteration in plumbing work shows an increase of 179 inspections for this year. This division also investigated 1,479 complaints of plumbing work in need of repair. Of this number, 952 notices were served on agents or owners, and the necessary repairs were made.

There were six cases reported to Police Court and fines imposed in two cases, totaling twenty dollars, for violation of the Plumbing Ordinance. This fine court record was only made possible by the splendid co-operation of our plumbers, agents and owners with this division.

I also wish to commend Mr. Thomas W. Mitchell, assistant, for his splendid assistance rendered during the year.

My tabular report follows.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. M. LANDERS,
Chief Plumbing Inspector.

Plumbing Inspections.

MONTH	INSPECTIONS							PLUMBING COMPLETED				OFFICE WORK				
	Plumbing in Old Buildings	New Connections in Old Buildings	Additions and Alterations	Plumbing Repair Work	Plumbing Complaints	Notices Served	Total	Plumbing in New Buildings	New Connections in Old Buildings	Additions and Alterations	Total	Plans Submitted and Approved for New Buildings	Plans Submited and Approved for Additons and Alterations	Total Permits Issued	Cases in Court	Fines Collected
January	99	22	32	......	110	73	336	51	17	29	97	54	38	92	......	......
February	111	10	56	......	144	73	394	54	9	44	107	68	50	118	......	......
March	174	19	73	......	145	71	482	66	15	58	139	41	87	128	......	......
April	110	24	76	......	104	66	380	51	18	63	132	61	71	132	......	......
May	189	22	64	......	122	89	486	105	25	55	185	67	54	121	1	......
June	176	32	83	......	96	75	462	95	33	73	201	81	90	171	......	......
July	133	37	68	1	144	107	490	76	32	60	168	50	60	110	......	......
August	105	18	69	......	100	74	366	44	15	68	127	23	62	85	2	$10.00
September	97	17	85	......	89	67	355	53	17	80	150	60	69	129	1	......
October	95	21	55	1	210	112	494	36	12	54	102	39	56	95	2	10.00
November	123	17	56	......	103	76	375	54	18	52	124	58	43	101	......	......
December	54	7	34	......	112	69	276	31	7	33	71	21	30	51	......	......
Total	1,466	246	751	2	1,479	952	4,896	716	218	669	1,603	623	710	1,333	6	$20.00

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF PLUMBER'S EXAMINING BOARD

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Secretary of the Plumbers' Examining Board.

This year has been a very busy one for the Plumbers' Examining Board, as this body held many meetings in addition to those listed in my tabular report. These meetings were held in the homes of the members, and many hours were spent by this body in formulating a new and improved Plumbing Code, which, in my opinion, is very necessary. Our Plumbing Code, which was drafted in the year 1899 and only slightly amended since its passage, has become so antiquated that it does not meet the requirements of the present time for an up-to-date installation of plumbing in our more modern buildings. I might also mention that our new proposed Code, as prepared by this body, will mean a better installation of plumbing in small houses at a somewhat lower cost to the owner.

As Secretary of this Board, I have renewed 224 journeyman plumbers' licenses, which is an increase of 21 over the preceding year.

In closing, I wish to commend to you my associate members, Mr. Joseph J. Hall and Mr. H. C. Howle, who have rendered valuable services during the year.

The annual detail report is as follows:

Meetings held during the year	15
Journeyman plumbers examined	16
Number examined and found not qualified	3
Number examined and licenses issued	12
Number licenses withheld pending practical examination	1
Number licenses renewed	224
Anti-siphon traps tested and found O. K.	2

Respectfully yours,

THOS. M. LANDERS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION

Dr. W. B. Foster,
Director Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

The honor falls to me, as Chief of the Tuberculosis Division of the Bureau of Health, of submitting herewith the annual report of the Tuberculosis Division for the year ending December 31, 1927.

REPORTING OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

During the year (1927) there were reported to the Health Bureau 399 cases of tuberculosis, of which 246 were white and 153 were colored persons.

White physicians of the City reported 138 white, and 44 colored cases—a total of 182. Colored physicians reported only 21 cases.

The City Tuberculosis Dispensary reported 86 cases—66 white and 20 colored.

From miscellaneous sources, 110 cases—42 white and 68 colored—were reported to the Bureau.

TABLE No. 1

Tuberculosis Cases Reported to the Health Bureau in 1927.

	White	Colored	Total
Physicians—White	138	44	182
Physicians—Colored	0	21	21
City tuberculosis dispensary	66	20	86
Other sources	42	68	110
Total	246	153	399

TUBERCULOSIS CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

On January 1, 1927, there were 184 tuberculosis cases remaining under supervision in the city, and 388 new patients were added throughout the year, making a total of 572 cases under supervision during the year. Of this number, 458 were white and 114 colored, as shown in Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 2

Tuberculosis Cases Under Supervision December 31, 1927.

	WHITE			COLORED			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Remaining January 1, 1927	55	103	158	2	24	26	57	127	184
New cases during 1927	106	194	300	46	42	88	152	236	388
Total	161	297	458	48	66	114	209	363	572

Of the 572 cases supervised during the year 323 were under supervision on December 31, 1927, as follows:

	Total Supervised in 1927	Unable to Locate	Died	Total Discharges	Under Supervision December 31, 1927
White	246	36	20	56	190
Colored	153	9	11	20	133
Total	399	45	31	76	323

DEATHS

There were 149 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in Richmond in 1927—67 white and 82 colored. With 458 white and 114 colored cases under supervision, there were 6.8 white and 1.4 colored cases and 3.8 combined white and colored cases under supervision per annual death. This does not include deaths at Pine Camp.

	No. Deaths From Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1927	No. Cases Under Supervision	No. Cases Under Supervision per Annual Death
White	67	458	6.8
Colored	82	114	1.4
Total	149	572	3.8

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, located at Eleventh and Clay Streets, in the Medical College of Virginia Dispensary, was conducted along the same lines as in previous years with the assistance of Dr. G. A. Ezekiel and Dr. P. D. Lipscomb.

The days designated for examinations of white patients were Tuesday and Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; Monday and Wednesday, the same hour, for colored patients.

Stereoscopic X-ray pictures or flouroscopic examinations, indispensable to the efficiency of the Dispensary in the diagnosis of doubtful cases, were made by Drs. A. L. Gray and J. L. Tabb at the Memorial Hospital. This service was voluntary on the part of both physicians and was most satisfactory.

TABLE No. 3

Diagnosis of Patients Attending the Tuberculosis Clinic in 1927.

DIAGNOSIS	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			TOTAL		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Tuberculous	95	25	120	102	15	117	197	40	237
Non-tuberculous	170	50	220	49	6	55	219	56	275
Undetermined	35	13	48	7	5	12	42	18	60
Total	300	88	388	158	26	184	458	114	572

There were 572 patients examined and treated at the Tuberculosis Clinic during 1927, of whom 237 were tuberculous, 275 non-tuberculous and 60 undetermined. Of the 388 new cases, 120 were diagnosed as tuberculous, 220 non-tuberculous and 48 undetermined.

A total of 458 white patients attended the clinic, of whom 197 were tuberculous, 219 non-tuberculous and 42 undetermined. Of the 114 colored cases, 40 were tuberculous, 56 non-tuberculous and 18 undetermined.

NUTRITION CLINIC

On January 3, 1927, the Nutrition Clinic was moved from 1108 Capitol Street to the Medical College of Virginia Dispensary. This arrangement makes it possible for the doctors of the Nutrition Clinic to co-operate with the doctors of the Tuberculosis Clinic. This clinic was held on Friday afternoons at 3:00 o'clock, was conducted as formerly by Dr. O. Ashworth, chest examinations, and Dr. J. B. Stone, children's diseases.

TABLE No. 4

Diagnosis of Patients Attending the Nutrition Clinic in 1927.

DIAGNOSIS	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			TOTAL		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Tuberculous	11	2	13	10	2	12	21	4	25
Non-tuberculous	116	21	137	31	5	36	147	26	173
Undetermined	16	7	23	3	1	4	19	8	27
Total	143	30	173	44	8	52	187	38	225

A total of 225 children attended the Nutrition Clinic during 1927, of whom 25 were diagnosed tuberculous, 173 non-tuberculous and 27 undetermined. Among the 173 new cases, 13 were tuberculous, 137 non-tuberculous and 23 undetermined. Of the 52 old cases, 12 were tuberculous, 36 non-tuberculous and 4 undetermined.

There were 187 white patients examined of whom 21 were tuberculous, 147 non-tuberculous and 19 undetermined. Of the 38 colored patients examined, 4 were tuberculous, 26 non-tuberculous and 8 undetermined.

TABLE No. 5

Summary of Patients Examined in the Tuberculosis Dispensary During 1927.

	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Suspicious	Number Patients	Number Visits
Tuberculosis Clinic—					
White	197	219	42	458	946
Colored	40	56	18	114	192
Nutrition Clinic—					
White	21	147	19	187	274
Colored	4	26	8	38	77
Total	262	448	87	797	1,489

HOW PATIENTS WERE REFERRED TO THE DISPENSARY

There were 561 new patients referred to the Tuberculosis Clinic and the Nutrition Clinic as follows:

Patients referred by—

Health Bureau	156
Doctors	124
Publicity	65
School nurses	40
Instructive Visiting Nurse Association	4
Other nurses	32
Patients	30
Relatives and friends	30
Richmond Tuberculosis Association	24
Medical College of Virginia Dispensary	15
Labor permits	14
State Welfare Department	13
Associated Charities	6
Miscellaneous	8
Total	561

OCCUPATIONS OF THE TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

The occupations of the 120 new tuberculous patients attending the dispensary were as follows:

Housewives	28
Laborers	24
Students	14
Clerks	13
Factory workers	11
Household workers	14
Miscellaneous	16
Total	120

TABLE No. 6

Methods of Exposure to Tuberculosis by New Patients Having Tuberculosis, Attending Dispensary During 1927.

	In Home	Relative in Another Home	No History of Exposure	Total
White	44	8	42	94
Colored	7	3	16	26
Total	51	11	58	120

TABLE No. 7

Laboratory Examinations for Tuberculosis Dispensary 1927.

	SPUTUM		WASSERMANN TEST		X-Ray
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	
White	17	285	1	8	199
Colored	5	92	1	1	30
Nutrition	0	14	1	2	49
Total	22	391	3	11	278

These examinations are included among the 2,234 examinations, of which 329 were positive, made by the laboratory.

Of the tuberculous patients treated at the dispensary, 141 were sent to sanatoria as follows:

Pine Camp	95
City Home—Colored T. B. Pavilion	30
Blue Ridge	10
Piedmont	6
	141

Of 197 white consumptives, 105, or 52 per cent, went to sanatoria.

Of 40 colored consumptives, 36, or 90 per cent, went to sanatoria.

125, or 89 per cent, were cared for in our City Sanatoria.

In closing I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your valuable guidance and supervision over the work of the Tuberculosis Division; I also wish to thank the personnel of the City Institutions, the Health Bureau nurses and the Clinic Staff, for their loyalty and assistance during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

DEAN B. COLE, M. D.,
Chief of the Tuberculosis Division.

REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIANS

PHYSICIANS	NO. OF VISITS			COLOR OF PATIENTS			SEX OF PATIENTS			NO. OF DEATHS			Sent to City Home	On Hand Dec. 31, 1927
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Colored	Total		
Dr. J. W. Hannabass.....	1,122	643	1,765	377	197	574	219	355	574	0	1	1	17	7
Dr. J. G. Loving..........	3,044	694	3,738	612	295	907	220	687	907	2	1	3	2	27
Dr. T. B. Pearman........	47	1,191	1,238	19	474	493	177	316	493	0	2	2	10	9
Dr. B. L. Phillips.........	497	579	1,076	200	244	444	164	280	444	0	2	2	5	8
Dr. R. E. Timberlake.....	1,567	203	1,770	582	163	745	162	583	745	1	2	3	13	12
Total...........	6,277	3,310	9,587	1,790	1,373	3,163	942	2,221	3,163	3	8	11	47	63

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Robb & Arnold
Analytical and Consulting Chemists

Richmond, Va., January 11, 1928.

Dr. W. Brownley Foster,
Director, Department of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Sir:

I herewith submit a brief report covering the chemical activities in connection with the Bureau of Health during the year 1927.

The chemical work of this bureau was confined almost entirely to the analysis of milk, cream butter, ice cream and a varied list of miscellaneous food samples. The procedure in carrying on this work followed those of previous years.

Not only were the products of each individual shipper analyzed, but the bottled product as delivered to the consumer was also tested at regular intervals. Milk samples were tested for butter fat, total solids, solids not fat and preservatives. Cream samples for butter fat and preservatives and butter samples for moisture, curd, salt, butter fat and in many cases the volatile acids determined. It is pleasing to note that with rare exceptions the bottled product as delivered to the Richmond public ran far above the standards as prescribed by the city ordinance. The analysis of the butter from the two Richmond dairies failed to show any adulteration.

During the year of 1927 there were analyzed 3,203 milk and 28 cream samples, representing the shippers and 259 and 33 cream samples, representing the bottled product to the consumer, making a total of 3,523 milk and cream samples tested. The number and percentage of these samples falling below standard will be shown in tables compiled by the Chief Food Inspector.

In addition to the above dairy products, analysis was made of sixty-six miscellaneous food samples. The analysis of the ice creams showed 11.42 per cent to be below standard in butter fat. One sample butter from an ice cream company was condemned and one from a bakers was found to be adultered with tallow. A sample of smoked meat was condemned and a sample of supposedly soft drink contained five per cent alcohol.

With the exception of these few cases, analyses showed no other adulterations.

Respectfully,

J. B. ROBB.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER

Dr. W. B. Foster,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit my report as Chief Sanitary Officer for the year ending December 31, 1927. This report includes the reports of five sanitary officers.

There were 63,465 visits made by the sanitary officers during 1927, against 61,017 in 1926. Although we had one inspector less in 1927 than in 1926, our inspections exceeded 1926 by 2,448 inspections. The improvement is more apparent when you consider 1924, the year the present administration took office, against 1927. In 1924 the department had eight sanitary officers and three automobiles; the report shows 62,527 visits. In 1927 the department had six sanitary officers and one automobile; the report shows 63,465 visits. This shows an increase of 938 visits, with a decrease of two inspectors and two automobiles.

Of the 63,465 premises visited, 25,159 were found satisfactory.

There were 625 stables under inspection during the year, 495 being occupied, 120 vacant, 96 turned into garages, and 152 abolished. These stables house 840 horses, mules and ponies, and 114 cows. This shows an increase of 70 cows over last year, due to the suburban territory being listed this year for the first time.

There were 411 dry closets in the City the first of January, 1927. During the year 190 dry closets were eliminated, leaving 211 to carry into 1928.

There were 108 wells in the City on January 1, 1927, of which 59 were eliminated during the year.

There were 664 mosquito-breeding places eliminated, and 31 oiled during the year. The catch basins on the smooth paved streets continued to give us trouble breeding mosquitoes during August and September, but thanks to the Street Cleaning Department we were able to render prompt relief in these quarters.

There were 204 reports made to this office of persons bitten by dogs during 1927. Of this number we received positive reports of rabies in 38 dogs, these dogs having bitten 52 persons, 39 of which were treated at this office, the others being treated by their private physicians. There were 130 dogs put up at home, 21 at the dog pound, and 15 treated by private veterinarians.

The Laboratory received the heads of one cat and one rat; both of these were negative. There was one cow's head sent to the Laboratory, which was positive for rabies. This cow had been handled by a colored man at the Richmond Refining Company, who had open cuts on his hands. This case was treated at this office.

Of the 204 persons that were bitten by dogs, 11 were bitten by dogs that had received inoculation, although none of these were positive for rabies.

Summary of Investigations of Persons Bitten by Dogs During the Year 1927.

Persons reported to this office after being bitten by a dog	204
Persons given treatment at this office for rabies	42
Cases reported from Laboratory as positive	38
Dogs put up at home for observation	130
Dogs put up at the dog pound for observation	21
Dogs killed and heads sent to Laboratory from dog pound	63
Dogs treated by veterinarians	15
*Persons bitten by dogs that had received inoculation	11
Rats killed and examined (report negative)	3
Cats killed and examined (report negative)	1
Cows killed and examined (report positive)	1

---

*Indicates all examinations were negative for rabies.

Under the State laws for the control of venereal diseases, there were turned over to the Health Bureau 256 persons for examinations. Of this number, 50 were found to be infected, a decrease of 27 persons in comparison to last year. The percentage found infected was 31.1 for 1926, against 19.5 for 1927.

The following tables illustrates the results of these examinations:

Results of Examinations Made for Venereal Disease by Order of Court.

DIAGNOSES	WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Positive syphilis and gonorrhea	0	2	2	0	2	2	4
Positive syphilis	6	10	16	12	9	21	37
Positive gonorrhea	4	3	7	2	0	2	9
Total infected	10	15	25	14	11	25	50
Total not infected	39	74	113	51	42	93	206
Total examined	49	89	138	65	53	118	256

PERCENTAGE FOUND INFECTED

Whites	18.1	Colored	21.1	All examined	19.5
Male	20.4	Male	21.5	Male	21.0
Female	16.9	Female	20.7	Female	18.3

Before closing my report, I wish to thank the sanitary officers for their hearty co-operation. In behalf of the sanitary officers, I wish to thank you for your kind and courteous consideration during the past year.

The following table shows the yearly reports of each sanitary officer.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. FERGUSSON,
Chief Sanitary Officer.

Annual Report of Sanitary Officers for the Year Ending December 31, 1927.

INSPECTIONS	SANITARY OFFICERS					Total
	C. F. Steinmann	C. A. Day	C. W. Sims	K. C. Sergeant	S. A. Hall	
Premises inspected	8,832	9,821	7,643	9,004	5,923	41,223
Premises revisited	3,819	969	2,472	1,746	4,851	13,857
Agents, owners and plumbers visited	795	886	748	1,586	620	4,635
Culture stations visited	363	320	313	370	335	1,701
Miscellaneous visits	354	420	295	468	127	1,664
Summons served	75	20	7	108	16	226
Cases in court	35	28	17	71	8	159
Total Visits	14,273	12,464	11,495	13,354	11,880	63,465
Alleys ordered cleaned	165	306	42	239	231	983
Cellars ordered cleaned and drained	37	26	5	50	101	219
City water ordered on premises	349	115	119	224	241	1,048
Contagious disease cards put up	58	0	0	78	89	225
Dry closets ordered cleaned and destroyed	62	529	10	122	43	766
Dry closets ordered repaired	81	101	24	115	31	352
Dry closets ordered (new)	30	3	0	1	2	36
Mosquito-breeding pools oiled	15	13	0	22	4	54
Non-classified nuisances abated	25	81	56	25	93	280
Old wells condemned—ordered covered	0	15	0	11	25	51
Old wells ordered cleaned	0	0	0	1	2	3
Old plumbing ordered repaired	278	725	562	959	716	3,240
Rain conductors, gutters and roofs ordered repaired	92	32	13	57	118	312
Stables and manure boxes ordered repaired	0	446	752	598	158	1,954
Stables ordered cleaned—manure ordered carted away	166	514	24	55	105	864
Sewer connections ordered	33	53	10	73	62	231
Vacant lots ordered cleaned—weeds ordered cut	625	668	154	156	301	1,904
Yards ordered cleaned	2,698	2,374	945	2,073	2,180	10,269
Total number of orders issued	4,714	5,999	2,717	4,859	4,502	22,791
Premises found satisfactory on first visit	4,897	5,569	4,931	4,641	5,121	25,159

Summary of Stables and Animals, Richmond, Va., 1923-1927.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Horses, mules and ponies	1,241	1,060	993	967	840
Cows	38	36	46	44	114
Stables	1,244	1,181	1,093	993	625
Vacant	94	67	95	62	120
Occupied	951	865	822	817	495
Turned into garages	42	100	100	42	96
Abolished	157	76	76	72	152

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

BUREAU OF GENERAL HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE

Richmond, Va., February 14, 1928.

Dr. W. Brownley Foster,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit a statement of the expenditures of the Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance for the year ending December 31, 1927:

Budget Appropriation—Payroll	$ 6,400.00	
Budget Appropriation—Expense	85,965.00	
		$92,365.00

DETAIL EXPENDITURES

Payroll	$ 6,373.29	
Ambulance repairs	265.44	
Ambulance supplies and garage equipment	1,158.44	
New Reo Ambulance complete	1,835.55	
Car fare for social worker	11.62	
Telephones	162.40	
Hospital care of patients at Memorial and St. Philip Hospitals	85,215.16	
Office supplies and equipment	115.65	
Prescriptions filled at Medical College	908.30	
Chauffeur's uniforms	92.40	
Gas, water and electricity	59.50	
Insurance	388.46	
Miscellaneous	5.75	
		$96,591.96

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, MEMORIAL AND ST. PHILIP HOSPITALS

January 1 to December 31, 1927.

Hospital Days.	*Rate.*	*Amount.*
35,908	$2.35	$84,383.80
3,761	1.00	3,761.00
39,669		$88,144.80

Paid by City Patients	2,090.14	
7¼ per cent of State appropriation	3,262.50	
Total refunds	$ 5,352.64	
Net cost for maintenance of patients		$82,792.16
Net cost for maintenance of patients per patient-day	$ 2.08⅔	

Additional Expenditures.

X-ray examinations on outdoor patients	$ 616.00
Dressings in emergency room	1,807.00
Amount paid Hospital Division, Medical College of Virginia, 1927	$85,215.16
Number of patients admitted to hospital during the year 1927	3,205

Number of Ambulance Calls During the Years 1926-1927.

	1926	1927
January	364	396
February	371	373
March	361	398
April	346	371
May	411	467
June	414	494
July	546	480
August	512	456
September	414	462
October	411	468
November	348	390
December	398	405
Totals	4,896	5,160

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Pine Camp

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL OF PINE CAMP HOSPITAL

Dr. W. Brownley Foster	Director of Public Welfare
Dr. Dean B. Cole	Director of Tuberculosis Division
Dr. P. E. Schools	Superintendent and Medical Director
Dr. A. L. Gray	Roentgenologist
Dr. G. P. Green	Dentist
Mrs. Inez Farmer	Superintendent of Nurses

CONSULTANTS

We wish to express our appreciation to the following members of the medical profession in this City for their services to Pine Camp Hospital during the past year: Dr. F. S. Johns, Dr. W. L. Mason, Dr. C. C. Coleman, Dr. Page Mauck, Dr. A. L. Gray, Dr. E. H. Terrell.

ANNUAL REPORT

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, *Director,*
Department of Public Welfare,
City of Richmond.

SIR:

I have the honor herewith to submit to you the twelfth annual report of Pine Camp Hospital.

The following tables covering patients on hand, patients admitted and condition on admittance, patients discharged and condition on discharge are for the period from January 1, 1927, to December 31, 1927, inclusive. The financial report is for the period from February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928. During the past year 42 male and 50 female patients were admitted to the hospital. During the same period of time 40 male and 48 female patients were discharged. The following tables cover their condition on admission and discharge. The total number of hospital days was 32,387.

The routine work of the hospital was carried out as usual. The total number of patients discharged as arrested, apparently arrested and quiescent was less than for the preceding year but the actual percentage of cases for 1927 was 37, while for 1926 it was 33. Improved cases being 35 per cent for both years. In 1926 the percentage of deaths was 21, while the percentage of discharged cases by death for 1927 was 22.

The special treatments such as lung collapse by thoracoplasty, ultra-violet light treatment, electric cautery, etc., was practiced throughout the year on suitable cases with what we believe to be very good results. Our thoracoplasty cases were very carefully selected and while we only had five such operations we obtained, as far as we can tell at the present time, as near perfect results as could be hoped for. All of our thoracoplasty patients for the year are either quiescent or apparently arrested at the present time. We believe that all of these patients will be returned to their homes with a reasonably long expectancy of life. Without operation we do not believe that a single patient would have left the hospital improved.

The light therapy was most helpful in the gastro-intestinal and peritoneal types of the disease but we believe that a great many of the more chronic type of the pulmonary lesion was markedly helped by this method.

During the year the electric cautery was used in the treatment of a number of selected cases of laryngeal tuberculosis. While this treatment has only been used at Pine Camp Hospital for a comparatively short time, we believe that its use as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of certain types of laryngeal tuberculosis is of considerable value.

The total expenditure covering new equipment purchased, repairing old building and $1,448.17 toward building solarium was $70,291.77. The total cost per patient day was $2.17. The cost of new equipment and for building was $4,058.82. The farm deficit was $1,482.41, making a total of $5,541.23, bringing the actual cost per patient day to $2.00.

During the year some improvements were made to the grounds. Approximately six acres of new lawn was prepared and seeded. About five hundred rose bushes were also planted on the grounds and several hundred other flowering shrubs were put out. A moving picture booth was installed in the Administration Building and pictures have been shown to the patients at regular intervals since its installation. A home for the superintendent was started and is now almost complete. A solarium is also under construction and will be ready for occupancy in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,
P. E. SCHOOLS, M. D.,
Superintendent of Pine Camp Hospital.

Classification of Patients January 1, 1927.

		Male	Female	Total
Minimal	A	5	9	14
	B	3	3	6
	C	0	1	1
Moderately advanced	A	3	4	7
	B	5	3	8
	C	2	1	3
Far advanced	A	3	8	11
	B	7	5	12
	C	12	13	25
Total		40	47	87

Classification of Patients on Admission.

		Male	Female	Total
Minimal	A	6	7	13
	B	3	2	5
	C	0	0	0
Moderately advanced	A	1	2	3
	B	6	7	13
	C	0	4	4
Far advanced	A	1	0	1
	B	4	7	11
	C	21	21	42
Total		42	50	92

Condition of Patients on Discharge.

	Male	Female	Total
Arrested	6	12	18
Apparently arrested	3	6	9
Quiescent	5	1	6
Improved	13	17	30
Unimproved	1	4	5
Died	12	8	20
Total	40	48	88

Condition of Patients on Hand December 31, 1927.

		Male	Female	Total
Minimal	A B C	6 2 1	3 0 0	9 2 1
Moderately advanced	A B C	0 3 1	4 6 2	4 9 3
Far advanced	A B C	5 8 16	7 11 15	12 19 31
Total		42	48	90

X-Ray Department

	Pine Camp.	City Home.	Camp Merrie-Wood.	Total.
Plates	262	117	264	643
Fluoroscopic examination	62			62

Sun Lamp Treatment (Quartz Mercury)

Number patients treated	33
Number treatments	2,992

Pneumothorax.

Number patients treated	14
Number treatments	312

Surgery.

Rectal abscess	3
Thoracoplasties	5

Dental Work.

Fillings	130
Extractions	64
Scalings	45
Prophylaxis	47
Treatments	77
Patients treated	225

FINANCIAL REPORT OF PINE CAMP HOSPITAL—1927

Personal:

A

1. Salaries, regular employees	$28,810.18
2. Wages, regular employees	
3. Special, professional, secret, etc.	
4. Vacation allowances and extra help	294.66
5. Temporary labor	
Total	$29,104.84

Materials:

B

1.	Lumber—glass—metal	$ 108.58
2.	Paints—brushes	71.30
3.	Gravel, sand, cement, block, lime, etc.	7.44
4.	Roofing	
5.	Photographic—X-ray	495.82
6.	Clinical	
	Total	$ 683.14

Supplies:

C

1.	Stationery, printing, books, postage, typewriting, etc.	$ 259.50
2.	Fuel	2,750.13
3.	Forage	64.05
4.	Provisions (food, ice, etc.)	22,024.28
5.	Medical, surgical, chemical, etc.	1,986.24
6.	Oils, waste, packing, etc. (not for automobiles)	120.78
7.	Gasoline, lubricants, tires, accessories (for automobiles)	199.10
8.	Fertilizer, seeds, plants, etc.	693.61
9.	Wearing apparel (clothing, shoes, boots, etc.)	49.07
10.	Miscellaneous	175.76
	Total	$28,322.52

Repairs:

D

1.	Buildings (including heating plants, plumbing, etc.)	$ 2,277.38
2.	Machinery (in buildings)	11.33
3.	Tools	2.13
4.	Portable equipment (mowers, rollers, hose)	6.15
5.	Rolling stock (horse drawn)	20.80
6.	Harness, saddles, etc.	2.91
7.	Motor apparatus	83.48
8.	Electrical	201.43
9.	Maintenance of lawns, walks, roads	
10.	Miscellaneous	55.80
	Total	$ 2,661.41

Equipment:

E

1.	Office and household (furniture, linen, crockery, etc.)	$ 2,096.01
2.	Medical and surgical	79.38
3.	Tools, brooms, shovels, etc.	94.29
4.	Portable (mowers, rollers, hose, etc.)	459.97
5.	Rolling stock (horse drawn)	5.23
6.	Harness, saddles, etc.	12.80

7.	Live stock	
8.	Motor apparatus (automobiles, trucks)	746.15
9.	Electrical	710.52
10.	Miscellaneous	18.60
	Total	$ 4,222.95

General Operating:

G		
1.	Telegrams and telephones	$ 289.07
2.	Advertising—subscriptions	24.00
3.	Horse shoeing	14.50
4.	Traveling (including car fare, etc.)	103.70
5.	Railroad fare (indigents)	
6.	Water and gas, electricity	921.05
7.	Hire, horse and cart, motor truck, cleaning, laundry, etc.	2,103.45
8.	Rents	100.00
9.	Insurance (fire, surety, workingmen's compensation, etc.)	1,693.01
10.	Miscellaneous	43.13
	Total	$ 5,296.91
		$70,291.77

CITY FARM AND SMALLPOX HOSPITAL REPORT

(Finance Included in Pine Camp Report)

Labor and wages	$ 1,260.00
Other expenses	983.93
Total	$ 2,243.93
Products received	$ 761.57

Dr. P. E. Schools, *Superintendent,*
Pine Camp Hospital,
Brook Hill, Virginia.

Dear Dr. Schools:

I respectfully submit the following report of the dental work done at Pine Camp Hospital for the year ending January 31, 1928. Forty-nine visits were made to the hospital, spending the entire morning each visit. Dental services were rendered 225 patients involving the following amount of work:

Fillings	130
Extractions	64
Scalings	45
Prophylaxis	47
Treatments	77

As per your request for recommendations in regard to this department, I will suggest the purchase of a dental engine. This new equipment will greatly facilitate the work, both in economy of time and comfort of the patient. The one we now have is most unsatisfactory.

Respectfully,

GEO. P. GREEN,

Dentist.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of City Home

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

CITY HOME

Under Control of Department of Public Welfare

W. Brownley Foster, M. D., *Director*

OFFICERS

Thos. B. Morton	Superintendent
Mrs. A. R. Smethie	Head Nurse
Mrs. T. A. Talley	Stenographer
B. P. Dunnavant	Chief Clerk
W. T. Cummings	Night Clerk
W. S. Clower	Night Clerk, Colored House
Mrs. H. M. Sweeney	Matron
Mrs. Etta Fitzgerald	Assistant Matron

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF

Dr. Lawrence T. Price	Chief, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases
Dr. W. H. Higgins	General Medicine and Children
Dr. R. F. Gayle, Jr.	Neurology
Dr. H. Norton Mason	General Surgery
Dr. E. P. McGavock	Dermatology
Dr. O. O. Ashworth	Tuberculosis
Dr. A. L. Gray	Roentgenology
Dr. E. T. Gatewood	Ear, Nose and Throat
Dr. Joseph Bear	Obstetrics
Dr. G. P. Green	Dentist
Dr. B. R. Tucker	Consulting Neurologist
Dr. Thomas F. Wheeldon	Orthopedist

INTERNES

D. F. Love M. M. Fields W. C. Jackson

ANNUAL REPORT

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1928.

Dr. W. Brownley Foster,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Dr. Foster:

In the natural course of events the time has arrived for the Superintendent of the City Home to submit his annual report; this time for the calendar year of 1927. It is my sixth annual report and the ninth report submitted since the organization of the Department of Public Welfare.

You will also find enclosed the report of the Chief of the Medical Staff; the Chief of the Bureau of Social Service, so far as the work of this Bureau applies to the City Home; also the annual report of the work performed here by the graduate dentist.

IMPROVEMENTS

There was no special appropriation for permanent improvements during 1927, but we were able to continue the program in a limited way out of our maintenance account without, in any way, decreasing the comfort, convenience and general satisfaction of the patients. Following are a few improvements which we were able to put into effect.

An addition to the northern end of the garage so as to house four more automobiles.

Tearing down wall to a height of eighteen inches and covering the same with a four-inch slanting coping of concrete across front of ambulance garage and property occupied by colored patients.

Two additional bath rooms were installed on the first floor of the colored department.

A blue print showing the underground pipes, gas, water, etc., has been made from which we can locate pipes put in recently. This plan will be added to from time to time and in future years should be more valuable to the institution.

Careful check has been kept on the improvements throughout the entire plant and the necessary repairs have been kept up, including carpenter's work, glazing, painting, roofing, etc., with the result that as we come to the end of the year we can report that the property is in good condition.

EQUIPMENT

The increased number of patients has necessitated an increase in our equipment all along the line, including beds, mattresses, chairs, bed linens, blankets, etc., which have been provided out of our general maintenance account.

An ambulance has been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent during 1927 and this has added materially to the service which we can render in transferring persons to and from the Home; it also makes available the truck for more of the work for which it was intended.

OCCUPATIONAL

The increased number of persons cared for here makes the question of providing proper occupation or diversion of mind more important. We have tried, just so far as possible, to provide some work for all of those cases which are able to perform it; this is always done only after conference with the medical department. The patients are required to wash windows, clean floors, care for the grounds and buildings generally, when their physical condition will justify their performing this service.

The women have been of some service in the sewing department and the result has been that a very large percentage of the wearing apparel has been purchased in bolt lots and the garments made up. We have found this an economic arrangement.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The improved facilities for handling communicable diseases have attracted the attention of the Richmond people with the result that we have cared for a larger number of these cases during 1927 by far than usual, as the following table will indicate:

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Whooping cough	12	6	----	----
Syphilis	81	107	98	146
Gonorrhea	26	36	36	86
Tuberculosis	71	59	55	61
Measles	3	2	5	15
Scabies	4	6	14	8
Diphtheria and carriers	----	19	26	30
Scarlet fever	----	----	7	8
Other diseases	10	13	21	56
Total	207	248	262	410

It is not my impression that there has been a larger number of these cases in Richmond during the past year than formerly, but by reason of the activities of the visiting nurses, private physicians, Health Bureau, under the Department of Public Welfare and other agencies, these cases have been discovered and society in general has been relieved of many cases which have meant for the decrease in the spread of these diseases.

You will notice that this increase is more marked in the venereal diseases. One thing that has entered into this figure is the increased number of delinquent children which have been committed here by the Juvenile Court and the State Department of Public Welfare.

RECREATION

The large number of young people and children for which we have provided during 1927 have made it necessary for us to give additional thought to recreation. The equipment on the playground and tennis court inaugurated several years ago has been kept up to a high standard. The efficiency of the playground system has been improved by fixing certain hours for the different classes of patients; girls, boys, diseases, etc., therefore, it has been possible to have all the young people benefited by the playground department.

There have been entertainments almost weekly put on by the various churches and civic organizations for both white and colored departments. In addition to this the patients have been encouraged to get up some entertainments themselves. This has proven not only entertaining but has been very useful in filling in leisure hours of these individuals.

During the summer months, by using our own vehicles, there were many picnics provided for the children. On these occasions their evening meal was prepared at the City Home and enjoyed by the youngsters in the country.

Throughout the entire year we have been able to give the patients a complete moving picture show one night in every week; the pictures have been varied and have proven a real means of diversion. The films have been furnished through the courtesy of the Wilmer and Vincent Company and without cost. In this connection Mr. Joel A. Levy, manager of the concern, has been very courteous and has certainly shown a disposition to assist in furnishing this form of recreation to the patients at the City Home.

CONTACT WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Practically every religious denomination in the city have representatives to visit the City Home during the course of a year. These visitations are always encouraged and when an opportunity is offered attention is called to the fact that denominational lines should not be emphasized, because we have all the churches represented here.

Under the auspices of the Excelsior Band representatives, Sunday School has been conducted each Sunday morning beginning at 9:30. The preaching service at 11 o'clock has also been provided by the same organization and on each Tuesday afternoon they have conducted a class for the young girls in the white department. These services have been very interesting and helpful to our people; we are deeply indebted to the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Coles for their leadership in these services.

On Friday of each week Dr. Cary Montague, Episcopal minister, conducts a regular service. He has been especially helpful in providing entertainment at Christmas and also in his general contact throughout the year.

On each Sunday afternoon there are groups of young people who come from the various churches of the city and conduct services throughout the several wards. The advantage of such services is that the members are brought in more personal touch with those patients who are confined to their rooms.

The several holidays, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, etc., have been made especially pleasant by reason of the effort put forth by the American Legion and many other agencies whose main thought seems to be to do something for the benefit of the indigent people who find themselves wards of the city. The management feels indebted to all of these individuals and organizations who have provided for the comfort, convenience and general happiness of our people; hence they have all been welcomed.

FUTURE PROGRAM

Looking back over the accomplishments of previous years, it is very evident that we have put in necessary improvements that have meant for the comfort, convenience and general satisfaction of the patients and in considering the growth in the numbers and the corresponding increase in the receipts for the care of pay patients, as the following table will indicate, we realize that the improvements already put in have only been in keeping with the growth of the institution, and looking to the future additional improvements should be planned:

1922	$ 1,362.05
1923	1,583.30
1924	5,016.82
1925	7,059.34
1926	8,602.18
1927	10,875.61

In addition to the growth in the above mentioned department, there has been a general increase in the number of persons for which we are required to provide. The reason for these increases have been brought to your attention in former annual reports; some of these departments have continued to grow as the usefulness of the institution has broadened.

The growth of the institution is indicated by the following table showing the daily average number of inmates for the past five years:

1923—Daily average	186
1924—Daily average	228
1925—Daily average	246
1926—Daily average	261
1927—Daily average	293

In addition to this I would call your attention to the increased number of children for which we have been required to provide. There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of parents and guardians to surrender their children to the care of others. In 1927 there was a much larger number of children sent to us through the Juvenile Court than in former years; in many instances entire families were committed here at one time. The year closed with 73 children; more than half of these were of school age and many of them were entirely well and healthy; simply a matter of no other provision being made for them.

Your attention in called to the following table which shows the steady increase in the number of children cared for. Because this increase has been especially noticeable during 1927, the average for that year is inserted by months:

Daily Average Children.

	White	Colored	Total
1923	18	12	30
1924	21	12	33
1925	23	12	35
1926	27	16	43
1927	33	24	57
1927			
January	32	20	52
February	33	14	47
March	32	15	47
April	32	18	50
May	30	18	48
June	27	18	45
July	29	19	48
August	31	24	55
September	30	36	66
October	37	33	70
November	43	40	83
December	44	34	78

And so, notwithstanding the improvements and the increase in capacity, we find ourselves positively crowded in several departments. I am, therefore, taking this opportunity of calling to your attention the following improvements which should be spread over the next several years:

Installation of a refrigerating plant.

Fire-fighting equipment, including a hand hose reel.

Complete new system of house telephones.

Increase in the capacity of the main building occupied by white people by additions to northern end of the west wing and in the center of the eastern wing.

Addition to colored department by extension of both east and west wing.

The grounds to the rear have been improved and it is now necessary to secure the property by erecting a proper fence at this point.

CONCLUSION

The cordial relationship to which your attention has been called in previous annual reports between this Bureau head and others in the Department of Public Welfare has continued throughout 1927; this is true without an exception and this fact has made it possible for the Superintendent of the City Home to render a larger service in his official capacity.

You will notice by figures submitted on the numbers cared for that it has been ncessary for the officers and employees to perform more work. Your attention is called to the fact that in caring for this additional number, the overhead, I mean additional employees has not been necessary. In calling attention to this fact the Superintendent desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the other officers and employees at the City Home for their close co-operation and assistance in attaining any degree of success which we have measured up to in our efforts to serve the public.

On those occasions when the problems have been especially difficult the Superintendent has availed himself of the privilege of carrying the questions for final settlement to the Director of the Department of Public Welfare. He has always found the Director interested, painstaking and disposed to consider the issue carefully and takes this opportunity to acknowledge his gratitude for the real assistance which his advice and interest has meant on these occasions.

Very truly yours,

THOS. B. MORTON,
Superintendent of the City Home.

RICHMOND, VA., February 1, 1928.

MR. THOS. B. MORTON, *Supt.*,
City Home,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR MR. MORTON:

The medical work at the City Home during the past year has been unusually satisfactory, and much more so than during the previous years of my connection therewith. This has been largely due to rehabilitation of the buildings and the erection of the new contagious ward, all of which has increased the admissions and number of cases treated, which heretofore had to be transferred to other institutions, for instance, during 1927 there were 410 communicable diseases against 262 during 1926. Minor operations, including the removal of tonsils, can be done at the present time.

The visiting staff have cheerfully performed their work when called. It has not been found necessary for the staff to make regular visits to the hospital, and the plan of calling them when necessary seems to be more satisfactory.

The superintendent, nurses, internes and employees are interested in their work, and the general atmosphere of the institution is good.

I have no special recommendations to make at this time.

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE T. PRICE,
Chief of Staff, City Home.

Richmond, Va., January 28, 1928.

Mr. Thomas B. Morton,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Morton:

I respectfully submit the following report of the Dental Department of the City Home for the year ending December 31, 1927.

One hundred and ninety-four patients—made two hundred and eighty-six visits to the Clinic; work was completed for one hundred and fifty-five.

The amount of work done was as follows:

Extractions	370
Fillings	128
Scalings	58
Prophylaxis	67
Treatments	78

One hundred and three visits were made by Labor Clinic patients for dental services; the work done was as follows:

Extractions	25
Fillings	62
Scalings and Prophylaxis	35
Treatments	5

I want to thank you, Mr. Morton, for the co-operation extended me, both by you and the entire staff; it was of great assistance to me in the work.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE PRESTON GREEN.

Richmond, Va., February 9, 1928.

Mr. Thomas B. Morton,
Superintendent of City Home,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Morton:

I herewith submit to you a report covering the work done by the Social Service Bureau in connection with the City Home for the year ending December 31, 1927.

The co-operation with this bureau of the City Home, I feel, must be mentioned at this time, and I wish to assure you of our co-operation at all times in the splendid work rendered the City of Richmond by you and your staff.

Table Submitted in Connection With Report of Chief of Social Service Bureau.

	White	Colored	Total
Investigations for the City Home	98	162	260
Recommended for admission	72	116	188
Not recommended	14	27	41
Unable to locate	4	6	10
Refused to go	8	13	21
Total	98	162	260
Pre-investigated cases	90	146	236
Post-investigated cases	8	16	24
Total	98	162	260
Cases under 15 years of age	10	10	20
Cases between 15 and 21 years of age	13	36	49
Cases over 21 years of age	75	116	191
Total	98	162	260
Pregnant, unmarried mothers	6	39	45
Cancer	1	2	3
Venereal	3	12	15
Mental	8	5	13
Tuberculosis	5	37	42
Abandoned child	3	1	4
Miscellaneous	72	66	138
Total	98	162	260
Returned to relatives	3	6	9
Sent to other institutions	3	1	4
Follow up investigations	67	47	114
Visits made	233	335	568

Respectfully yours,

EUGENIA B. JOBSON,
Chief of Social Service Bureau.

TABLE "A"

Showing the Number of Inmates Admitted, Discharged and Died, During the Year Ending December 31, 1927.

1927	ADMITTED						Total	DISCHARGED						Total	DIED						Total	Average Daily Census
	WHITE			COLORED				WHITE			COLORED				WHITE			COLORED				
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children		
January	20	11	12	12	19	8	82	18	2	2	7	10	5	44	1	1	0	2	4	0	8	269
February	18	12	4	19	11	3	67	9	12	7	15	6	6	55	0	1	1	2	3	0	7	277
March	13	12	10	10	14	9	68	14	8	8	7	14	8	59	2	0	1	5	3	1	12	279
April	14	14	10	12	9	11	70	17	4	4	6	9	9	49	2	0	0	6	0	0	8	283
May	8	12	5	8	21	8	62	12	14	18	6	10	7	67	3	4	0	9	6	0	22	273
June	11	15	7	12	25	9	79	9	14	4	8	11	6	52	0	1	0	2	8	0	11	273
July	13	16	11	12	16	10	78	8	10	10	8	17	8	61	2	2	0	3	4	0	11	280
August	9	12	10	10	17	10	68	8	14	7	8	10	11	58	5	0	1	3	0	0	9	286
September	14	10	7	13	11	12	67	8	6	6	4	4	5	33	2	0	0	0	2	6	10	295
October	11	16	12	7	19	13	78	7	17	7	4	9	4	48	4	1	0	3	4	0	12	320
November	12	11	22	10	18	5	78	6	12	18	7	8	2	53	3	0	0	7	2	1	13	337
December	9	11	10	8	11	4	53	7	7	8	3	8	14	47	1	1	1	3	4	0	10	340
Totals	152	152	120	133	191	102	850	123	120	99	83	116	85	626	25	11	4	45	40	8	133	293

NOTE: (a) Amount spent for salaries during the year 1927 was $27,864.69.
(b) The yearly cost of each inmate, including salaries of all officers and employees, was two hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-three cents ($256.93)
The daily cost of each inmate was seventy and three-tenths cents (.70.3).

Recapitulation Table "A"

1927	WHITE			COLORED			TOTALS			
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Total
In Home January, 1927...	51	33	26	74	46	15	125	79	41	245
Received during the year.	152	152	120	133	191	102	285	343	222	850
Total...........	203	185	146	207	237	117	410	422	263	1,095
Discharged.............	123	120	99	83	116	85	206	236	184	626
Died....................	25	11	4	45	40	8	70	51	12	133
Remaining December 31, 1927.................	55	54	43	79	81	24	134	135	67	336

TABLE "B"

Showing the Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged and Died in the Colored Hospital During the Year 1927.

	ADMITTED				DISCHARGED				DIED			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
January...........................	12	22	8	42	9	10	5	24	2	4	0	6
February...........................	13	11	3	27	15	6	5	26	2	3	0	5
March...........................	9	14	8	31	7	14	8	29	5	3	1	9
April...........................	16	10	11	37	6	10	12	28	7	0	0	7
May...........................	8	21	8	37	6	10	7	23	9	6	0	15
June...........................	12	25	9	46	8	11	6	25	2	8	0	10
July...........................	12	16	10	38	8	17	8	33	3	4	0	7
August...........................	10	17	10	37	8	10	11	29	3	0	0	3
September...........................	13	11	12	36	4	4	4	12	2	6	0	8
October...........................	7	12	13	32	2	11	4	17	3	4	0	7
November...........................	9	19	5	33	7	8	12	27	7	2	1	10
December...........................	8	11	5	23	3	8	14	25	3	4	0	7
Total.....................	129	189	101	419	83	119	96	298	48	44	2	94

Recapitulation Table "B"

Colored Hospital

	Men	Women	Children	Total
In Hospital January 1, 1927......................	55	24	15	94
Admitted during the year.........................	129	189	101	419
Total.....................................	184	213	116	513
Discharged......................................	83	119	96	298
Died..	48	44	2	94
Remaining December 31, 1927.....................	53	50	18	121

TABLE "C"

Reported Nativity of Each Inmate Admitted During the Year 1927.

REPORTED BIRTHPLACE	White	Colored	Total
Virginia	308	354	662
Other States	59	68	127
Foreign countries	12	1	13
Total	379	423	802

TABLE "D"

Showing Number of Inmate Days.

January	8,322
February	7,761
March	8,634
April	8,501
May	8,490
June	8,217
July	8,708
August	8,888
September	8,876
October	9,936
November	10,137
December	10,558
Total	107,028

TABLE "E"

DEPARTMENT OF ISOLATION

Number of Contagious Cases Admitted During Year.

Scabies	8
Diphtheria	20
Tonsilitis	3
Scarlet Fever	8
Tuberculosis	61
Measles	15
Impetigo	6
Mumps	3
Pertussis	6
Diphtheria carriers	10
Pneumonia	7
Pellagra	1
Chicken Pox	23
Urticaria	1
Erysipelas	1
Diarrhea	1
Vincents Angina	1

Meningitis	1
Acute Coryza	1
Diphtheria Suspect	1
Syphilis	146
Gonorrhea	86
Total	410

TABLE "F"

Showing Burials Furnished on Account of the Poor of the City During the Year.

1927	Burials Furnished				
	White		Colored		Total
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
January	0	0	0	1	1
February	0	1	0	1	2
March	0	1	1	0	2
April	1	2	1	3	7
May	0	2	0	2	4
June	0	0	1	1	2
July	0	0	0	1	1
August	0	0	2	0	2
September	1	0	1	1	3
October	0	2	1	4	7
November	0	2	0	2	4
December	1	0	4	2	7
Total	3	10	11	18	42

TABLE "G"

Showing Causes of Deaths Occurring at the City Home During the Year.

Stillborn	3
Unascertainable	1
Uremia	1
Carcinoma of Cervix	1
Carcinoma of Pancreas	1
Carcinoma of Rectum	1
Carcinoma of Stomach	1
Bronchial Asthma	1
Mitral Insufficiency	4
Aortic Regurgitation	1
Auricular Fibrillation	2
Pneumonia	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28
Tubercular Meningitis	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage	15
Diarrhea Enteritis	2
Senile Dementia	1
Nephritis	12
Arterio Sclerosis	8

Bulbar Palsy	1
Suicide	1
Chronic Encephalitis	1
Chronic Endocarditis	1
Chronic Myocarditis	13
Myocardial Degeneration	15
Pellagra	2
Syphilis	6
Pertussis	1
Diphtheria	1
Acute Rheumatic Fever	1
Parkinson's Disease	1
Aneurysm of Aortic Arch	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Total	134

TABLE "H"

Report Showing Amount of Expenditures for the Year Ending December 31, 1927.

	Subsistence	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Supplies	Fuel	Light, Gas and Water	Improvements	Shoes, Clothing and Dry Goods	Household Articles, Furniture and Equipment	Postage, Telephone and Stationery	Miscellaneous, Including Laundry	Insurance	Automobile	Total
January..........	$ 1,850.53	$ 316.49	$ 17.70	$ 279.40	$ 397.88	$ 137.32	$ 136.20	$ 9.50	$ 3.50	....	$ 1.51	$ 3,150.03
February.........	2,282.24	213.86	556.74	275.56	1,074.75	118.12	492.97	101.85	121.50	....	59.14	5,296.73
March............	1,694.52	302.98	473.38	268.71	152.17	71.93	243.47	49.26	92.17	....	71.28	3,419.87
April............	2,153.92	168.52	963.31	260.18	628.23	33.83	619.61	13.00	46.23	....	8.51	4,895.34
May..............	1,765.49	310.57	....	242.52	498.61	65.33	177.42	16.30	35.87	....	19.06	3,131.17
June.............	2,173.55	116.73	....	239.69	734.60	122.33	535.34	30.19	44.75	....	70.35	4,067.53
July.............	1,714.42	305.70	352.86	231.69	441.10	64.01	368.39	166.85	97.06	$ 17.50	50.38	3,809.96
August...........	2,814.21	35.09	....	237.04	597.82	63.65	237.43	4.29	1.99	51.84	20.44	4,063.80
September........	2,118.75	233,84	....	276.96	386.42	38.66	271.83	27.86	309.15	....	2.01	3,665.48
October..........	2,477.09	158.11	369.04	280.60	292.01	103.33	149.70	3.40	84.13	....	280.93	4,198.34
November.........	2,560.70	245.86	320.68	231.70	641.08	98.68	133.31	20.19	215.14	....	14.71	4,482.05
December.........	1,589.88	48.92	367.08	230.84	319.03	76.00	152.00	95.90	248.42	....	107.99	3,236.06
Total....	$25,195.30	$ 2,456.67	$ 3,420.79	$ 3,054.89	$ 6,163.70	$ 993.19	$ 3,517.67	$ 538.59	$ 1,299.91	$ 69.34	$ 706.31	$47,416.36

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE CITY HOME FROM 1857 TO 1928

*John Pearce	April, 1857, to May, 1866
Chas. P. Bigger	May, 1866, to August, 1867
John Pearce	August, 1867, to May, 1870
Chas. P. Bigger	May, 1870, to July, 1886
R. W. Carter	July, 1886, to July, 1896
George B. Davis	July, 1896, to October, 1908
Dr. R. G. Cabell	October, 1908, to May, 1922
Thos. B. Morton	May, 1922, to ....

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*This does not take care of those who had charge of the building when it was used as a war hospital. Mr. Pearce was manager of the Almhouse.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

Of the Department of Public Welfare
W. B. Foster, M. D., *Director*

STAFF

Eugenia B. Jobson	Chief
Mildred A. Andrews	Secretary
Mary E. Moody	Visitor
Hallie L. Redford	Visitor

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

Richmond, Va., March 7, 1928.

Dr. W. Brownley Foster,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

It is with interest that I submit to you my fifth annual report for the year ending December 31, 1927.

There has been a steady increase in applications for various kinds of relief, especially Outdoor Relief, which was due to the large number of unemployed in the city this year. There has been a steady increase in the work of the Bureau in spite of the fact that one visitor resigned during our busiest period to accept a position in another city. The work was in no way neglected before this vacancy was filled.

Each year we find the Social Service Exchange more helpful to this department as it saves many unnecessary visits. The Outdoor Relief work is the heaviest in the bureau during the winter months.

FREE WATER

Many people are still under the impression that when an application is made for "free water" they can receive it entirely without cost. This necessitates many explanations on the part of this Bureau, as there is no free water, and a small charge is always made. There were forty-four (44) cases of which thirty-one (31) were granted.

WELFARE

There are many different problems connected with the welfare work in this Bureau, namely: Cases of unmarried mothers, expectant mothers, families who need to be advised about their homes, the importance of keeping their children in the home in place of putting them in institutions. Also, families that have come to this city and have not found employment and have no means of supporting themselves. Mental cases often come under this department, and they are placed in the City Home until a commission is held, when they are placed in some institution. The aged person is also a problem, as it often requires many investigations to keep them from becoming public charges on the city. We had one hundred and sixty-one (161) cases of this nature.

OUTDOOR RELIEF

The outdoor relief of wood, coal and shoes, continues to be the heaviest in this Bureau. Investigations often prove most discouraging, as the idea seems to be prevalent that any widow, regardless of her financial standing, is entitled to relief from this office. Many of the cases applying for fuel and shoes come from the Juvenile Court, Attendance Officers of the Public School, Parent-Teachers' Association and individuals. Giving of this relief requires the same investigation as the other departments of this Bureau. In the past year we had two thousand five hundred and two (2,502) cases, of which two thousand one hundred and seven (2,107) cases were granted.

MOTHERS' AID

We have not been able to increase the Mothers' Aid this year, as there was no extra appropriation from the Council for this work. But the twenty-one (21) mothers, and seventy-one (71) children have co-operated very satisfactorily during the year. One mother was dropped during the year because of re-marrying, which allowed us to increase the pension of some that were not receiving as much as they should.

PINE CAMP

Pine Camp Tuberculosis Sanatorium is a great asset to the Welfare Department in the protection of health in rendering aid to tubercular patients in the city, who are not financially able to take treatment elsewhere. They receive the same treatment and care without cost as given in the larger sanatoriums. Pine Camp is splendidly equipped and is meeting the needs of its many patients. Parents are often restored to their families and are able to maintain their homes, otherwise they might have died for lack of treatment. One hundred and fourteen (114) cases were handled by this Bureau and ninety-four (94) of these were admitted to Pine Camp.

CITY HOME

The investigations to the City Home are invariably made by this office with some exceptions. Under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas B. Morton, this place has been converted from an Almshouse to a real home, the inmates living as one big family. Many problems confront us in making investigations for the City Home, the unmarried mother, mental cases, aged and abandoned children. Also, out-of-town investigations are made through this Bureau, as often people come to Richmond with the idea of entering the City Home, with no other place in view. After investigations are made they are promptly returned to their homes. We had two hundred and fifty-five (255) cases, of which one hundred and eighty-eight (188) cases were admitted.

TABLE "A"

Showing the Number of Loads of Wood and Coal, Pairs of Shoes, and Prescriptions Compounded, on Account of the Poor of the City, Through the Social Service Bureau, During the Year 1927.

1927	Loads of Coal	Loads of Wood	Pairs of Shoes	Prescriptions Compounded
January	519	520	293	....
February	280	288	269	....
March	277	310	287	....
April	14	16	180	....
May	1	1	123	....
June	0	0	179	....
July	0	0	148	....
August	1	1	129	....
September	1	1	175	....
October	115	121	260	....
November	344	365	399	....
December	499	515	543	....
Total	2,051	2,138	2,980	2,766

213,800 blocks of wood.
1,025½ tons of coal.

TABLE "B"

Showing the Number of Mothers and Children Pensioned by the City Under the Mothers' Pension Fund, Year Ending December 31, 1927.

	Mothers	Children	Total	Visits Made
January	22	74	96	45
February	22	74	96	28
March	22	75	97	30
April	22	75	97	51
May	23	79	102	48
June	22	75	97	47
July	22	75	97	45
August	21	72	93	52
September	21	71	92	52
October	21	71	92	53
November	21	71	92	44
December	21	71	92	27
Total	260	883	1,143	522
Average	22	74	95	44

TABLE "C"

Showing Expenditures in Social Service Bureau for Mothers' Aid, Year Ending January 31, 1928.

February, 1927	$ 772.50
March	772.50
April	772.50
May	832.50
June	797.50
July	797.50
August	752.50
September	752.50
October	752.50
November	752.50
December	752.50
January, 1928	752.50
Total	$9,260.00

TABLE "D"

Monthly Volume of Cases and Visits of Social Service Bureau for the Year 1927.

1927	MOTHERS' AID		CITY HOME		PINE CAMP		FUEL & SHOES		WATER		WELFARE		TOTAL	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
January	0	45	25	50	8	19	307	412	4	8	9	26	353	560
February	1	28	25	60	18	20	195	265	5	9	8	21	252	403
March	4	30	38	73	9	12	246	311	4	7	24	42	325	475
April	3	51	22	67	5	9	81	118	3	6	26	48	140	299
May	0	48	16	51	8	15	46	76	3	7	23	56	96	253
June	0	47	20	55	13	17	63	85	3	6	14	44	113	254
July	2	45	26	39	9	16	57	81	4	6	15	40	113	227
August	1	52	18	47	6	13	59	104	5	8	14	46	103	270
September	0	52	10	30	8	10	74	95	5	8	14	39	111	234
October	0	53	20	30	8	13	236	341	2	4	4	5	270	446
November	1	44	19	80	9	11	469	636	3	3	7	19	508	793
December	0	27	16	41	13	30	669	829	3	8	3	13	704	948
Total	12	522	255	623	114	185	2,502	2,353	44	80	161	399	3,088	5,162

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Social Service Bureau

Fiscal Year Ending February 1, 1928.

A—Personnel:		
1. Salaries	$ 5,244.95	
		$ 6,244.95
C—Supplies:		
1. Stationery	$ 275.90	
2. Fuel	11,243.46	
5. Prescriptions	829.80	
7. Gasoline, tires and tubes	168.98	
9. Shoes	7,915.65	
10. Miscellaneous	19.85	
		20,453.64
D—Repairs:		
7. Automobile	$ 200.54	
		200.54
E—Equipment:		
1. Office	$ 40.00	
		40.00
F—Fixed Charges:		
Special—Widow's Pension	$ 9,260.00	
		9,260.00
G—General Operating:		
1. Telephones	$ 131.92	
4. Car fare	147.00	
9. Insurance	20.88	
10. Miscellaneous	5.50	
		305.30
		$36,504.43

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA B. JOBSON, Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Thirteenth Annual Report

OF THE

Public Employment Bureau

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

T. S. Wharton, *Manager*

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1928.

Dr. W. Brownley Foster, *Director,*
Department of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

The thirteenth annual report of the Richmond Public Employment Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1927, is herewith respectfully submitted.

During 1927, 63,280 persons came to this office seeking employment. Of this number, about 10 per cent were not qualified for work because of mental and physical defects, undesirable habits, etc. Hundreds of these were referred to proper agencies. Approximately 20 per cent of the job-seekers applying to us during the year were transients drifting from place to place, hoping to strike something. These people were frankly and fully informed just what the local conditions were and were not encouraged to stay.

Eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-five applicants filed formal application. Of this number, 6,064 were men and 5,171 were women. The total registrations were classified as follows: Clerical and professional, 1,998; domestic, hotel and hospital, 1,012; skilled mechanics, 739; semi-skilled and industrial workers, 1,366; common and casual labor, 6,120.

We were given opportunity to fill only 10,055 positions during the year, 4,301 for men and 5,754 for women. The positions open were classified as follows: Clerical and professional, 302; domestic, hotel and hospital, 2,463; skilled mechanics, 272; semi-skilled and industrial workers, 814; common and casual labor, 6,204.

Attention is invited to the increase in the percentage of positions filled during the past five years. We satisfactorily filled 54 per cent of the positions offered in 1923; 64 per cent in 1924; 72 per cent in 1925; 78 per cent in 1926 and 81 per cent in 1927. This increase in the percentage of positions filled was due to the long experience and increased efficiency of the personnel of this department in the classification and proper selection of applicants.

There was much local unemployment and at no time during the year were conditions normal as compared with the last five years. In spite of this condition, however, Richmond fared far better than the average city.

The only class in either the men's or women's division in which the demand exceeded the supply was the domestic, hotel and hospital class.

Since the early fall of 1926, there has been a steady decline in the local demand for labor of all classes and during that same period, two large industrial plants employing approximately 3,000 mechanics have ceased to operate. Many smaller plants have been closed and some of our oldest established industries have found it necessary to curtail their forces far below the number usually employed. I believe the long period of business depression has passed its lowest ebb; that conditions will improve steadily, even though slowly, in the next few months and that the local employment conditions will at least reach normalcy by the time summer arrives.

The general inactivity of the past sixteen or eighteen months is due to many causes, some of which are:

High pressure production of the past few years which was brought about by the rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery.

The over-extension of credit for the past five years which has encouraged over-buying to the extent that most people are straining to pay previous obligations, leaving but little money for present purchases.

Increased competition from foreign markets due to the recovery of foreign nations from the World War. Foreign competition and importations are increased by many of our own people, who believe that a product from some other country is superior to the American-made article.

The decreased purchasing power of the farmers due to floods and poor crops and the continued troubles attending the mining industry have also been factors. We, in this section, did not have floods or tornadoes to contend with and the building activity in Richmond was very good, being almost equal to that of 1926. However, certain mergers, the closing down of the American Locomotive Company's plant and the decrease in forces of railroad shops and offices helped make the local condition quite serious.

The great local construction program planned for spring will stimulate Richmond business in general and indications are that the tobacco business, our most stable major industry, will continue to be good.

I am not unmindful of the general opinion that a presidential year is usually uncertain, but there is no real reason for this outside of the mental attitude of the general public.

Hundreds of local employers are co-operating with us to make this Bureau a local clearing house for labor. We greatly appreciate this co-operation and are justly proud of the fact that our services have been such that we have retained the confidence of local industry.

MEN'S DIVISION

Positions open, 4,301; persons referred, 4,238; positions filled, 4,058. Positions filled were classified as follows: Clerical and professional, 83; domestic, hotel and hospital, 523; skilled mechanics, 251; semi-skilled and industrial workers, 686; common and casual labor, 2,515.

Of the 4,238 men referred to positions, 180 were not employed. This was due to one or more of the following reasons: Applicant did not consider the position suitable; salary or wages did not attract the applicant; position filled before applicant arrived; applicant failed to return for duty after being employed; and, in some cases, the employer considered the applicant unqualified for the position.

Throughout the year there was the usual excess of clerks and the number of placements made in the clerical and professional class was 11 per cent less than in 1926.

The demand for male domestics was about 20 per cent less than in 1926.

Activities in the farm labor department show a decided increase and while the number of placements made was greater than in any year past, the supply did not equal the demand. The increased activity in the farm labor division was largely due to the splendid co-operation which we received from the Virginia State Public Employment Service.

There was a 13 per cent increase over 1926 in the number of skilled mechanics satisfactorily placed. Building activities in Richmond kept most of our building craftsmen employed throughout the summer and early fall, but there was a great excess of this class of labor in November and December. However, the local surplus was somewhat relieved in December by opportunities developed by this office in Hopewell on jobs that will last at least until the end of winter.

The greatest decrease of placements made was in the common and casual labor class. The number of orders received in 1927 for this class of worker was 19 per cent less than in 1926. Most of the demand for common labor was from building and road contractors. The surplus in this class of applicants was also somewhat decreased in early December when we placed 110 laborers on a large construction project in Hopewell.

TABLE No. 1

Activities for the Year Ending December 31, 1927, *Shown by the Month and Sex.*

		1 Attendance	2 Employers' Orders	3 Registrations	4 Help Wanted	5 Positions Offered	6 Positions Filled
January	Men	3,861	144	401	187	180	175
	Women	866	476	479	503	351	349
February	Men	3,328	156	319	192	191	179
	Women	743	350	356	379	265	258
March	Men	4,362	294	516	414	399	379
	Women	826	425	409	439	319	317
April	Men	4,161	264	485	393	386	369
	Women	736	458	411	467	329	328
May	Men	4,296	285	492	384	385	351
	Women	788	463	438	482	352	351
June	Men	5,005	214	461	303	300	295
	Women	908	431	481	451	356	354
July	Men	4,637	212	434	318	315	300
	Women	769	393	382	401	309	309
August	Men	5,101	260	473	369	359	348
	Women	741	498	421	504	354	354
September	Men	4,731	356	692	547	532	508
	Women	877	671	606	745	512	513
October	Men	4,589	278	560	420	424	410
	Women	781	496	462	517	369	369
November	Men	4,532	190	364	251	243	227
	Women	723	462	411	468	348	348
December	Men	5,350	214	867	523	524	517
	Women	569	383	315	398	277	278
Total	Men	53,953	2,867	6,064	4,301	4,238	4,058
	Women	9,327	5,506	5,171	5,754	4,141	4,128
Grand total		63,280	8,373	11,235	10,055	8,379	8,186

WOMEN'S DIVISION

Positions open, 5,754; persons referred, 4,141; positions filled, 4,128. The positions filled were classified as follows: Clerical and professional, 166; domestic, hotel and hospital, 406; highly skilled workers, 7; industrial workers, 38; common and casual workers, 3,511.

The usual excess of clerical and office workers continues. The number of orders for substitute workers during both the summer vacation period and Christmas holidays was below normal and the majority of positions filled in this class was of a permanent nature.

Few orders which were received from institutions, hotels and hospitals for white women were promptly filled. However, there is practically no supply of white domestics for private families and but few such workers were placed.

As has been the case for the past several years, the demand for good colored servants greatly exceeded the supply throughout 1927. These workers are never referred to a prospective employer unless they can furnish satisfactory city references. Good health and cleanliness are also necessary qualifications.

A shortage of good domestics is partly due to the fact that private labor agents operating without license are still permitted to solicit positions in northern cities, advertise these positions in local newspapers and by making the offer as attractive as possible, they interest the applicant and ship out of Richmond and Virginia, a class of worker that is very much in demand here at home.

The use of day-workers and part-time workers continues materially to relieve the condition caused by the shortage of good domestics. The service is a source of great convenience to the housewives of Richmond and provides employment to numbers of women who, for various reasons, are unable to accept steady employment. During 1927 we received orders for 3,644 part-time workers and succeeded in furnishing 3,511.

CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The co-operative arrangement made and entered into on October 21, 1919, with the United States Employment Service is still in effect and we continue to receive aid such as printed forms, certain office fixtures and the franking privilege for all outgoing and return mail. This co-operative arrangement has many advantages and the franking privilege alone saves the Bureau approximately $1,000 per year.

TABLE No. 2

Number of Employers Making Application for Help.

Year	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	....	321	235	430	551	471	844	764	836	642	620
February	89	241	143	542	484	464	696	767	812	768	506
March	118	238	293	626	745	561	1,025	855	843	735	719
April	113	246	381	517	479	562	967	998	910	799	722
May	113	294	410	494	385	602	1,085	861	825	772	748
June	136	297	373	543	581	684	1,022	906	908	740	645
July	146	324	333	492	451	641	881	902	747	777	605
August	218	268	402	611	539	866	1,158	925	857	947	758
September	288	234	460	654	649	1,046	1,360	1,022	1,154	1,098	1,027
October	253	277	494	567	475	947	1,151	960	839	858	774
November	204	254	377	516	479	847	910	748	786	809	652
December	231	190	417	449	453	744	963	767	742	669	597
Total	1,909	3,184	4,318	6,441	6,271	8,435	12,062	10,475	10,259	9,614	8,373

TABLE No. 3

Number of Positions Open.

Year	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	....	445	299	647	792	608	1,346	978	1,013	816	690
February	392	389	206	864	627	616	1,014	1,056	1,010	962	571
March	505	369	558	1,543	1,044	820	1,603	1,159	996	892	853
April	240	378	820	1,120	629	937	1,437	1,463	1,204	975	860
May	227	434	1,114	1,053	616	1,082	1,769	1,178	1,057	995	866
June	237	449	865	978	606	1,340	1,667	1,288	1,119	938	754
July	254	453	719	787	716	1,320	1,552	1,246	967	1,006	719
August	355	329	1,017	1,114	641	1,612	1,829	1,233	1,045	1,188	873
September	558	300	872	1,116	860	1,678	1,876	1,268	1,446	1,296	1,292
October	514	379	1,036	1,035	607	1,483	1,807	1,239	1,074	1,079	937
November	352	408	783	715	606	1,307	1,326	992	877	957	719
December	643	264	786	773	608	1,107	1,312	945	877	801	921
Total	4,277	4,597	9,075	11,745	8,352	13,910	18,538	14,045	12,685	11,905	10,055

TABLE No. 4.

Number of Persons Filing Formal Application for Employment.

Year	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	....	524	540	723	793	703	1,416	1,133	1,140	985	880
February	899	406	375	790	658	644	1,219	1,259	1,105	1,039	675
March	851	446	826	1,022	959	877	1,557	1,257	1,185	943	925
April	673	451	729	893	941	982	1,295	1,513	1,281	1,041	896
May	665	573	727	869	692	1,296	1,490	1,230	1,243	1,011	930
June	659	545	839	736	754	1,394	1,617	1,557	1,397	1,101	942
July	550	472	826	625	781	1,231	1,570	1,565	1,114	1,022	816
August	526	429	776	681	776	1,486	1,606	1,349	1,158	1,109	894
September	615	339	853	813	888	1,550	1,679	1,362	1,488	1,267	1,298
October	671	410	842	827	830	1,441	1,681	1,430	1,290	1,128	1,022
November	571	448	856	795	841	1,429	1,447	1,194	1,009	1,025	775
December	542	273	811	718	632	1,083	1,191	983	845	865	1,182
Total	7,222	5,316	9,000	9,492	9,545	14,116	17,768	15,832	14,255	12,536	11,235

TABLE No. 5

Number of Persons Referred to Positions.

Year	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	....	560	523	578	583	418	1,080	746	785	641	531
February	325	465	272	619	491	443	837	869	828	780	456
March	454	446	399	904	676	633	1,246	932	843	701	718
April	296	468	640	796	485	735	1,064	1,208	1,003	808	715
May	316	582	704	757	466	952	1,244	957	939	835	737
June	238	577	708	590	513	1,014	1,316	1,117	931	795	656
July	269	554	705	507	539	976	1,374	1,140	814	839	624
August	367	423	644	549	461	1,164	1,396	1,036	878	953	713
September	393	400	733	641	627	1,244	1,413	1,014	1,190	999	1,044
October	468	473	707	635	522	1,141	1,411	996	954	898	793
November	354	488	764	649	554	1,151	1,206	853	750	785	591
December	362	343	739	554	453	910	983	755	669	664	801
Total	3,842	5,779	7,538	7,779	6,370	10,781	14,570	11,623	10,584	9,698	8,379

TABLE No. 6

Number of Positions Reported Satisfactorily Filled.

Year	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	....	231	135	357	431	279	763	580	652	576	524
February	179	213	122	372	340	339	600	628	681	753	437
March	333	181	245	528	416	408	868	713	698	691	696
April	254	194	336	489	343	509	745	861	804	777	697
May	184	258	335	523	312	700	829	723	760	820	702
June	166	225	300	473	353	676	870	842	820	780	649
July	158	232	347	407	297	659	879	894	729	814	609
August	202	173	389	420	348	793	987	835	765	883	702
September	181	185	373	503	431	807	994	835	1,061	979	1,021
October	181	213	391	428	366	791	969	831	891	862	779
November	166	201	328	424	364	743	808	661	667	747	575
December	175	176	435	359	327	655	725	648	642	670	795
Total	2,179	2,482	3,736	5,283	4,328	7,359	10,037	9,051	9,170	9,352	8,186

TABLE No. 7

Grand Totals.

Year	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Employers calling for help	1,909	3,184	4,318	6,441	6,271	8,435	12,062	10,475	10,259	9,614	8,373
Persons calling for (positions open)	4,277	4,597	9,075	11,745	8,352	13,910	18,538	14,045	12,685	11,905	10,055
Persons registered for positions	7,222	5,316	9,000	9,492	9,545	14,116	17,768	15,832	14,255	12,536	11,235
Persons referred	3,842	5,779	7,538	7,779	6,370	10,781	14,570	11,623	10,584	9,698	8,379
Persons reported satisfactorily placed	2,179	2,482	3,736	5,283	4,328	7,359	10,037	9,051	9,170	9,352	8,186

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EXPENDITURES

C—Supplies:		
1. Stationery, printing, books, postage, typewriting, etc.	$328.15	
7. Gasoline, lubricants and tires	190.18	
Total		$ 518.33
D—Repairs:		
7. Motor apparatus	$166.24	
Total		166.24
E—Equipment:		
1. Office and household	$ 55.53	
10. Miscellaneous	4.25	
Total		59.78
G—General Operating:		
1. Telegrams and telephones	$235.15	
2. Advertising	30.63	
4. Traveling	112.80	
9. Insurance	20.88	
10. Miscellaneous	12.00	
Total		411.46
Total Expenditures		$1,155.81
Salaries		6,480.00
Grand Total		$7,635.81

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the ready support of yourself and staff and the interest and support of the Honorable J. Fulmer Bright in administering the affairs of this Bureau.

The spirit of co-operation of the employees of this Bureau is splendid and their willingness to serve even beyond the line of duty is gratefully acknowledged.

To the local press, I am grateful for the publication of our monthly bulletins and other articles relating to our activities.

I also wish to express my appreciation and gratitude to the many employers of Richmond who are co-operating with the Richmond Public Employment Bureau in an endeavor to make the office an exchange for facilitating the meeting of buyers and sellers of labor.

Respectfully,

T. S. WHARTON, Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF MARKETS

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MARKETS

FRED L. KRENGEL, *Clerk, First Market*
W. J. HECKLER, *Clerk, Second Market*
L. M. BLANKENSHIP, *Weighmaster*

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*
Payroll	$14,840.00	$14,810.32
Expense	6,995.00	4,609.72
	$21,835.00	$19,420.04

Expense Detail.

General repairs	$ 2,074.45
Light, gas, water	1,508.19
Printing (Annual Report)	50.00
Window cleaning and miscellaneous	546.63
Fuel	23.46
Cleaning supplies and disinfectants	363.66
Boots, coats	38.33
Bond premium	5.00
	$ 4,609.72

RECEIPTS

Rent, Sanitary Tax and Scale House Fees

First Market	$16,055.80
Second Market	11,044.50
Scale House	607.41
Total Receipts	$27,707.71
Cost of Operating Markets and Scale House	19,420.04
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	$ 8,287.67

Material Weighed at Scale House.

For Public.	Lbs.	*For City Departments.*	Lbs.
Paper	2,433,610	Public Schools	3,940,750
Junk	2,235,270	Public Safety	2,207,980
Vegetables	1,057,490	Public Works	1,634,060
Coal	2,264,870	Miscellaneous	360,800
Live Stock	132,159	Public Utilities	70,910
Feed	298,010	Public Welfare	4,140
Miscellaneous	1,389,790		
	9,811,199		8,218,640

Grand Total Public and City 18,029,839

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GRACE ARENTS BATHS

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

GRACE ARENTS BATHS

M. A. Smith, *Superintendent.*

1927 BATHERS

	Adults.	*Children.*	*Total.*
Male	2,710	1,763	4,473
Female	800	2,221	3,021
	3,510	3,984	7,494

Disbursements

Salaries		$1,200.00
General repairs	$ 89.43	
Water, gas and electricity	54.93	
Miscellaneous supplies and towels	154.94	
Fuel	227.64	
Laundry, soap, disinfectants	255.36	
Insurance	5.00	
Printing (Annual Report)	50.00	
		837.30
Total Cost of Operation		$2,037.30
Total Receipts—Bath and Laundry		483.01
Deficit		$1,554.29

4

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1927

RICHMOND:
W. C. HILL PRINTING CO., Incorporated
1927

DIRECTORY

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
312 N. Ninth St., Richmond, Va.

SCHOOL BOARD

Regular meeting of the School Board the Fourth Friday in each month at 8 P. M.

SUPERINTENDENT

Office Hours

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., Fridays, 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

Office Hours

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 to 11 A. M.

CLERK AND SUPERVISOR

Office Hours

9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

PRINCIPALS' CONFERENCE

First and Third Wednesdays, at 4:00 P. M.

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZATION

OFFICERS

W. Floyd Reams, Richmond Cedar Works	*Chairman*
Roshier W. Miller, 2401 North Avenue	*Vice-Chairman*
Albert H. Hill, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Superintendent*
Jesse H Binford, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Assistant Superintendent*
Charles P. Walford, 312 N Ninth Street	*Clerk and Supervisor*
W. T. R. Morriss, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Assistant Clerk*
E. M. Morton, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Secretary to Clerk and Supervisor*
M. E. Morton, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Secretary to Superintendent*
Alyse L. Bates, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Stenographer*
Virginia Ragland Patterson, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Stenographer*
Ida E. Johnson, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Stenographer*
Irene V. Crone, 312 Ninth Street	*Stenographer*
Charles M. Robinson, Times-Dispatch Building	*School Architect*
Vincent E. Unmussig, 312 N. Ninth Street	*Supply Clerk*
A. B. Cousins, 312 N. Ninth Street	*School Mechanic*

First District—East of Nine Mile Road from the northern boundary to Twenty-fifth Street; thence south along the center line of Twenty-fifth Street to Venable Street; thence along the center line of Venable Street to Pickett Street; thence along the center line of Pickett Street to Jefferson Park, to Twenty-first Street, to the south bank of James River and all that portion of the city of Richmond south of James River.

W. Floyd Reams, Box 1556, City	Term: 1926-1929
W. F. Bryce, 614 West 31st Street	Term: 1927-1930
Ramon D. Garcin, M. D., 2618 E. Broad Street	Term: 1925-1928

Second District—Between the western boundary of First District and the center line of the following streets; from the northern boundary line along Brook Turnpike to Brook Avenue; thence south along Brook Avenue to Leigh Street; thence to Henry Street; thence to Main Street; thence to Belvidere Street; thence to the south bank of James River.

R. W. Miller, M. D., 2401 North Avenue	Term: 1926-1929
R. Lee Peters, 109 N. Eighth Street	Term: 1925-1928
Mrs. M. C. B. Munford, 503 E. Grace Street	Term: 1927-1930

Third District—All that territory between the western boundary of the Second District and the western corporation line.

Ernest M. Long, Amer. Nat. Bank Bldg.	Term: 1926-1929
Henry E. Litchford, Union Bank and Federal Trust Co.	Term: 1927-1930
C. M. Miller, M. D., 1222 West Franklin Street	Term: 1925-1928

COMMITTEES

Committee on Instruction—Dr. C. M. Miller, Chairman; Ernest M. Long, H. E. Litchford, Dr. R. D. Garcin, W. F. Reams, ex-officio.

Regular Meeting—Second Monday of each month, and Monday before fourth Friday of each month, at 8 P. M.

Committee on Property—Dr. R. W. Miller, Chairman; Mrs. M. C. B. Munford, R. Lee Peters, W. F. Bryce, and W. F. Reams, ex-officio.

Regular Meeting—Tuesday before fourth Friday of each month at 8 P. M.

Committee on Finance—R. Lee Peters, Chairman; Dr. C. M. Miller, H. E. Litchford, and W. F. Reams, ex-officio.

Regular Meeting—Thursday before fourth Friday of each month.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Andrew J. Washburn, April, 1869, to July, 1870.
James H. Binford, July, 1870, to July, 1876.
James H. Peay, July, 1876, to March, 1882.
Edgar M. Garnett, March, 1882, to July, 1886.
John B. Cary, July, 1886, to February, 1889.
Wm. F. Fox, February, 1889, to July, 1909.
J. A. C. Chandler, July, 1909, to July, 1919.
Albert H. Hill, July, 1919.

PRINCIPALS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL

Wm. F. Fox, 1872, to February, 1889.
Wm. A. Bowles, February, 1889, to October 15, 1890.
Julian P. Thomas, October 15, 1890, to June, 1905.
James C. Harwood, September, 1905.

HOLIDAYS

State Fair—October 4, 1926 (half-day).
October 6, 1926 (half-day).
Thanksgiving—November 25th and 26th.
Christmas—December 24, 1926, January 2, 1927 (inclusive).
Lee's Birthday—January 19, 1927.
Washington's Birthday—February 22, 1927.
Easter—April 14-19, 1927 (inclusive).
Memorial Day—May 30, 1927 (half-day).

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Richmond, Va., December 15, 1927.

Hon. J. Fulmer Bright,

Mayor City of Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the ordinance of the City of Richmond, I herewith submit my annual report to the School Board of Richmond for the school year commencing July 1, 1926, and ending June 30, 1927.

Respectfully,

ALBERT H. HILL,

Superintendent.

In Memoriam

ANNIE L. WILSON—May 4, 1927

Critic Teacher

September, 1908—May, 1927

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

Richmond, Va., June 30, 1927.

To the Honorable School Board,
City of Richmond.

The fifty-eighth session of the public schools began September 9, 1926. The session closed June 8, 1927. The schools were in actual operation 180 days. The usual holidays were given.

The total enrollment for the session was 35,441, distributed as follows:

	1925-26	1926-27	Increase
Kindergartens—5H	18,688	18,920	232
Junior High—6L-8H	7,868	8,193	325
Senior High—9L-11H	3,467	3,692	225
Normal	193	184	– 9
Open Air Classes	413	418	5
Retarded Class	24	25	1
Mentally Deficient Classes	261	248	– 13
Delinquent Classes	65	93	28
Class for Deaf Pupils	——	13	13
Sight-saving Class	——	13	13
Salesmanship Class	46	41	– 5
Night Schools	3,663	3,601	– 62
Total	34,688	35,441	753

The increases were in John Marshall, Bainbridge, Nathaniel Bacon and Armstrong High. The decreases were in Jefferson, Ruffner, Elba, Randolph and Powhatan.

The Normal School houses the Normal classes and 871 elementary pupils who are in the kindergarten and elementary grades. John Marshall requires two buildings—Marshall and Wythe—to take care of its students. Armstrong High is on part time and should be enlarged as soon as possible. The practice teaching for the Armstrong Normal is done in Monroe School building. There are four junior high schools and thirty nine buildings, including the Normal, for elementary and special classes.

Interest in Community Affairs

Our teachers have shown great interest in grade meetings, new projects, and everything that makes for progress in the city. They are on the lookout for any improvements that can be made. In matters of city-wide development, and especially the Community Fund, they have cooperated splendidly and contributed of their slender means ungrudingly, and almost unanimously.

Special Classes

We inaugurated our first class in sight-saving at the Lee School building with the aid of the Virginia Commission for the Blind. This class was an entire success, and has shown conclusively the need for this work and perhaps its enlargement. At Ruffner School we started a class for deaf and dumb pupils. The wonderful progress that this class made during the session is a fine tribute to the teacher whose efforts and patience are beyond praise.

Radio Programs

At the suggestion of the manager of WRVA the radio dealers of the city equipped all of our schools with proper receivers, and Dr. Douglas Freeman gave an interesting address on "Early Virginia History" to at least as many as 25,000 pupils at one time. We expect to have other programs but may vary them for elementary, junior and senior high school pupils.

Safety Patrols

The Richmond Safety Council and Captain Samuels of the City Traffic Department have been untiring in training patrols for our schools. The work that the boys are doing in this respect is a real contribution to the community and also a training in patience and self-reliance for the boys.

Music Convention

The Southern Conference for Music Education met in Richmond April 4th through the 8th, 1927. Mr. Mercer and all of the schools cooperated efficiently in every way, and the visitors, while here and after they returned to their homes, pronounced the meeting one of the most successful that they had ever held. They were especially pleased with the Operetta by the John Marshall High School pupils.

School Papers

Many of our schools are issuing school papers. Some are printed and other mimeographed. In all cases the effort is well worth-while and the results are entirely creditable.

The Cadet Corps

The corps has been called on frequently during the session and has responded promptly and willingly. The inspections made have, in both cases, been entirely satisfactory, and the reports of the inspectors highly creditable to the corps and gratifying to all interested in it.

Buildings Completed

The Northside Junior High and the Richmond Normal were occupied for the first time in September, 1926. They are outstanding examples of modern school architecture.

The additions to Bainbridge Junior High were also completed at the beginning of this session and this building is now as large as it can be made.

Crowded Conditions

We have 3,249 high school pupils in John Marshall and George Wythe buildings. This number is 642 more than the two buildings were built to accomodate. In September next we will have to fill every nook and cranny of John Marshall and George Wythe buildings in order to take care of the second, third and fourth year high school pupils. After that time we shall have to hold back junior high school pupils in the grades until we get this very much needed relief.

In Armstrong High School next fall we shall have the entire school on part time.

In the eastern section of the city, there are a large number of pupils who have to be held back in the elementary buildings because there is no room for them in the present junior high school.

Patrick Henry and J. E. B. Stuart schools are crowded to the doors, and in their respective sections the population is increasing rapidly.

SUPERVISION

The work in supervision has been careful and constructive. I submit herewith the names of the supervisors and ask careful reading of their reports.

J. H. Binford	Assistant Superintendent
James C. Harwood	Director High and Junior High Schools
H. Clay Houchens	Director of Manual Training
Miss Lottie Lee Thorpe	Director of Physical Education
Walter C. Mercer	Director of Music
W. C. Locker	Director of Penmanship
Dr. N. Thos. Ennett	Medical Director
Miss Annie H. Sutton	Supervisor Kindergarten-Primary Grades
Miss Julia S. Wooldridge	Supervisor of Drawing
Miss Arabella S. Pilcher	Supervisor of Household Arts
Miss Mary Thomasson	Visiting Teacher
Clyde Busby	Director of Research

EXPENDITURES

Our total current expenses, not including capitalization and vacation schools, were $2,021,702.91.

The amount for capitalization was $301,915.55; and for vacation schools, $23,289.96.

The current expenses for 1926-1927, divided as required by the United States Bureau of Education, were as follows:

General Control	$ 44,247.34	2.14%
Instruction	1,626,646.94	80.5 %
Coordinate Activities	29,088.54	1.43%
Auxiliary Agencies	11,509.71	.57%
Operation	189,320.64	9.36%
Fixed Charges	3,449.45	.17%
Maintenance	105,735.47	5.23%
Treasurer's Commissions and Interest	11,704.82	.6 %
	$2,021,702.91	100. %

PER CAPITA COSTS

The cost per capita for the entire city, based on total enrollment, was $57.04; on average daily attendance, $71.02.

The per capita cost, based on total enrollment, in the Normal School was $163.90; in the John Marshall High School it was $85.04; in the junior high schools it was $80.94; in the white elementary schools $64.17. For all white Day Schools the per capita was $71.15. In the Armstrong High and Normal School the per capita was $48.74; in the colored elementary schools it was $36.50. For all colored Day Schools the per capita was $38.31, and for all Day Schools, white and colored, $61.15. The per capita cost in evening schools for tuition alone was $9.36.

Based on average daily attendance, the per capita cost in the Normal School was $231.23; in the John Marshall High School it was $107.87; in the junior high schools it was $99.42; in the white elementary schools $78.21. For all white Day Schools the per capita cost was $87.34. In the Armstrong High and Normal School the cost was $63.62; in the colored elementary schools $45.57. For all colored Day Schools the per capita cost was $48.08, and for all Day Schools, white and colored, $75.47. The per capita cost for evening schools for tuition alone was $15.77.

STATE FUNDS

The State funds received during the year amounted to $274,766.67. This amount is 13.6% of our current expenses.

CLOSING EXERCISES

The commencement exercises of the Richmond Normal were held in the new building on June 7th. The speakers were Misses Mary Thompson and Dorothy Rudd, graduates of the Normal School.

The John Marshall High School commencement was held at the City Auditorium June 9th. No outside orator was invited because the larger number of graduates required all of the time for the presentation of diplomas. Principal J. C. Harwood presided.

The Armstrong High and Normal School commencement was held in the City Auditorium on June 10th, and the speaker was Rev. Charles F. Morris, of the Fifth Street Baptist Church.

VACATION SCHOOLS

The sixteenth session of the Vacation Schools began June 16th, and lasted through August 14th, nine weeks. The entire cost of Vacation Schools was $23,289.96.

Total enrollment of pupils in Vacation Schools, summer 1926:

White	Boys	1,208	Girls	1,285	Total	2,493
Colored	Boys	769	Girls	1,146	Total	1,915
Total	Boys	1,977	Girls	2,431	Total	4,408

Total enrollment of pupils in Vacation Schools, summer 1925:

White	Boys	1,152	Girls	1,058	Total	2,210
Colored	Boys	765	Girls	1,053	Total	1,818
Total	Boys	1,917	Girls	2,111	Total	4,028
Increase	Boys	60	Girls	320	Total	380

Number of Principals in Vacation Schools, summer 1926	6
Number of Teachers in Vacation Schools, summer 1926	127
Number of Teachers in Vacation Schools, summer 1925	113
Per capita cost to the City for each pupil in Vacation School, summer 1926	$ 5.28
Per capita cost to the City for each pupil in Vacation School, summer 1925	5.00
INCREASE	$ .28

THE TEACHING CORPS

	Total	W	C	White		Colored	
				M	F	M	F
Superintendent	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
Assistant Superintendent	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
Director High and Junior High Schools	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
Supervisor Primary Grades and Kindergartens	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Assistant Supervisor Primary Grades and Kindergartens	3	3	......	......	3	......	......
Supervisor of Music	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
Special Teachers of Music	6	6	......	....	6	......	......
Director of Physical Education	1	1	......	....	1	......	......
Special Teachers of Physical Education	2	2	......	......	2	......	......
Director of Manual Arts	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
Special Teachers of Manual Arts	3	2	1	2	......	1	......
Dr. of Penmanship and Supervisor of Night Schools	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
Supervisor of Home Economics	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Special Teachers of Home Economics	6	3	3	....	3	......	3
Supervisor of Drawing	1	1	......	....	1	......	......
Special Teachers of Drawing	6	6	......	....	6	......	......
Director Department of Research	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
Assistant to Director Department of Research	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Director of Medical Inspection	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
Assistant Directors Medical Inspection	3	3	......	3	......	......	......
School Dentists	4	3	1	3	......	1	......
Trained Nurses	14	14	......	......	14	......	......
Normal School Teachers	8	6	2	......	6	......	2
High School Principals	2	2	......	2	......	......	......
High School Assistant Principals	3	3	......	1	2	......	......
High School Teachers	140	109	31	25	84	14	17
Junior High School Principals	4	4	......	3	1	......	......
Junion High School Teachers	158	158	......	10	148	......	......
Elementary School Principals	28	28	......	23	5	......	......
Elementary School Principals (Acting)	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Elementary School Principals (Assistant)	3	3	......	1	2	......	......
Elementary School Teachers	507	339	168	......	339	12	156
Kindergarten Teachers	24	24	......	......	24	......	......
Teachers of Open Air Classes	20	15	5	......	15	......	5
Teacher of Retarded Class	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Teachers of Mentally Deficient Classes	12	12	......	......	12	......	......
Teachers of Delinquent Classes	2	1	1	......	1	......	1
Teacher of Salesmanship	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Visiting Teachers	2	2	......	......	2	......	......
Teacher of Deaf Pupils	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Teacher of Sight-Saving Class	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Night School Principals	3	3	......	3	......	......	......
Night School Teachers	100	69	31	20	49	10	21
Vacation School Principals and Assistant Principals	6	6	......	6	......	......	......
Vacation School Teachers	127	79	48	11	68	11	37
Regular School Clerks	33	27	6	......	27	......	6
Night School Clerks	2	2	......	1	1	......	......
Vacation School Clerks	2	1	1	......	1	......	1
Librarians	3	3	......	3	......	......	......
Total	1,254	956	298	125	831	49	249

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Population of City (7-19), May, 1925:

First District	White	9,052	Colored	3,321	Total	12,373
Second District	White	8,659	Colored	6,121	Total	14,780
Third District	White	10,150	Colored	3,151	Total	13,301
Total	White	27,861	Colored	12,593	Total	40,454

Total Enrollment of Pupils, Session 1926-1927:

Day Schools—White	Boys	10,847	Girls	11,301	Total	22,148
Day Schools—Colored	Boys	4,388	Girls	5,304	Total	9,692
Total Day Schools	Boys	15,235	Girls	16,605	Total	31,840
Night Schools—White	Boys	950	Girls	1,360	Total	2,310
Night Schools—Colored	Boys	383	Girls	908	Total	1,291
Total Night Schools	Boys	1,333	Girls	2,268	Total	3,601
Total Day and Night	Boys	16,568	Girls	18,873	Total	35,441

Total Enrollment of Pupils, Session 1925-1926:

Day Schools—White	Boys	10,494	Girls	10,984	Total	21,478
Day Schools—Colored	Boys	4,297	Girls	5,250	Total	9,547
Total Day Schools	Boys	14,791	Girls	16,234	Total	31,025
Night Schools—White	Boys	1,099	Girls	1,406	Total	2,505
Night Schools—Colored	Boys	368	Girls	790	Total	1,158
Total Night Schools	Boys	1,467	Girls	2,196	Total	3,663
Total Day and Night	Boys	16,258	Girls	18,430	Total	34,688
INCREASE	Boys	310	Girls	443	Total	753

Average Monthly Enrollment, Session 1926-1927:

Day Schools—White	Boys	9,605	Girls	10,084	Total	19,689
Day Schools—Colored	Boys	3,835	Girls	4,708	Total	8,543
Total Day Schools	Boys	13,440	Girls	14,792	Total	28,232
Night Schools—White	Boys	706	Girls	1,047	Total	1,753
Night Schools—Colored	Boys	249	Girls	700	Total	949
Total Night Schools	Boys	955	Girls	1,747	Total	2,702
Total Day and Night	Boys	14,395	Girls	16,539	Total	30,934

Average Monthly Enrollment, Session 1925-1926:

Day Schools—White	Boys	9,329	Girls	9,796	Total	19,125
Day Schools—Colored	Boys	3,512	Girls	4,099	Total	7,611
Total Day Schools	Boys	12,841	Girls	13,895	Total	26,736

Night Schools—White .....Boys	633	Girls	843	Total	1,476
Night Schools—Colored ....Boys	257	Girls	623	Total	880
Total Night Schools..Boys	890	Girls	1,466	Total	2,356
Total Day and Night..Boys	13,731	Girls	15,361	Total	29,092
INCREASE .....Boys	664	Girls	1,178	Total	1,842

Average Daily Attendance, Session 1926-1927:

Day Schools—White ....Boys	8,970	Girls	9,397	Total	18,367
Day Schools—Colored ......Boys	3,590	Girls	4,387	Total	7,957
Total Day Schools....Boys	12,560	Girls	13,784	Total	26,324
Night Schools—White .....Boys	535	Girls	760	Total	1,295
Night Schools—Colored ....Boys	200	Girls	624	Total	844
Total Night Schools..Boys	735	Girls	1,384	Total	2,139
Total Day and Night..Boys	13,295	Girls	15,168	Total	28,463

Average Daily Attendance, Session 1925-1926:

Day Schools—White	8,661	Girls	9,112	Total	17,773
Day Schools—Colored .....Boys	3,501	Girls	4,362	Total	7,863
Total Day Schools....Boys	12,162	Girls	13,474	Total	25,636
Night Schools—White ......Boys	557	Girls	737	Total	1,294
Night Schools—Colored ....Boys	225	Girls	552	Total	777
Total Night Schools..Boys	782	Girls	1,289	Total	2,071
Total Day and Night..Boys	12,944	Girls	14,763	Total	27,707
INCREASE .....Boys	351	Girls	405	Total	756

Per Cent. of School Population Enrolled:

White 87.7 Colored 87.2 Total 87.6

Per Cent. of School Population in Average Daily Attendance:

White 70.5 Colored 69.8 Total 70.3

Enrollment to Each Classroom Teacher: (White: Day 667; Night 69; Colored: Day, 207; Night, 31).

Day Schools ....White	33	Colored 47	Total 36
Night Schools ....White	33	Colored 42	Total 36

Average Enrollment to Each Classroom Teacher—Day and Night:

White 33 Colored 46 Total 36

Average Daily Attendance to Each Classroom Teacher:

Day Schools ....White	27	Colored 38	Total 30
Night Schools ....White	18	Colored 27	Total 21

Average Daily Attendance to Each Classroom Teacher—Day and Night:

	White 27	Colored 37	Total 29

Per Cent. of Attendance:

Day Schools	White 93.3	Colored 92.8	Total 93.2
Night Schools	White 92.6	Colored 92.8	Total 92.7

Number of Schools, Session 1926-1927: (Number of grades, not classroom organizations).

Day Schools	White 649	Colored 244	Total 893
Night Schools	White 78	Colored 41	Total 119
Total Day and Night	White 727	Colored 285	Total 1,012

Number of Schools, Session 1925-1926: (Number of grades, not classroom organizations).

Day Schools	White 630	Colored 242	Total 872
Night Schools	White 75	Colored 39	Total 114
Total Day and Night	White 705	Colored 281	Total 986
INCREASE	White 22	Colored 4	Total 26

Number of Teachers, Session 1926-1927: (Includes Principals, Special and Classroom Teachers. Night School Teachers included, but not Vacation School Teachers).

	White 816	Colored 242	Total 1,058

Number of Teachers, Session 1926-1927: (Includes Principals, Special and Classroom Teachers. Night School Teachers included, but not Vacation School Teachers).

	White 779	Colored 237	Total 1,016
INCREASE	White 37	Colored 5	Total 42

Total for Current Expenses—City and State, Session 1926-1927	$ 2,044,992.87
Total for Current Expenses—City and State, Session 1925-1926	1,866,367.92
INCREASE	$ 178,624.95

Total for Current Expenses—City, Session 1926-1927	$ 1,773,497.18
Total for Current Expenses—City, Session 1925-1926	1,516,758.77
INCREASE	$ 256,738.41

Salaries distributed as follows:

Principals (Including Ass't and Acting):		Male	Female	Total
High	5	$ 11,426.00	$ 5,150.00	$ 16,576.00
Junior High	4	11,667.00	3,634.00	15,301.00
Elementary (and Normal)	32	74,655.76	17,910.00	92,565.76
	41	$ 97,748.76	$ 26,694.00	$ 124,442.76
Teachers (Classroom—White):				
Normal	6	$	$ 12,663.00	$ 12,663.00
High	109	45,735.43	168,341.32	214.076.75
Junior High	158	19,031.40	254,097.98	273,129.38
Elementary (includes Open Air, Retarded, Mentally Deficient, Delinquent, Kindergarten and Salesmanship Teachers)	394	....	601,515.12	601,515.12
	667	$ 64,766.83	$1,036,617.42	$1,101,384.25
Supervisors and Special Teachers:				
Teachers—White	30	$ 17,020.00	$ 42,772.85	$ 59,792.85
Night Schools—White	72	8,227.96	14,369.50	22,597.46
Vacation Schools—White	85	4,589.32	12,577.33	17,166.65
	187	$ 29,837.28	$ 69,719.68	$ 99,556.96
Teachers (Classroom—Colored):				
Normal and High	33	$ 17,969.81	$ 22,454.64	$ 40,424.45
Elementary (Including Open Air and Delinquent)	174	12,642.40	146,395.52	159,037.92
	207	$ 30,612.21	$ 168,850.16	$ 199,462.37
Special Teachers—Colored	4	$ 889.00	$ 2,758.70	$ 3,647.70
Night Schools—Colored	31	2,309.00	4,739.50	7,048.50
Vacation Schools—Colored	48	1,225.00	3,970.56	5,195.56
	83	$ 4,423.00	$ 11,468.76	$ 15,891.76
Total White	895	$ 192,352.87	$1,133,031.10	$1,325,383.97
Total Colored	290	35,035.21	180,318.92	215,354.13
Total White and Colored	1,185	$ 227,388.08	$1,313,350.02	$1,540,738.10

Total Salaries, Session 1926-1927:	(1,185)	$1,540,738.10
Total Salaries, Session 1925-1926:	(1,134)	1,412,109.18
Increase	(51)	$ 128,628.92

Average Annual Pay of Teachers, (Day and Night—1,028), Session 1926-1927	$ 1,355.96
Average Annual Pay of Teachers, (Day and Night—977), Session 1925-1926	1,319.00
INCREASE (Day and Night—51)	$ 36.96
Average Annual Pay of Day School Teachers (908), Session 1926-1927	$ 1,502.52
Average Annual Pay of Day School Teachers (878), Session 1925-1926	1,433.32
INCREASE (30)	$ 69.20
Average Annual Pay of Night School Teachers (103), Session 1926-1927	$ 287.82
Average Annual Pay of Night School Teachers (99), Session 1925-1926	305.02
DECREASE (4 Increase)	$ 17.20
Cost per capita to the State of pupils enrolled for tuition alone (35,441)	$ 7.66
Cost per capita to the City of pupils enrolled for tuition alone (35,441)	38.23
Cost per capita to the City and State of pupils enrolled for tuition alone (35,441)	45.89
Cost per capita to the City of pupils enrolled for operation and maintenance (35,441)	11.15
Cost per capita to the City of pupils enrolled for tuition, operation and maintenance (35,441)	49.38
Cost per capita to the City and State of pupils enrolled for tuition, operation and maintenance (35,441)	57.04
Cost per capita to the City of pupils enrolled for tuition, operation and maintenance and four per cent. interest on value of school property (35,441)	57.87
Cost per capita to the City for tuition of pupils enrolled in Day Schools (31,840)	41.50
Cost per capita to the City for tuition of pupils enrolled in Night Schools (3,601)	9.36
Cost per capita to the City for tuition of pupils enrolled in Vacation Schools (4,408)	5.28
Value of School Property, Session 1926-1927	$ 7,644,973.59
Value of School Property, Session 1925-1926	7,332,907.35
INCREASE	$ 312,066.24

In submitting this report I wish to thank each one of you for your valuable suggestions and your kindly encouragement and support.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT H. HILL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

This report covers the following activities:

- General Supervision of Elementary Schools, including the supervision of instruction in grades 5L-7H.
- Special Classes—open air; subnormal; sight saving; class for the deaf; disciplinary classes.
- Discipline.
- Free Textbooks.
- Educational Thrift.
- Visual Education.
- Wider Use of School Buildings and Pupils' Activities.
- Vacation Schools.

GENERAL SUPERVISION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Working with School Principals

The Assistant Superintendent is charged with the duty of supervising the elementary school principals for the purpose of seeing that they understand the general educational policies of the Superintendent, and that they properly stimulate and assist teachers in matters of instruction and discipline. These duties range all the way from advising with the principals as to how to placate a sulking teacher to observing carefully the work of the schools to learn whether the principals are really positive forces for good in their schools. A considerable part of each day, with personal and telephone conferences, is consumed in this important work.

To show the character of the work done with the school principals, the following illustration is given. After a conference with the Superintendent in December, 1926, it developed that there were six principals, including one new to the system, about whose work we were uncertain. These schools were visited, the work of the teachers observed and checked, and careful observations were made to determine exactly what each principal was doing throughout the school day. A report was made to the Superintendent on the strong and weak points of each principal.

During the session, frequent conferences were held with individual principals and groups of principals concerning such problems as: mothers clubs, educational motion pictures, teachers' meetings, thrift education, disciplinary cases, maps and textbooks.

Our principals are capable and well trained. The main problem is to stimulate them in using their time on real supervisory projects. It is a pleasure to report that during the session more principals were engaged in worth-while supervisory projects than during any previous session. The following notes, prepared by Mr. W. D. Ellis, principal of the Richmond. Normal School, are illustrative of the type of work being done in all our schools. It has been an inspiration to visit the Normal School this session and to see the fine spirit shown by the pupils and teachers. Mr. Ellis says—

"The fourth, fifth, and sixth grades were given a comprehensive inventory test, using the Stanford Achievement and other tests. Five rooms in grades five and six were tested. In three important subjects, language ability, reading comprehension, and arithmetic, all five rooms exceeded the standard for the grade. In history and literature four rooms exceeded, and one was below the standard.

"The Exhibit room of creditable work done in the various rooms has proved helpful and stimulating. The "Art Exhibit" prepared by Mrs. Richardson's room was productive of results even better than last year.

"A dramatization was prepared by Miss Ferris' room which involved a review of their History course and which received the most favorable commendation of parents and others who saw it.

"The school spirit of the 7H class (Miss Amonette) was evidenced by their earning and presenting to the school, on the last day, $50.00 for the purchase of a suitable gift to the school. This was done by the Civics Club of that room as a token of their appreciation.

"After the moving picture machine was installed, a regular schedule of films illustrating and vitalizing the teaching of the course of study in geography and history in several grades was maintained two days in every week. Mr. Eckles, who arranged for this, is making a separate and more detailed report."

Work with the Teachers

It is the aim of the Assistant Superintendent to visit each class room in Grades 5L-7H of the elementary schools at least once a month. Because of the many demands upon his time, however, this cannot be done. But each teacher has been visited at least twice each term. The average length of a class room visit is twenty minutes, spent either in observation of the teacher's work, conference with the teacher, or in testing the class.

In addition to class room visits, one teachers' meeting has been held each term; questionnaires have been filled in by the teachers indicating the stories and poems they desire to be incorporated into the new language course of study, and a number of improvised tests have been given in the various grades. Among the tests given were standard tests in Arithmetic fundamentals and in Spelling, provided by Superintendent E. C. Glass, of Lynchburg, Virginia.

SPECIAL CLASSES

Open Air Classes

Twenty open air classes, the same number as for 1925-1926, were conducted this session. Of this number, fifteen classes were in white and five in colored schools. The total enrollment, white and colored, was 418.

The following tabulation gives the enrollment by classes and other interesting facts.

White Schools

SCHOOL	Grades in Classes				Total Enrollment			Average Daily Attendance	Per Cent. of Pupils Promoted
					B	G	T		
Robert Fulton	3H	4L	......	....	5	18	23	18	94.7
Springfield (1 and 2)	4L	4H	5L	5H	19	22	41	37	76.9
Helen Dickinson	4H	5L	......	....	10	10	20	18	80.
Jefferson	3L	3H	4L	....	7	13	20	18	80.
Ginter Park	3L	3H	4L	....	8	14	22	18	95.
Madison	5H	6L	......	....	6	14	20	18	80.
Highland Park	3H	4L	4H	....	10	10	20	18	83.3
John B. Cary	3L	3H	4L	....	12	10	22	18	90.
Franklin	3H	4L	4H	....	15	8	23	17	73.6
Normal	3L	3H	4L	....	12	9	21	18	90.
Maury	3L	3H	4L	....	12	10	22	17	95.
Fox	4L	4H	5L	....	14	6	20	19	70.
Stuart	5L	5H	......	....	8	12	20	19	100.
Patrick Henry	5L	5H	......	....	13	8	21	18	73.
					151	164	315	271	83.6

Colored Schools

Baker	2H	3L	3H	4L	8	12	20	18	85.
Moore	3H	4L	4H	....	4	18	22	19	84.2
Navy Hill	4H	5L	5H	....	5	15	20	19	85.
Dunbar	3H	4L	4H	....	8	12	20	17	85.
George Mason	3L	3H	4L	....	10	11	21	19	80.
					35	68	103	92	83.8

Cost of Open Air Classes

		Per Capita Cost
Salaries (20 teachers)	$ 34,390.88	$ 82.27
Supplies and Equipment	1,352.18	3.23
Luncheons	8,168.17	19.54
Total	$ 43,911.23	$ 105.04

The per capita cost of open air classes was $105.04, as compared with $101.44 for the previous session. The cost of instruction was higher due to regular increases in the salary scale of the teachers. The expenditures for supplies and equipment was $1,352.18, or $3.23 per capita. The cost of laundering blankets, $200.00, is one of the largest items under this head.

Luncheons for the full session cost $8,168.17, a considerable decrease over the previous year. Of this amount, the pupils contributed $4,093.99. The per capita contribution from white pupils was $11.51; for colored pupils, $2.86.

An innovation this year was a Monthly News Letter, giving the news of the open air classes. This publication carried news items from each class and expressions from the teachers on various phases of the work.

Classes for Subnormals

The total enrollment in the thirteen subnormal classes maintained during the session was 273, or 21 per teacher. The average daily attendance was 195, or 15 per class.

The following tables show the location of classes and other interesting facts concerning the work of these special classes.

ENROLLMENT AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN CLASSES FOR SUBNORMALS, SESSION 1926-27

SCHOOL	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Attendance
Robert Fulton	1	21	3	24	15
Chimborazo	1	18	7	25	20
Helen Dickinson	1	10	7	17	14
Randolph	1	16	3	19	13
Junior Vocational	3	54	7	61	38
Madison	1	16	7	23	15
Grace Arents	1	15	6	21	17
John B. Cary	1	17	3	20	18
M. F. Maury	1	14	7	21	14
Franklin	1	13	9	22	16
R. E. Lee	1	15	5	20	15
Total	13	209	64	273	195

CHRONOLOGICAL AGES AND INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS OF SUBNORMAL PUPILS

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS	CHRONOLOGICAL AGES														
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	26	Totals
Above 90	....	1	....	3	1	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
75-90	....	10	5	11	8	11	9	5	6	2	4	....	1	....	72
60-75	1	5	12	19	9	18	17	21	21	6	2	....	1	....	132
50-60	....	2	1	3	8	3	7	4	6	2	1	1	....	1	39
Below 50	....	....	....	2	3	2	3	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	16
Totals	1	18	18	38	29	36	39	34	35	10	8	1	2	1	270

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SPECIAL CLASS PUPILS

Total enrollment for 1926-1927	289
Pupils new to special class this session	103
Pupils in special classes 2 years	75
Pupils in special classes 3 years	44
Pupils in special classes 4 years or longer	61
Pupils in special classes 1½ years	6

Pupils Lost to Special Classes During the Session

Transferred to regular grades	22
Left for private schools	3
Moved away	19
Sent to institutions	3
At home	8
At work	19
At hospital	1
Total	75

Conduct of Pupils

Number in class who are good in conduct	150
Number designated "very troublesome"	59
Number who have been in Juvenile Court during session	31
Number not in long enough to judge	3

Academic Status of Pupils

Number unable to read	44
Number unable to write	34

Academic Status of Pupils Entering Special Classes This Session

Number entering direct from home	10
Number entering from kindergartens	2
Number entering from 1L and 1H grades	68
Number entering from 2L and 2H grades	22
Number entering from 3L and 3H grades	11
Number entering from 4L and 4H grades	28
Number entering from higher grades	21
Number entering from country schools	6
Number entering from private schools	3
Number entering from special classes	7

Physical Condition of Special Class Pupils

Total number on roll June 1, 1927	260
Number of above 7% or more underweight	64
Number with speech defects	42

Number with defective hearing	9
Number with defective eyesight	18
Number served free luncheons	66
Number treated for physical defects	43

Report of Articles Sold

Balance	$ 202.95
Total sales	230.14
Total expenses	270.65
Balance on hand	162.44

Cost of Subnormal Classes

		Per Capita Cost
Instruction (13 teachers)	$ 24,058.61	$ 88.12
Handwork supplies	819.38	3.00
Total	$ 24,877.99	$ 91.12

COMMENTS ON SUBNORMAL CLASSES

Reference to the Intelligence Quotient table shows that 187 pupils have intelligence quotients ranging from 75 down to 60, while 16 are below 50. The eleven pupils who have I. Q.'s of 90 or higher are in the coach class at Chimborazo School.

Only 22 pupils were transferred from special classes to regular grades during the session. Of the total enrollment, 186 pupils have been in special classes two years or longer. A large majority of special class pupils make so little progress in academic subjects that they remain in special classes until they leave school.

Seventy-five pupils, or about 27% of the entire enrollment, left school during the session. Only three of these went to private schools. Three were sent to institutions, and 19 went to work.

Special class teachers have maintained a fine spirit during the session. The Special Class Teachers Association has met regularly each month for the purpose of discussing every phase of work with subnormals.

Recommendations

The Junior Vocational School has too small an enrollment to justify the employment of three teachers. It was hoped that the school would receive the older pupils from all sections of the city, but such has not been the case. Next session only two teachers should be assigned to this school.

In September, 1926, the special class at Nathaniel Bacon School was discontinued and the children placed back in the regular grades. After a careful investigation by the Research Department, we find some 25 subnormal pupils in this school who should be in a subnormal class. It is, therefore, recommended that the class be re-organized in September, 1927.

THE SIGHT SAVING CLASS

Richmond's first Sight Saving Class was organized in Robert E. Lee School, September, 1926. In the organization of this Class, the Virginia Commission for the Blind gave Superintendent Hill valuable assistance and advice. Miss Hazel Birkenmeyer, an experienced teacher with special training for the work, was appointed to conduct the class. Miss Birkenmeyer makes the following interesting report on her work for the session:

"A sight saving class is a group of children who have some defect of sight which seriously handicaps them in the regular school work but who have too much vision to enter a school for the blind. These children with seriously impaired vision cannot, unaided, make progress in school. To them school work is a burden, and they frequently become disciplinary problems.

Sight saving classes are established for three purposes: first, to educate pupils with the least possible eyestrain; second, to teach them to conserve the vision they possess; and third, to give them some vocational guidance. Any child who is unable to make progress in the regular grade because of defective vision, or whose oculist advises serious curtailment of eye work, should be considered a candidate for a conservation of vision class.

A special room with a trained teacher in charge should be set aside for the use of the class. Here most of the written work and special preparation are done. Practically all oral work is performed in the regular grade with the other children. This keeps the sight saving class pupil in competition with those enjoying normal vision, and guards against the tendency to set special standards for the group. The equipment includes movable desks, abundant blackboard space, books in twenty-four point type, outline maps, unglazed paper, heavy soft lead pencils, typewriters, material for handwork, and correct natural and artificial lighting conditions. The room should be a model so far as eye-hygiene is concerned.

During the year fifteen children have been enrolled in the class. In addition to these children who have actually entered the class, many others have been benefited by correct glasses. Very valuable assistance has been given throughout the year by the school hygiene department.

There have been some changes in the personnel of the class. One boy was returned to his regular grade because of improved eye condition, one was dropped because of his conduct, and another returned to his former school because his father objected to the distance it was necessary for him to come. Two other students were withdrawn because of illness, and one little girl was withdrawn because of her eye condition. These three will enter the class again in September.

All of the nine children attending at the close of the second semester received regular promotions. Four of them were on the honor roll for the entire session. This is gratifying because many of the students have been retarded as is shown in the following table:

Percentage under normal age	15.4
Percentage normal age	23
Percentage one year retarded	7.7
Percentage two years retarded	7.7
Percentage three years retarded	30.8

Percentage four years retarded	7.7
Percentage six years retarded	7.7

This survey shows that 61.6% of the enrollment are chronologically retarded. The group on roll for the second semester showed 108 terms in school, while the normal number was 75, making 33 terms repeated.

A survey of promotion records of sight saving pupils enrolled in the Robert E. Lee Class for the school year 1926-1927 follows:

First Semester—12 pupils.	
Non-promotions	8.3
Single promotions	83.4
Double promotions	8.3
Second Semester—9 pupils.	
Non-promotions	0.0
Single promotions	100.0
Double promotions	0.0

These figures are significant because they show the small percentage of failures after the pupils are surrounded with proper working conditions.

The Sight Saving Class should benefit the following groups: the child with defective vision by enabling him to secure an education while conserving his vision; the child in the regular room by removing the backward student who requires more than his share of attention; the local community by decreasing the number of chronic repeaters; and the state by training those who might become dependent into useful, self-supporting citizens. The work is still too new to judge results with any degree of accuracy, but it appears that the improved vision and physical conditions of some, the progress in scholarship, the satisfaction which comes from the consciousness of work well done, and the economic saving in converting what promised to be a liability to society into a real asset, amply justify the trouble and additional expense incurred in conducting the class."

Cost of Sight Saving Class

		Per Capita Cost
Salary	$ 2,500.00	$ 192.31
Supplies	75.07	5.77
Textbooks	365.90	28.15
Equipment	222.73	17.13
Total	$ 3,163.70	$ 243.36

The per capita cost of the sight saving class, based upon the total enrollment of 13, was $243.36. The per capita cost for textbooks alone was $28.15. The salary of the teacher, $2,500.00, was paid by the Virginia Commission for the Blind.

CLASS FOR THE DEAF

A class for the deaf, the first organized in Richmond, was started in Ruffner School, September 1926. The pupils came from all sections of the city, and the work done was highly interesting to the supervisor. The following report filed by Miss Ann M. Gibson, the specially trained teacher of the class, shows the value and importance of work for the deaf:

"In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit a report of the work of the Class for Deaf Children in its first year of operation in Richmond.

The total enrollment for the session was 13, 8 boys and 5 girls.

The enrollment at the end of the session in June was nine, 6 boys and 3 girls.

The average age of the pupils was 8.6.

The average daily attendance was 8.

Seven of the children were totally deaf.

Two had slight perception of sound.

Four, when very near the speaker's lips, were able to hear words spoken in a loud tone.

Five of the children were born deaf.

Three became deaf from meningitis.

Two became deaf from infantile paralysis.

Two became deaf from whooping cough.

One became deaf from cold in the head.

Of the eight children whose deafness was not congenital:

One (1) lost hearing at the age of 2 years.

Four (4) lost hearing at the age of 18 months.

One (1) lost hearing at the age of 14 months.

Two (2) lost hearing before the age of 3 months.

The health of the children has been cared for most efficiently by Miss Massie, the school nurse. She took one boy twice to the Clinic, and another twice to the dentist. In other cases the parents have followed her suggestions.

In the fall Dr. Boyle examined the children's eyes. Upon his advice the parents provided glasses for one boy.

In May Mr. McManaway and Miss Lewin of the Virginia School for the Deaf, Staunton, Virginia, made a hurried test of the hearing in the class with the use of the audiometer. They will make a more thorough test next session.

Mr. McManaway and Miss Lewin have given me much valuable counsel and assistance.

The method of instruction has been lipreading and speech.

Six of the pupils have accomplished a little more than the work of an average class of beginners. They have acquired in speech and in written form—135 nouns, 8 pronouns, 18 adjectives, 30 verbs in past and future tenses, numbers to 50, also a number of expressions such as—Good morning. How do you do? Thank you. Pardon me.

On the whole, the first year has been successful.

I would like to thank you and the other members of the School Board of Richmond for the generous provision of school room equipment and material. A little more material will be needed each year as the grades advance.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the unfailing kindness and helpfulness shown to me and to the deaf children by the principal and teachers in Ruffner School."

Cost of Class For the Deaf

		Per Capita Cost
Salary	$ 2,000.00	$ 153.85
Teaching supplies	71.01	5.46
Total	$ 2,071.01	$ 159.31

One half of the teacher's salary was paid by the State Board of Education.

CLASSES FOR TRUANTS AND DISCIPLINARY CASES

John Smith School

(For White Boys)

The school had a most successful session under the guidance of the teacher, Miss Virgie E. Gary. Miss Gary has had charge of this class since its organization, and is rendering an invaluable service to the school system by her work with the underprivileged boys of this school. Her report follows and gives a comprehensive statement of the work for the session.

Annual Statistics

Session 1926-27

Number enrolled in school	29
Average monthly enrollment	15
Average daily attendance	14
Average age	13
Per cent of attendance for session	96
Days taught	186
Visits made to homes by teacher	125

Pupils were enrolled from the following schools:

Arents	1
Bacon	1
Bainbridge	2
Bellevue	4
Binford	1
Fox	1
Fulton	2
Jackson	2
Jefferson	4
Lee	1
Madison	3
Maury	1
Normal	1

Powhatan	1
Ruffner	2
Stuart	1
Thorpe	1

Grades taught: 2H, 3L, 4H, 5L, 5H, 6L, 6H, 7L.

Pupils under observation in Children's Memorial Clinic	8
Pupils receiving medical treatment	12
Pupils before Juvenile Court	13
Pupils sent from town by Juvenile Court	4
Pupils transferred to other public schools	5

Special Activities of the School:

- Junior Red Cross
- American Red Cross Roll Call
- Fire Prevention Week
- Safety First Drive
- Community Fund Drive
- Paper Campaign for Mississippi Flood Sufferers
- Clean Up Week
- Banking

The boys thoroughly enjoyed the shop work given this term under the very able direction of Mr. H. E. Norris.

Soup was given the class once a week and ice cream on holidays. One day we had a picnic."

Colored Special School

(For Colored Boys and Girls)

This class was transferred to the new Juvenile Court building in September, 1926. During the session 69 pupils were handled with an average daily attendance of 34.

The fact that Miss Kate J. Cooke, the teacher of this class since its organization, handled so many children during the session is an evidence of her unusual ability as a class-room teacher. Frequently Miss Cooke had a daily attendance of forty pupils. Her problem is complicated by the large number of pupils who attend for short periods as they pass through the Juvenile Court. More than half of the pupils came into the school from the court rather than at the request of the school principals.

The following report for the session has been submitted by Miss Cooke:

"During the session 1926-27 we enrolled 58 boys and 11 girls, making a total enrollment of 69 pupils.

Five of the boys left school to go to work, 2 pupils moved away from the city, and 20 were sent away by the Juvenile Court for continued delinquencies.

Of the number in school, 30 were on probation to the Juvenile Court, and 26 had appeared before court.

Physical examinations were given and eye, ear, teeth, and tonsil defects were corrected.

Liberal contributions were sent to the Richmond Community Fund, The Afro-American Old Folks Home, and to the Red Cross to assist in alleviating the suffering caused by the Mississippi Flood.

Two boys and one girl received the award for perfect attendance, and, strange as it may seem, one of these boys was sent to this school on account of being a persistent truant, in spite of the fact that he lived only about one block from his former school. Three boys made double promotions.

Annual Statistics

Session 1926-27

Enrollment last month of session	40
Average monthly enrollment for session	36
Average daily attendance	34
Per cent of attendance for session	98.2
Per cent of promotions	90
Average age of pupils	12.3
Days taught	180
Visits to homes	48

Grades represented: Ungraded, 1L, 1H, 2L, 2H, 3L, 3H, 4L, 4H, 5L, 5H, 6L, 6H, 7L.

Schools represented:

Baker	10
Buchanan	3
Davis, Webster	4
Dunbar	4
Lynchburg Public Schools	1
Mason, George	7
Monroe	1
Moore	15
Navy Hill	11
Providence Park	1
Sidney	6
Van de Vyver	3
Washington, Booker T.	3

Discipline

Pupils whose conduct seriously impairs the work of the class room or general morale of the school are suspended and the cases referred to the Assistant Superintendent for adjustment with the parents. All such cases are designated as "Suspensions". There were 208 suspensions during the session. The following tabulations show the causes of suspensions, and the suspensions by buildings.

By Buildings

White

John Marshall	66
Binford Junior High	8
Bellevue Junior High	14
Bainbridge Junior High	1
Northside Junior High	5
Fulton	0
Chimborazo	1
Nathaniel Bacon	1
Springfield	3
Helen Dickinson	6
John Smith	0
Jefferson	2
Ruffner	0
Junior Vocational	1
Madison	9
Grace Arents	7
Elba	0
Randolph	1

Stonewall Jackson	3
Fox	2
Cary	10
R. E. Lee	9
Normal	0
Maury	0
Powhatan	15
Patrick Henry	0
Franklin	3
Oak Grove	1
Thorpe	2
Stuart	1
Highland Park	2
Ginter Park	0
John Marshall Night	0
Total White	173

Colored

Armstrong	9
Webster Davis	0
George Mason	1
Dunbar	2
Buchanan	0
Navy Hill	2
Baker	5
Monroe	0
Moore	13

Sidney	1
Providence Park	0
Valley View	0
Booker Washington	2
Colored Special	0
Total Colored	35
Total White and Colored	208

By Causes

	White			Colored		
	B	G	T	B	G	T
Continued tardiness	4	1	5	0	1	1
Leaving school without permission	8	2	10	1	0	1
Cutting classes	3	1	4	2	1	3
Truancy	28	5	33	6	0	6
Disobedience	22	0	22	0	1	1
Demerit rule	12	1	13	0	1	1
Unexcused absence	4	2	6	0	0	0
Not returning own textbooks	3	2	5	0	3	3
General disorder	27	0	27	6	0	6
Impertinence	13	2	15	0	2	2
Profanity	2	1	3	0	0	0
Obsenity	2	1	3	0	3	3
Stealing	1	0	1	1	1	2
Falsehood	1	1	2	0	0	0
Smoking	3	0	3	1	0	1
Negligence	3	0	3	0	0	0
Insubordination	3	0	3	0	0	0
Fighting	2	0	2	1	4	5
Getting sick note and not going home	1	4	5	0	0	0
Creating disturbance on street car	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cheating	4	3	7	0	0	0
Total	147	26	173	18	17	35

FREE TEXT BOOKS

The sum of $42,771.68 was spent for new text books during the session. This was $8,836.45 more than was spent the previous session but was about the same amount as was spent in 1924-25. Practically all of the increase for the session was in the junior high schools. One new junior high school was opened in September, 1926 and a new English book was bought for all junior high schools. The following tabulations show the per capita cost of new text books in the various schools of the city and in the different groups of schools.

Cost of New Text Books

		Per Capita Cost	Cost in 1925-26
John Marshall High	$ 6,229.70	$ 1.97	$ 1.78
Junior High Schools	12,061.36	2.71	1.25
White Elementary Schools	13,917.71	1.06	.99
Colored Elementary Schools	6,830.32	.83	.79
Armstrong (colored) High	3,732.59	2.62	3.17
	$ 42,771.68	$ 1.40	$ 1.14

Free Textbooks—Number of Pupils Using and per Capita Cost of New Books

WHITE	Number Receiving Books	Per Cent Receiving Books	Per Capita Costs
John Marshall	3,162	97.	1.97
Binford Junior High	1,473	99.3	1.56
Bellevue Junior High	974	99.3	.91
Bainbridge Junior High	899	99.	1.13
Northside Junior High	1,107	96.5	7.10
Robert Fulton	583	98.3	.81
Chimborazo	466	100.	.70
Nathaniel Bacon	334	99.7	1.09
Springfield	743	100.	.70
Helen Dickinson	982	100.	.59
Jefferson	360	99.1	.53
Ruffner	218	100.	.53
John Smith	24	100.	1.83
Madison	810	98.9	.87
Grace Arents	301	100.	1.02
Elba	77	100.	.43
Stonewall Jackson	521	100.	.78
Randolph	353	100.	.82
Fox	871	96.	1.11
Cary	745	100.	.94
Lee	749	100.	.91
Junior Vocational	61	100.	....
Powhatan	376	99.2	1.04
Maury	495	100.	.54
Patrick Henry	406	98.7	1.65
Franklin	497	99.5	.88
Oak Grove	252	100.	.34
Stuart	449	100.	1.02
Thorpe	345	100.	1.51
Highland Park	846	99.6	1.01
Ginter Park	444	87.2	1.38
Normal	869	98.	3.36
	20,792	98.5	1.55
COLORED			
Armstrong	1,423	99.3	2.62
Webster Davis	332	100.	.63
George Mason	1,021	99.9	.56
Dunbar	864	100.	1.13
Buchanan	841	100.	.93
Navy Hill	947	100.	.89
Baker	996	99.8	.55
Booker Washington	832	99.1	.92
Monroe	365	100.	.83
Moore	1,373	99.8	.99
Sidney	421	100.	.73
Providence Park	103	100.	.75
Valley View	84	100.	.41
Colored Special	69	100.	.60
	9,671	99.7	1.09
White and Colored	30,463	98.9	1.40

SCHOOL SAVINGS

For the past ten years thrift has been taught in the Richmond schools mainly through the weekly deposits of the children in the School Savings System. The following figures show the results for the session of 1926-27:

Bank balance of pupils, June 30, 1926	$ 65,765.15
Deposits during the session	114,162.97
Interest earned	2,443.11
Withdrawals	114,261.22
Bank balance, June 30, 1927	68,110.01

Number of pupils with savings accounts during the session	19,842
Percentage of pupils depositing	75%

The above figures do not include the John Marshall High School or the evening schools where separate savings systems are maintained.

The figures given above show that pupils withdrew during the session $98.25 more than they deposited although the balance to the credit of school savings is larger by $2,344.86 than in June, 1926, due to the interest earned.

Considerable difficulty is experienced each year because of careless mistakes made by teachers and principals in keeping the bank accounts of hundreds of children. This matter was carefully considered by a committee of the School Board which made the following report on school savings as now conducted in the schools.

Richmond, Virginia, July 29, 1927.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to study the present system of School Savings and to make recommendations submit the following report.

The present system of School Savings used in our Schools was designed some ten years ago by Assistant Superintendent J. H. Binford, and has been used each session with encouraging success.

We find, however, that the work of keeping each separate account accurately must be done by the teachers, principals, and office clerks, and that in a number of cases there have been inaccuracies due largely to the fact that teachers and principals are not trained in banking methods.

We believe in Thrift Education, but there is serious doubt as to whether teachers and principals, whose main duty centers around the instruction of pupils in the common school branches, should be required to keep the banking accounts of hundreds of school pupils.

It is, therefore, recommended that the present system of School Savings be discontinued as of September 15, 1927, unless the cooperating banks are willing to send representatives to the schools weekly to check all deposits, and unless said banks are furthermore willing to assume full responsibility for keeping the continuing records of School Savings and for paying withdrawals to pupils.

(Signed) CLIFTON M. MILLER,
W. F. BRYCE,
R. L. PETERS.

The School Board, at its July, 1927, meeting, approved the recommendations in the above report. It is hoped that the co-operating banks will undertake the work outlined in the committee's report. If the banks are unwilling to assume this burden, the present system will be discontinued.

VISUAL EDUCATION.

All of the Richmond schools are equipped with stereopticon or motion picture machines. Twenty-two of the white schools and two colored schools have motion picture equipment. It is now the policy of the School Board to install standard motion picture equipment in all new school buildings.

The principals report that 109 recreational movies were shown during the session. A small admission fee is charged to cover the cost of the films, and the entertainments are given at 3 P. M. Education films covering such topics as safety, thrift, fire prevention, and history and geography topics are given during school hours. The records show that 98 different films of this type were shown in the schools.

The main difficulty lies in procuring films which adequately supplement the course of study and in getting these films for a long enough period to map out a schedule for their showing in all the schools. Some of the educational films are procured by the principals, others are sent out from the Superintendent's office.

During the session the following committee was appointed to make recommendations for the use of motion pictures in the schools.

H. R. ECKLES, Chairman,
ALGAR WOOLFOLK,
A. L. THOMS,
C. B. GIVENS,
D. H. RUCKER,
J. T. FENTRESS,
MISS MARY GOODWIN.

This committee recommends the appointment of a Director of Visual Education and the purchase by the School Board of suitable films to be stored in some central place and distributed to the schools. It is felt that further investigations and experimentation should be carried out before the School Board adopts either of these suggestions.

It is strongly recommended that the Superintendent appoint a Committee on Visual Education, as one of the regular committees of the Principals and Supervisors Conference, to make an extended study of visual education.

WIDER USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND PUPILS' ACTIVITIES

School principals are required to file a monthly report showing the number of entertainments and civic meetings held in their schools. The following tabulation gives the summary for the year of all such meetings.

Number of Civic Meetings	384
Estimated Attendance	69,566
Number of Motion Pictures (Rec.)	109
Net receipts	$ 1,986.32
Number of Motion Pictures (Edu.)	98
Number of Athletic Events	75
Number of Club meetings, including Bible Schools, Afternoon Classes, and Social Centers	1,597
Number of Pay Entertainments for Schools	37

The fact that 384 civic meetings were held in our school auditoriums during the session shows that Richmond citizens make good use of the school buildings. Attention is also called to the fact that the schools gave 109 recreational movies during the session. As in past years, the School Board granted the use of school buildings to Church congregations whose houses of worship were being remodeled.

Mothers Clubs and Parent Teacher Associations

The Federation of Mothers Clubs and Parent Teacher Associations, under the leadership of Mrs. James A. Richardson, continued its very valuable activities during the session. Each school had an active organization and the Federation offered prizes for thrift education, the beautifying of school grounds, the conservation of the pupils' health, and play and athletics.

Pupils' Activities

The Junior Red Cross—There were Junior Red Cross organizations in ten schools. Classes to the number of 118 were organized, and there were 4,285 members. Listed below are some of the Junior Red Cross activities:

Foreign correspondence.

Waste paper campaign for the Mississippi flood sufferers, $500.00, turned over to the Richmond Chapter.

Annual Roll Call of the Richmond Chapter.

Sergeant York's Mountain School in Jamestown, Tennessee, was helped to the extent of $110.00.

Christmas stockings were sent to the poor and to soldiers in hospitals.

Mr. A. L. Thoms was sent as a delegate to the Junior Red Cross regional conference at the University of Virginia by the Richmond Chapter.

Special Days—Pupils observed the following special days:

Fire Prevention Week, October 3-9, 1926.
American Education Week, November 8-13, 1926.
Clean-Up-Week, May 2-7, 1927.
Safety Campaign throughout the session under the direction of the Richmond Safety Council.

In connection with Clean-Up-Week, sponsored by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, a committee of the school principals outlined an exchange of visits between the principals of the city. Each principal visited a designated school, talked to the pupils about Clean-Up-Week, and was then shown over the school by the host principal. The Clean-Up campaign was really the most carefully worked out "drive" of the session. Under the direction of a committee of principals, the Chairman of which was Principal J. D. Harris, a detailed plan was worked out and the following results achieved:

Number of speeches made by pupils in school assemblies and classrooms	2,733
Number of pupils who cleaned up their back yards	12,924
Number of pupils who assisted in cleaning up vacant lots	2,635

Number of children who assisted their mothers in general house-cleaning	11,890
Number of children who planted flowers	8,366
Number of Clean-Up posters made by children	2,738
Waste paper brought by children and sold for Mississippi flood sufferers	40 tons

VACATION SCHOOLS

Summer of 1926

Vacation schools were conducted this summer in John Marshall High, Armstrong High, and in six white and four colored elementary schools. All white children of grades 6L-7H (junior high) grades attended John Marshall.

The total enrollment was 4,408 as compared with 4,028 in 1925. The increase was in the high and junior high school grades. The elementary enrollment was practically the same as for the preceding year.

The cost of the vacation schools (teachers' salaries only) was $22,587.21, as compared with $19,565.03 in 1925. The per capita cost was $5.10 while the cost for the preceding year was $4.86. The additional cost is accounted for by the fact that twenty-one additional teachers were employed in the high schools. In the John Marshall High school the average teacher-load was 29, as compared with 35 for 1925.

It is apparent from the above figures that it cost very much less to promote a pupil in the vacation schools than in the regular term.

The per cent of promotions was as follows:

John Marshall, 74.2%; Armstrong High, 84.9%; white elementary 63.5%; colored elementary, 49%. In the elementary schools 1,067 pupils made the work of a grade. In the high schools promotion was by subjects.

Only four full time principals were employed in the vacation schools—Mr. Hancock at John Marshall; Mr. Bennett at Baker; Mr. Carlton at Moore; and Mr. Cox at Maury and Dunbar. Mr. Townsend was employed for four weeks at Armstrong High. In the remaining schools the principals did full time teaching.

The supervisor visited all elementary vacation schools (each class room) once a week. In the middle of the term tests in Arithmetic, Language, and Spelling were sent out from this office, covering the first half of the course of study. The instruction in all vacation schools was good since we employ none but experienced and capable teachers for this work.

Our vacation schools run nine weeks. This is too long, in our opinion, certainly for the elementary schools. It is the opinion of the teachers in the elementary grades that those pupils who can profit by summer school attendance need only seven weeks of instruction.

The following tables give the facts as to enrollment, classification of pupils and promotions in vacation schools.

ENROLLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS—SUMMER, 1926.

White

SCHOOLS	Total Roll			Roll at Close of Session			Percentage of Attendance	Number of Teachers
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
John Marshall	728	927	1,655	613	794	1,407	94.4	57
Fulton	11	10	21	10	7	17	96.8	1
Springfield	118	98	216	87	74	161	94.7	7
Madison	68	48	116	51	38	89	92.5	5
Fox	105	68	173	92	53	145	94.7	6
Stuart	100	61	161	70	42	112	95.3	6
Maury	78	73	151	58	50	108	94.6	6
Totals	1,208	1,285	2,493	981	1,058	2,039	94.4	88
Colored								
Armstrong	97	239	336	80	214	294	96.	9
George Mason	159	173	332	103	141	244	96.	8
Baker	299	402	701	224	302	526	94.5	18
Moore	133	207	340	89	171	270	94.2	11
Dunbar	81	125	206	55	101	156	94.5	4
Totals	769	1,146	1,915	561	929	1,490	94.8	50
Totals White and Colored	1,977	2,431	4,408	1,542	1,987	3,529	94.6	138
Summer of 1925	1,917	2,111	4,028	1,472	1,671	3,143	94.1	113

SALARIES

High School (white) $200.00, $250.00; High School (colored), $150.00; Elementary (white), $150.00; Elementary (colored), $100.00.

Per cent of pupils dropping out before end of session: White, 18.1; colored, 22.2.

Total cost (salaries of 134 teachers and 4 principals), $22,587.21.

Per capita cost (total enrollment), $5.10.

CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTARY PUPILS

	Number Attempting New Grade	Number Trying to Make up Failures	Number to be Strengthened	Total
White Schools	215	434	189	838
Colored Schools	1,009	524	46	1,579
Totals	1,224	958	235	2,417

PROMOTIONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

	Total Number Entitled to Take Examinations	Number Promoted on Work of New Grades	Number Promoted on Work of Old Grades	Per Cent Promoted	Number Who Failed including Withdrawn Pupils
White	649	115	297	63.5	237
Colored	1,533	337	318	42.7	878
Totals	2,182	452	615	49.	1,115

NOTE—In figuring the total percentage promoted, all pupils of the total enrollment are included, except 235 who came to be strengthened and not to make the work of a grade.

JOHN MARSHALL VACATION SCHOOL

Promotions on New and Old Subjects

SUBJECT	NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS			Combined Per Cent
	Total Roll	Promoted	Per Cent	Total Roll	Promoted	Per Cent	
English	421	308	73.	223	155	69.	71.5
Trigonometry	9	3	33.	9	9	100.	66.7
Geometry	51	30	59.	81	60	74.	68.1
Algebra	117	79	66.	97	76	78.	72.4
Arithmetic	146	96	65.	213	167	77.	73.3
History	233	213	91.	135	119	88.	90.2
Geography	72	55	76.	94	72	76.	76.5
Latin	65	30	45.	135	84	62.	57.
Spanish	52	47	90.	54	36	67.	78.3
French	31	27	87.	52	42	80.	83.1
Physics	3	3	100.	3	3	100.	100.
Chemistry	14	8	57.	14	10	71.	64.3
Total	1,305	954	73.	1,238	932	75.	74.2

ARMSTRONG VACATION SCHOOL

Promotions on New and Old Subjects

SUBJECT	New Subjects			Old Subjects			Combined Per Cent
	Total Roll	Pro-moted	Per Cent	Total Roll	Pro-moted	Per Cent	
English	100	85	85.	28	24	86.	85.
History	64	57	89.	6	6	100.	90.
Mathematics	119	95	79.	115	99	86.	82.
Science	66	54	81.	28	26	93.	86.
Latin	33	28	85.	1	1	100.	85.
Total	382	319	83.	178	156	87.	84.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BINFORD,

Assistant Superintendent.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF HIGH AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

THE RICHMOND CITY NORMAL

The following excerpts from the report of the Principal indicate the work of the session:

"The most important event of the year was the removal of the school in September to the building which had just been completed at Patterson Avenue and Roseneath Road. For the first time in six years there was ample space for all the activities of the school. Thirty class rooms are for the use of the elementary grades; eight class and laboratory rooms are used for the Normal School.

"The offices, library, cafeteria, teachers' room, industrial education laboratory, and fourteen class rooms are situated on the first floor; on the second and third floors there are twenty-three rooms, the auditorium and the gymnasium. The gymnasium contains a basket ball court of 3,800 square feet and is well equipped with apparatus. Conveniently adjacent are locker rooms and shower rooms. For out-door athletics there are courts for basket ball, volley ball and tennis. The facilities for physical education have made possible work of a very high order under the supervision of the Director of Physical Education.

"There were 109 students enrolled, 40 of whom were graduated. Thirty-two of the graduates completed the entire course in the Normal School and 8 had attended college or other normal schools before beginning their professional training in the Richmond Normal. Thirty-three of the graduates came from John Marshall High School and 7 were graduates of other high schools in the state.

"The entrance examinations which have been given for the past two years have been of great value. They are not necessary in the case of students who come from John Marshall, but those applicants from other high schools who are inadequately prepared can be discovered only by this means.

"The co-operation of the Medical Director and the Nurse has been a large factor in the work for better health of pupils, teachers, and prospective teachers who are now students in the Normal School. The passage of the West Law some years ago provided that ten per cent of the credits for the Normal Professional Certificate should be in Physical and Health Education. The work fulfills the letter and the spirit of this requirement.

"Improvement in the results in Music is desirable. With the co-operation of the Director of the Department of Music this should be secured in the near future.

"The most important phase of the work of the Normal School is the close relationship that exists between theory and practice. With a large elementary school in the same building, and with many of the staff teaching in both departments, an opportunity exists which is more favorable than in most teacher training institutions. The instruction of Normal School classes is naturally more effective when much of it is based on observation than it would be if based on textbooks alone.

"In fifteen of the elementary classes a part of the teaching is done by Normal School students. The supervision of this work by critic and theory teachers is efficient and the promotion of children in these rooms has been satisfactory. Each year certain rooms are examined to ascertain what results in the progress of the children are secured by the instruction of the Normal School students. Five such rooms were given a comprehensive examination in April of this year. In history and literature, four rooms exceed the standard for the grade, and one is somewhat below. In language ability, reading comprehension, and arithmetic, all five rooms exceed the standard for the grade.

"The professional spirit of most of the teachers is evident in various ways. Several are making contributions to professional journals. Three who have been on furlough have secured advanced degrees and will return next September. Four others have been granted leave of absence next session to study.

"There has been a larger number of visitors than in any previous year. These have come from other school systems in the State, from the United States Bureau of Education, the Pan-American Union, Columbia University, and other educational institutions. The criticism of these visitors has been generally helpful and constructive and the favorable comment has been gratifying."

Promotions by Subjects

February, 1927		SUBJECTS	June, 1927	
No. Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted		No. Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted
15	58.0	Arithmetic	13	72.0
32	97.0	Introduction to Teaching	18	95.0
14	100.0	Sociology	......	....
......	....	Child Study	6	100.0
25	100.0	Psychology	59	97.0
37	90.0	Nature Study	37	100.0
30	81.0	Geography	21	88.0
18	100.0	Economic History	......	....
24	73.0	English	19	79.0
8	89.0	Children's Literature	25	96.0
19	95.0	Literature (Senior)	7	100.0
23	82.0	Library Methods	13	93.0
14	100.0	Hygiene	8	100.0
7	100.0	Industrial Arts	28	100.0
33	100.0	History of Education	6	100.0
49	100.0	Curriculum	44	100.0
......	....	Tests and Measurements	......	....
......	....	Intermediate Grade Activities	......	....
......	....	Economic and Political Problems	16	100.0
35	97.0	Practice Teaching	31	97.0
38	100.0	Drawing	48	100.0
77	100.0	Physical Education	53	100.0
26	60.0	Penmanship	28	88.0
39	93.0	Music	50	100.0
563	90.4	Total for all subjects	530	95.8

Enrollment and Elimination

	Total Enrollment Girls	Elimination Girls	Working Roll Girls
First Year—First Half	31	8	23
First Year—Second Half	26	1	25
Second Year—First Half	11	1	10
Second Year—Second Half	41	23*	18
Total	109	33	76

*Including 21 graduates, February, 1927.

Progress of Graduates

RETARDATION	0 Years	½ Years	1 Year	1½ Years	Special Students	Total Graduates
Number of Pupils..........	33	5	1	1	0	40

JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL

This report covers the work of the fifty-fifth session. The enrollment was 3,249. There were teachers—27 men and 84 women.

As indicated in the report of 1926, the capacity of the two buildings, John Marshall and George Wythe, now being used as a senior high school, is 3,416. Before the end of the next session it will be necessary to secure additional accomodations or put the school again on part time. It is urgent, therefore, that another senior high school be built as soon as possible.

Graduates and Scholarships

In 1927, not including those of the summer session, there were 417 graduates, 45 more than in any previous session, and eight vocational certificates. The total number of graduates of the school, up to and including June of this year is 5,772. The twenty scholarships, awarded on a basis of the pupils' standing for four years, were distributed as follows:

1st Award—Elizabeth Curd—The Henry S. Wallerstein Scholarship in the University of Richmond.
2nd Award—Frances Givens—The M. L. Straus Memorial Scholarship in the University of Richmond.
3rd Award—B. Irving Lovenstein—University of Richmond Scholarship.
4th Award—Esther Lillian Rosen—Randolph Macon Woman's College Scholarship.
5th Award—Revah E. Boling—Hollins College Scholarship.
6th Award—Selma Ruth Rothschild—The William Franklin Harwood Scholarship in the University of Richmond.
7th Award—Rose Levy—College of William and Mary Scholarship.
8th Award—Martha Anne Sullivan—The William Fayette Fox Memorial Scholarship in the University of Richmond.
9th Award—Julia Elizabeth Thompson—Lynchburg College Scholarship.
10th Award—Bruce Archer Morrissette—The Jurgens Scholarship in the University of Richmond.
11th Award—Mary Tatum—Bridgewater College Scholarship (½).
12th Award—Ann Louise Sanford—The Miller and Rhoads Scholarship in the University of Richmond.
13th Award—Inez Moore Pearce—Roanoke College Scholarship.
14th Award—William Fenton Ross—The University of Virginia Scholarship.
15th Award—Thomas E. Duke—The Washington and Lee University Scholarship.

16th Award—Abe A. Weiner—College of William and Mary Scholarship.
17th Award—William H. Berry—Hampden-Sidney College Scholarship.
18th Award—George Ruffin Haw—The Randolph Macon College Scholarship.
19th Award—Thomas C. Shelburne—The Emory and Henry College Scholarship.
20th Award—J. Winfield Lewis—Duke University Scholarship.

Other Honors

The Garcin Life Membership in the Alumni Association was awarded to James Hollis Chenery.

The Anderson Scholarship Cup was awarded to Carrie Elizabeth Curd.

The Anderson Athletic Trophy was awarded to Roland Harris Woodson.

The Kohler Military Medal was awarded to Sidney Page, Jr.

The two medals given by the Sons of the American Revolution were awarded to Rose Kaufman and William Berry.

The prize given by the Nathaniel Bacon Chapter, D. A. R., was won by Edith Bell.

National Scholarship Athletic Keys were awarded to Ludwell Sherman, Frank West, James Chenery, George Harper, Temple Wooters and William Betts.

Plays

The Dramatic Club, in November, presented The Tempest, and from time to time during the session, a number of one-act plays.

In April the school presented the operatta, "In Old Vienna." In June the seniors presented "The Seventh Mage," a play written by two of the high school pupils.

Gifts

The Class of 1895 presented the school with a handsome reproduction of Raphael's Saint Margaret.

The Senior Class presented the velvet curtains for the rear of the stage.

Athletics

This has been our most successful year in athletics. The coach, Mr. David Miller, is to be commended for his excellent work. The school won the South Atlantic Championship in basket ball, lost one out of nine games in football, and one out of sixteen games in baseball. In track the school was reasonably successful. In crew both the shell and gig races were won.

The greatest need of the school now from the standpoint of athletics is a field.

Cafeterias

The cafeteries are very satisfactory. While the food is served at a very small profit, sufficient gains were made to add several needed improvements in equipment, and donations were given through the Superintendent to other less successful school lunch rooms.

The Library

The library now contains 8,630 volumes. Accessions during the year amounted to 517. There were loaned during the year 23,796 books and 316 magazines. The number of books consulted cannot be reported as it is impossible to keep an accurate record of such use.

School Organizations

These include literary and debating societies, the Dramatic Club, Choral Groups, Modern Language Organizations, the Home Economics Society, the School Orchestra and similar aggregations.

The Cadet Corps

The government classifies the John Marshall High School as a 55c school. This year, for the first time, we came under federal inspection. In his report, the inspecting officer states that "were there an honor rating for 55c schools, this school should appear first on the list from this Corps Area for such recommendation". The report of the V. M. I. inspection, which was made later in the year, confirms the fact that the Corps is in excellent condition.

The battalion took part in the usual parades, and the band assisted at the opening of the Downing Bridge at Tappahannock and of the Washington Highway at Fredericksburg.

Publications

The Record is published monthly by the students and The Marshallite annually by the senior class. The Marshallite of 1926 was awarded second place in The Southern Interscholastic Conference in Journalism.

Reading Medal

In a conference held at the University of Richmond, the reader's medal was won by Louis Miller, one of the John Marshall pupils.

College Freshman Records

For a number of years past, fifty per cent of the graduates have attended college. The record this year shows that freshman students recommended from this school passed successfully 94.2 per cent of their classes.

Savings Bank

Statement of the John Marshall High School Savings Department for the Year Ending May 31, 1927

1926		1926	
June 1—Balance	$15,003 49	777 checks issued, No. 5598 to No. 6374, inclusive	$43,382 76
Total Deposits— 6-1-26 to 6-1-27	42,284 36	May 31—Balance	14,279 90
Interest allowed by First and Merchants Bank on account	374 81		
	$57,662 66		$57,662 66

1927		1927	
June 1—Balance	$14,279 90	June 1—Represented in J. M. H. S. Saving Department by—	
		607 accounts—A to L	$ 9,869 72
		522 accounts—L to Z	4,410 18
	$14,279 90		$14,279 90

1927		1927	
June 1—Balance per Bank Statement	$14,832 37	June 1—Checks out as per list enclosed	$ 862 22
Cash on hand (not deposited)	309 75	Balance as above	14,279 90
	$15,142 12		$15,142 12

Interest credited to John Marshall High School Savings Department by First & Merchants Bank for the year ending May 31, 1927	$ 374 81
Interest credited to accounts in the John Marshall High School Savings Department for the year ending May 31, 1927	342 11
Excess interest for the period	$ 32 70

I hereby certify that the above statement is, in my opinion, correct.

IRA B. GRIMES.

Promotion by Subjects

February, 1927		SUBJECTS	June, 1927	
Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted		Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted
2,465	78.5	English	2,489	76.6
217	93.5	Public Speaking	233	96.1
48	79.2	Business Correspondence	44	86.4
2,290	70.6	Mathematics	2,345	71.6
1,027	59.9	Latin	1,000	64.0
710	67.5	French	723	73.7
741	72.9	Spanish	787	71.8
76	78.9	German	91	82.4
1,704	81.2	History	1,810	82.2
1,133	71.0	Science	1,123	74.4
255	65.5	Bookkeeping	251	72.1
392	58.4	Shorthand	411	67.9
524	70.0	Typewriting	568	76.6
1,127	91.7	Vocational and Manual Arts	1,189	93.6
229	99.1	Music	186	99.5
394	98.0	Military	377	97.4
13,332	75.6	Total	13,627	77.4

Enrollment by Courses

COURSES	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Total Enrollment
Latin Course	104	168	272	8.37
Modern Language Course	2	5	7	.22
History Course	0	1	1	.03
Scientific Course	10	1	11	.34
Commercial Course	46	123	169	5.20
Manual Arts Course	0	0	0	....
Elective Course	1,176	1,490	2,666	82.06
Home Economics and Vocational Course	69	54	123	3.78
Special Students	0	0	0	....
Total enrollment	1,407	1,842	3,249	100.00

Elimination by Courses

COURSES	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Each Course
Latin Course	10	7	17	6.3
Modern Language Course	0	0	0	....
History Course	0	0	0	....
Scientfic Course	1	0	1	9.1
Commercial Course	9	33	42	24.9
Manual Arts Course	0	0	0	....
Elective Course	233	260	493	14.7
Home Economics and Vocational Course	17	17	34	27.6
Special and Graduates	38	92	130	....
	308	409	717	....
Graduates and Special Students	38	92	130	....
	270	317	587	....
Total enrollment	1,407	1,842	3,249	....
Per cent. of total enrollment	19.2	17.2	18.1	....

Graduates by Courses

There were 417 graduates distributed as follows:

COURSES	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of All Graduates
Scientific Course	0	0	0	....
Latin Course	8	23	31	7.4
Modern Language Course	0	0	0	....
History Course	0	0	0	....
Commercial Course	0	4	4	1.0
Manual Arts Course	0	0	0	....
Elective Course	132	250	382	91.6
Total	140	277	417	100.0

Progress of the Graduates by Courses

RETARDATION	0		½ Year		1 Year		1½ Years		2 Years		2½ Years and Over		Total Graduates		
COURSES	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
Scientific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latin	6	21	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	23	31
Modern Languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
History	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Manual Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elective	52	134	42	73	20	30	12	9	3	3	3	1	132	250	382
Total	58	159	44	75	20	30	12	9	3	3	3	1	140	277	417
Percentages	13.9	38.1	10.6	18.0	4.8	7.2	2.9	2.2	.7	.7	.7	.2	33.6	66.4	100.0

Completing Vocational Courses—Two Years

COURSES	February	June
Vocational Machine	0	3
Vocational Electricity	0	5
Total	0	8

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Bainbridge

The additions to this building have afforded much needed relief. More class rooms, a Domestic Science Center and an enlarged Cafeteria have been provided.

Mechanical Drawing was added to the list of subjects taught and the vocational subjects already on the program of studies have proved popular.

The co-operation of the Public Library, which has established a deposit station here, is much appreciated. The school should begin to accumulate a library of its own, however, and a small appropriation should be allowed for the purchase of reference books.

Extra curricular activities are receiving due attention. The dramatic and musical abilities of the pupils have been especially provided for. Music is highly considered and especially well taught in Bainbridge.

Bellevue

As noted in previous reports, the school is handicapped by having an enrollment much above its capacity. Relief, either by additions to the present building or by a new building, is urgent.

The Assembly period has been used for developing the talents of the pupils. Frequently the children are held responsible for an entire program with satisfactory results.

The school raised $375.00 by entertainments and sales. The funds were used for library and decorative purposes.

Co-operation between patrons and the school is being fostered. The Principal issued circulars of advice to parents with reference to home study, health, attendance, pupils' reports and similar matters. A Patrons' Night was most successfully held, over two hundred of the parents attending.

The library continues to grow in size and is being successfully used.

Bellevue is the first Junior High School in which there has been general medical inspection. The results of it have been noted in attention by the parents to dental needs, to the removal of adenoids and tonsils and to the correction of defective vision.

Bellevue claims to have twice as many pupils depositing in the school bank as any other Junior High School.

Especial attention has been paid to the work in history. Pupils have prepared and given talks on historical subjects, using the Baltoptican for illustrative material. Next session it is planned to give similar emphasis to the work in literature.

Binford

The roof playground was enclosed and two fairly good gymnasiums made. This gives separate rooms for boys and girls and makes it possible to use this space irrespective of the weather.

About two hundred dollars worth of books were added to the library.

Three new pictures were purchased for class room decoration. The graduating class of 1926 gave the school a copy in color of Raphael's "Madonna of the Grand Duke". The class of 1927 presented a silk United States flag to be used in the auditorium.

The school publishes an excellent school paper monthly. All the front page cuts were designed and carved on linoleum block in the art room. The Printing, Art and English departments co-operate in the production of the paper.

In athletics the Wilson Trophy in baseball was won for the second year. The track team won the Junior High School meet on May 17th.

Nine hundred and seventy-seven pupils had accounts in the school bank.

Northside

This building was opened in September, 1927. It is located on two and one-half acres of ground and contains thirty-nine class rooms, an auditorium seating eleven hundred and fifty, a library, a cafeteria, and a gymnasium.

The total enrollment at the end of the first session was 1,146. As there are only 1,080 desks in the building, it was necessary to use for class purposes rooms not designed for this use.

The cafeteria has been quite successful.

The school has an orchestra composed mainly of stringed instruments.

One of the felt needs of the school is a library. A beginning in this direction has been made. A number of pictures for decoration have been presented by various groups.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. presented the school with a flag and a copy of the Bible.

Promotion by Subjects—February, 1927

SUBJECTS	Bellevue		Bainbridge		Binford		Northside	
	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.
English	796	61.0	806	83.6	1,254	84.2	961	88.0
Literature	512	82.0	605	96.0	695	92.3	763	89.0
Business English	74	76.0	....	....	212	74.0	68	99.0
Arithmetic	546	71.0	633	80.0	724	85.3	765	82.0
Review of Arithmetic	46	91.0	43	76.7	252	90.0	176	81.0
Commercial Arithmetic	193	76.0	110	92.7	253	83.8	....	....
Algebra	70	70.0	58	60.3	299	77.3	114	89.0
Geography	539	81.0	640	80.9	736	91.3	888	84.0
Commercial Physical Geography	197	79.0	122	83.0	310	88.0	....	....
History	612	76.0	680	85.3	959	90.9	810	82.0
Civics	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Latin	116	76.0	85	80.0	317	67.8	194	71.0
Spanish	96	66.0	76	84.1	116	70.6	99	90.0
French	50	56.0	57	56.0	182	71.4	93	59.0
Shop Work	179	99.0	237	99.0	170	98.2	272	97.0
Mechanical Drawing	73	92.0	50	84.0	63	93.6	23	100.0
Typewriting	39	64.0	140	80.0	172	75.0	80	70.0
Cooking	105	82.0	96	92.7	92	100.0	71	97.0
Sewing	148	81.0	110	90.5	195	94.9	223	100.0
Physical Education and Hygiene	578	96.0	622	96.7	922	94.8	663	97.4
Drawing	502	99.0	459	98.4	690	91.0	671	97.0
Music	780	91,0	645	94.3	1,206	86.4	936	96.0
Penmanship	613	90.0	606	75.0	823	97.0	717	86.0
Electricity	....	....	....	....	86	100.0	....	....
Printing	....	....	....	....	37	100.0	....	....
Salesmanship	....	....	16	87.5	....	....	....	....
Total for all subjects	6,864	82.0	6,896	87.1	10,765	88.4	8,587	86.0

Promotion by Subjects—June, 1927

SUBJECTS	Bellevue		Bainbridge		Binford		Northside	
	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.
English	836	66.0	806	83.6	1,310	81.0	1,090	86.0
Literature	536	81.0	605	96.0	747	91.5	748	85.0
Business English	102	78.0	....	....	207	78.0	125	92.0
Arithmetic	582	74.0	633	80.0	790	86.2	782	84.0
Review of Arithmetic	43	81.0	43	76.7	259	92.0	182	90.0
Commercial Arithmetic	217	67.0	110	92.7	245	79.5	122	78.0
Algebra	64	78.0	58	60.3	303	82.5	189	90.0
Geography	546	73.0	640	80.9	777	89.7	1,012	86.0
Commercial Geography	189	83.0	122	83.0	311	90.6	....	....
History	653	83.0	680	85.3	1,021	88.4	650	86.0
Civics	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Latin	110	68.0	85	80.0	366	74.3	254	79.0
Spanish	107	69.0	76	84.1	175	73.0	127	79.0
French	50	52.0	57	56.0	120	66.6	88	86.0
Shop Work	208	97.0	237	99.0	183	97.4	281	99.0
Mechanical Drawing	78	92.0	50	84.0	83	95.2	74	96.0
Typewriting	55	63.0	140	80.0	174	78.2	89	74.0
Cooking	120	92.0	96	92.7	84	97.6	79	100.0
Sewing	167	89.0	110	90.5	183	95.0	145	99.0
Physical Education and Hygiene	583	95.0	622	96.7	938	99.0	696	92.0
Drawing	542	99.0	459	98.4	681	90.3	857	96.6
Music	779	89.0	645	94.3	1,219	84.6	1,086	95.0
Penmanship	582	92.0	606	75.0	898	96.7	625	92.0
Electricity	....	....	....	....	97	100.0	....	....
Printing	....	....	....	....	52	98.7	....	....
Salesmanship	....	....	16	87.5	....	....	....	....
Total for all subjects	7,149	82.4	6,896	87.1	11,223	87.9	9,301	89.1

Enrollment in Junior High Schools

	Academic Course			Commercial Course			Vocational Course			Total		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Bellevue	451	529	980							451	529	980
Bainbridge	447	461	908							447	461	908
Binford	751	732	1,483							751	732	1,483
Northside	547	574	1,121	9	15	24	1	0	1	557	589	1,146
Total	2,196	2,296	4,492	9	15	24	1	0	1	2,206	2,311	4,517

Elimination in Per Cents for Junior High Schools

	Academic Course			Commercial Course			Vocational Course			Total		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Bellevue	15.3	14.4	14.8							15.3	14.4	14.8
Bainbridge	14.5	12.6	13.5							14.5	12.6	13.5
Binford	13.0	9.0	11.7							13.0	9.0	11.7
Northside	6.4	4.4	5.4	0	13.3	8.3				6.3	4.6	5.4
Total	10.6	8.8	9.7	0	13.3	8.3				10.6	8.9	9.7

ARMSTRONG NORMAL SCHOOL

The best teachers in the colored elementary schools of the city are supplied by this school.

Promotion by Subjects

February, 1927		SUBJECTS	June, 1927	
Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted		Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted
19	79.0	History of Education	9	100.0
25	86.0	Psychology	26	85.0
30	83.0	English	33	82.0
....	....	How to Study	26	88.4
10	70.0	Arithmetic Methods	17	64.7
17	100.0	History Methods	9	100.0
17	100.0	Civics Methods	9	100.0
10	100.0	Child Study	15	80.0
29	100.0	Management	....	....
14	100.0	Geography Methods	17	100.0
10	90.0	Reading Methods	16	84.6
10	100.0	Spelling Methods	15	68.7
28	96.0	Language and Grammar Methods	35	100.0
11	91.0	Preventive Medicine	16	100.0
16	100.0	Nature Study	17	100.0
....	....	Principles of Education	....	....
246	95.0	Total	260	89.0

	B.	G.	T.
The enrollment for the year was	1	74	75
There were eliminations	1	20	21
There were 28 graduates:			
February ... 17			
June ... 11			
Total	0	28	28

Progress of Graduates

RETARDATION	0		½ Year		1 Year		1½ Years		2 Years		Total Graduates		
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
Number of Graduates	0	15	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	28

ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL

The school has outgrown the new building recently constructed and has this year the largest enrollment in its history. Part time classes were necessary to care for all the pupils.

The cafeteria is self supporting.

Additions to the school library costing about $150.00 were made.

The school awarded scholarships as follows:

Southern Aid Scholarship to Julian Marion Bacon.
The Astoria Beneficial Club Scholarship to Henrietta Elizabeth Thomas.
The Virginia Union University Scholarship to Joseph Cavanaugh Lucas.
The Alpha Kappa Alpha Scholarship to Violet Inez Smythe.
The first Knoxville Scholarship to Louise Eleanor Taylor.
The second Knoxville Scholarship to Rosa Anna Anderson.

Promotion by Subjects

February, 1927		SUBJECTS	June, 1927	
Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted		Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted
1,044	86.0	English	1,106	84.0
967	91.0	History	1,046	88.0
1,048	81.0	Mathematics	1,104	78.0
862	86.0	Science	910	79.0
143	86.0	Commercial Subjects	145	86.0
198	96.0	Cookery Sewing Shop.	191	86.0
90	88.0	Latin	117	78.0
4,352	87.0	Total	4,619	82.0

Enrollment by Courses

	B	G	T	Percentage of Total Enrollment
Industrial Course	0	5	5	00.4
Short Industrial Course	0	0	0	....
Commercial Course	72	99	171	12.6
Academic Course	423	758	1,181	87.0
Total enrollment	495	862	1,357	100.0

Elimination by Courses

	B	G	T	Percentage of Total Enrollment
Industrial Course	0	0	0	....
Short Industrial Course	0	0	0	....
Commercial Course	16	14	30	2.2
Academic Course	75	116	191	14.1
Total	91	130	221	16.3
Elimination by Graduation	17	38	55	....

Graduates

	B	G	T
Short Industrial Course—2 years required	0	0	0
Industrial Course—4 years required	0	4	4
Academic Course—4 years required	29	80	109
Commercial Course—4 years required	11	11	22
Total Graduates	40	95	135

Progress of Graduates

RETARDATION	0	½ Year	1 Year	1½ Years	2 Years and Over	Total
Industrial or Sewing	0	1	0	1	2	4
Commercial	5	8	5	2	2	22
Academic	27	21	25	17	19	109
Short Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	30	30	20	23	135

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. HARWOOD, Director.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT REPORT FOR SESSION 1926-'27

1. Administration—

A. Discipline and instruction by Commandant and Sergeant Hinson.

B. Preparation of reports, delinquencies, and company rolls by cadet 1st sergeants under supervision of cadet adjutant and sergeant-major.

C. Issue of equipment by cadet quartermaster assisted by cadet company supply sergeants. (All band and drum corps property in charge of band director).

D. Repair and maintenance of property and equipment by cadet ordnance officer assisted by battalion supply sergeant.

E. Records—

- **a.** Property—in charge of cadet quartermaster.
- **b.** Administration and Training—in charge of cadet adjutant.

2. Organization—

A. Battalion: Five line companies and a headquarters company, which includes band section and battalion staff.

B. Company: Two platoons of three squads each. Commissioned personnel—one captain and two lieutenants; non-commissioned personnel—one first sergeant, seven line sergeants, eight corporals, and four lance corporals.

3. Training—

A. Regulated by weekly "Training Memorandum," published in advance.

B. About 20% theoretical and 80% practical. Textbook: ROTC Manual of October, 1926, Basic Infantry.

C. Captains and lieutenants act as instructors in tactical training.

D. Subjects—

- **a. Elementary:** Military Courtsey, Nomenclature of Rifle, Rifle Marksmanship, 1st Aid and Military Hygiene, Care of Clothing and Equipment, Physical Training, Guard Duty, School of the Soldier, School of the Squad, and Ceremonies.
- **b. Advanced:** School of Platoon and Company, School of the Battalion, Command and Leadership, Principles of Extended Order Tactics and Bayonet Combat, Camp and March Discipline, Lectures on Scouting—Day and Night Patrolling—and Trench Warfare, and Customs of the Service.

4. Discipline—

A. Regulated by prescribed rules of "Military Courtesy" and Regulations, JMHS Corps of Cadets.

B. Daily delinquency list is published with names and offenses. Incorrect reports are explained to the Commandant. Usual offenses of tardiness to drill, untidy articles of uniform, etc., are immediately given penalty by extra drill after school. Reports of disobedience, insubordination, absence from formation, etc., are answered in person to the Commandant and investigated with least practical delay.

5. Cadet Appointments—

A. Based solely on merit and ability to command.

B. In general, corporals are named from cadets taking Sophomore Drill, Sergeants from cadets taking Junior Drill, and commissioned officers from cadets taking Senior Drill.

C. Examinations are frequently given to determine the relative military knowledge of those eligible for appointments from standpoint of experience and service. Military bearing, dress, and conduct, together with the usual experience and average ability to command are the outstanding requisites for cadet leadership. "Conduct" includes that in and out of the corps.

D. Cadet corporals and sergeants are recommended as to relative ability by their company commanders. Cadet captains and lieutenants are given relative rank by the Commandant and his assistant with the assistance of the Principal, who determines merit from conduct in school.

6. Morale—

A. In general—very superior.

B. Past causes of discontent—

- a. Food situation in J. M. cafeteria.
- b. Crowded armory facilities.
- c. Lack of drill space in streets.

7. Incentive—

A. Pride in uniform and esprit de corps.

B. Medal awards, and possible trip to V. M. I. for cadet officers.

C. Realization of value of mental, moral, and physical training (as stressed in military instruction)—**The Conviction that only with a Combination of these three will the Individual be a Success in Later Life.**

FINIS

Suggestions and Recommendations with remarks regarding—

1. Administration—The primary duty of the Commandant being to instruct and maintain discipline, he cannot guarantee proper care of equipment when this function is entrusted to cadets who are on duty only about an hour a day. It is strongly urged, therefore, that a sergeant-instructor be secured on active duty at the high school for this and other duties connected with the military department. The rifles of cadets absent from school will gather rust in a few days if not properly attended to during the winter months.

2. Organization—With only three city blocks available for drill purposes any expansion of the present corps would be unwise. In bad weather the use of drill floor is frequently denied because of preparations being made for dances, boxing bouts, subscription campaigns, etc., and the result is that the battalion must either be dismissed or crowded into a badly lighted basement or corridor for a monotonous manual of arms. By the addition of lance corporals it is believed that corporals will be better qualified for leadership when so appointed. (This recommendation was made by ROTC officer in his 1927 report of inspection.)

3. **Training**—Handicapped, often very seriously, by lack of drill facilities—both indoor and out (as explained above). Of greater concern, however, is the apparent lack of classroom facilities for holding military science classes, either in armory or at school. No armory rooms were available for this purpose, and only once or twice during the year could classrooms in John Marshall or George Wythe be secured.

4. **Discipline—A.** It is hoped that permission may be obtained next session for the use of the gymnasium in Grays Armory, where penalties may be served in the form of compulsory gym work rather than the penalty squad. This system has proved very satisfactory at West Point, and many adopt a form of exercise or physical training while in the gym under penalty that they would ordinarily never have been interested in if left to their own volition.

5. **Cadet Appointments.—A.** The purpose of the grade of lance corporal has already been explained. The grade of cadet major is not recommended for use here because of experience during the session of 1925-'26, which proved that except with unusual personalities the title and office was too much for a boy of high school age.

6. **Morale**—The efficiency of the corps will improve and more extended order work can be covered when better drill facilities are provided. Sufficient drill space and armory facilities would remove all cause for discontent during drill. Both school cafeterias can be of great assistance by providing the foods desired by cadets in sufficient quantities at end of drill period.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. ANTHONY,

Captain and Commandant of Cadets.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF NIGHT SCHOOLS

During the session of 1926-27 night schools and extension classes were conducted at the following locations:

White—John Marshall, Binford, Bainbridge, Jefferson, Ruffner, Old Bellevue, Robert Fulton, City Normal, Franklin, Springfield.

Colored—Armstrong, Webster Davis, George Mason, Dunbar, Booker Washington.

In my report a year ago I recommended the elimination of a principal at John Marshall, his duties to be assumed by the Director of Night Schools. This plan, with your approval, has been followed this year.

I also recommended that the organization of classes be so modified as to leave pupils with one teacher for the whole session of two hours. This plan has proven most gratifying.

With the Board's approval, we also inaugurated a scheme whereby teachers retaining 80% of their pupils and promoting 80% of those retained would receive a bonus of one dollar per night for every night taught. Likewise, those retaining 70% would receive a bonus of fifty cents a night. It is very gratifying to report that this plan has seemingly given better sinews to our organization, and withal has been the most successful experiment ever undertaken in our night school experience. Twenty-seven out of thirty-seven eligible teachers earned the bonus, and the percentage of attendance for the year was 70.4. The average for the country has always been 50%. We are enthusiastic about the continuance of this plan in the John Marshall, and its extension, in modified form, to other schools as experience may suggest.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. LOCKER,

Director.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The work of this department for the school year 1926-1927 began with a meeting of all instructors on September 1st.

The teaching corps for the year was as follows:

Instructors of Industrial Arts Shopwork	11
Instructors of Mechanical Drawing	5
Instructors of Vocational Shopwork	2
Instructors of Related Vocational Subjects	2
Total	20

Five instructors were new to the system this year, but in each case they quickly adjusted themselves to the duties assigned them.

It was agreed at the beginning of the session that in addition to the usual departmental meetings it would be well to hold group meetings each month, one for instructors of shopwork and one for instructors of mechanical drawing. The results proved so satisfactory that it was voted to continue the plan next year.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The need for a revision of the industrial arts in the fourth and fifth grades of the elementary schools has been felt for a number of years. An analysis of the situation with a view of improving the work of these grades suggests the following recommendations: (1) that the course in industrial arts for the elementary grades (one to five, inclusive) be designed for the main purpose of studying present-day industries in an elementary way, in order that boys and girls may be more intelligent and appreciative of the conditions, materials, processes, and methods involved in everyday life; (2) that the industrial arts for these grades be the same for both boys and girls, and that the work be taught by the regular grade teacher; (3) that provision be made wherever necessary for instructing and otherwise assisting the teacher relative to the materials, subject matter, and methods of the industrial arts, and for acquainting her with the far-reaching possibilities of enriching the elementary school curriculum by properly correlating the industrial arts activities with such closely related tool and content subjects as English, geography, history, nature-study, arithmetic, and the fine arts; (4) that one supervising teacher with special training in industrial arts for the elementary grades be appointed as assistant to the director in the organization, supervision, and general conduct of the industrial arts program for the fourth and fifth grades; and (5) that one suitable room in each of the elementary schools be provided as a work room or laboratory for the industrial activities of these grades, and that the equipment of these rooms be kept in repair by the Mechanics Department.

An experiment with this method of teaching industrial arts was tried out with the fifth grades at Patrick Henry School. The principal and teachers were enthusiastic and the results were most encouraging. Arrangements are being made for introducing the method in five of the elementary schools next year. In each of these schools it is proposed to equip a work room with specially designed furniture and tools appropriate for the pupils and work of these grades. The furniture will be constructed this summer by the Mechanics Department from drawings and specifications which have been submitted.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN THE UPPER GRADES

The industrial arts work in the junior high school recognize two rather definite functions. First, to provide a means of general development and education. Every effort is made to present the work so as to furnish a general discipline and training of recognized value, as well as a large amount of information and experience concerning industry and industrial methods which have a distinct educational and social value. It is believed that this consideration in itself justifies the industrial arts as a requirement of the junior high school even though a large percentage of the pupils will never become industrial workers. In this connection it is recommended that the program of the junior high schools as a whole make more use of the existing and potential service that industrial arts may render in providing related material in the unifying relation it may have with other school activities. The industrial arts are prepared to render an important service to these schools in furnishing a great variety of problems and illustrative material for use in connection with other school subjects, but its chief service will come through a cooperative relationship with other departments of the school. There should be the closest possible cooperation between teachers, leading to mutual recognition of factors that are common to their work, a mutual appreciation of common objectives, to the discovery of contacts, and the mutual use of common problems. Such projects as school papers, school dramatics, projects of service to the school and community, school club work, etc., provide the best means for interrelated work in which the industrial arts should play an important part.

Second, to provide a medium for educational guidance. Properly organized and conducted, industrial arts in the junior high school may constitute an important factor in the study of industrial vocations essential to guidance, as well as a fundamental background for later and more intensive preparation for an industrial vocation, for leadership in industry, or for engineering occupations. The importance of this feature of the work increases as the grades advance. It is urgently recommended that our junior high schools recognize this function of the industrial arts subjects in connection with the problems relating to educational and vocational guidance.

One shop room and one mechanical drawing room were provided for industrial arts in the new Northside Junior High School. These room have been splendidly equipped and we are proud of them. The equipment for the shop was made up largely from tools and benches taken from the former shop at Stuart and machines formerly used at John Marshall. Boys of the vocational electrical course did the installing and connecting of motors and their work was highly complimented by the City Electrical Inspector. It is to be regretted that at least one other shop room was not provided at the Northside Junior. Already, in order to accommodate the boys electing the work, it is necessary to increase the classes beyond the maximum number. It is believed that next year we must either limit the work to fewer grades or shorten the time allotment, which at the best is quite small.

The recent addition to the Bainbridge Junior High School permitted an extension of the work at that school that was much needed. We now have two shop rooms and a mechanical drawing room in operation there which provide very nicely for the present organization of the school. More room is much needed for the work at Bellevue Junior, but it is hoped that the needs for the work will be fully anticipated in the plans for the proposed new school.

An appreciable amount of the work constructed in these grades consists of projects of service to the schools. Some of the work constructed this year for use in the schools was: twelve four-pupil work benches for use in the elementary grades and special classes; a number of costumers for school offices; several filing cases and book cases; and a number of specially designed easels for use in the primary grades.

A number of the schools arranged excellent exhibits of their industrial work. These exhibits are usually arranged in connection with the exercises for visitors' day so that patrons and visitors may have an opportunity to see some of the finished work of pupils.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

There is a constantly growing need for a broader program of vocational education for Richmond. It is not difficult to conceive of Richmond becoming in a few years one of the important industrial and manufacturing cities of the country. The availability of skilled workmen and technically trained operatives will in a large measure determine the suitability of Richmond as an industrial community. Furthermore, there is an increasing recognition of the community's obligation in providing a type of education that will more adequately meet the needs of boys who are leaving school at an early age to enter the field of occupation.

It is not too early for Richmond to be seriously considering its present and future needs for the training of its industrial workers. There is every reason to believe that Richmond would be greatly benefitted by the opening of a technical-vocational school of secondary grade. Such a school should contain two curricula; one leading to college work in technology, and the other preparing directly for trade and industrial occupations. Associated with such a school there should also be conducted opportunity classes which would permit young people who are temporarily out of work to prepare themselves for some definite occupation. Part-time classes for the benefit of young men and women employed in the stores and offices of Richmond and who desire to increase their efficiency along the lines of their occupations, or to add to their general education, would also become an important phase of the school's work. Such a school could also make adequate provision for men and women to receive additional training for their work in evening classes. It is believed that such a school, suitably situated and equipped and properly organized, would prove to be a most valuable social and industrial asset to the city.

Briefly stated, such a school would provide instruction and training as follows: (1) technical courses of secondary school grade for boys who desire to enter colleges of technology; (2) all-day unit trade and industrial courses for boys and girls preparing directly for specific occupations; (3) opportunity classes for boys and girls who are temporarily out of work; (4) part-time classes for minors and adults who have entered employment; and (5) evening classes for persons sixteen years of age and over giving instruction supplemental to the day employment.

DAY UNIT COURSE FOR THE MACHINST TRADE

Each term there are more boys making application for this course than can be accommodated. This session closed with a total enrollment of 36 pupils. Of this number eight completed the two-year course, five withdrew during the session to accept work in the trade, three moved from the city, and the others have signified their intention of continuing the course next session.

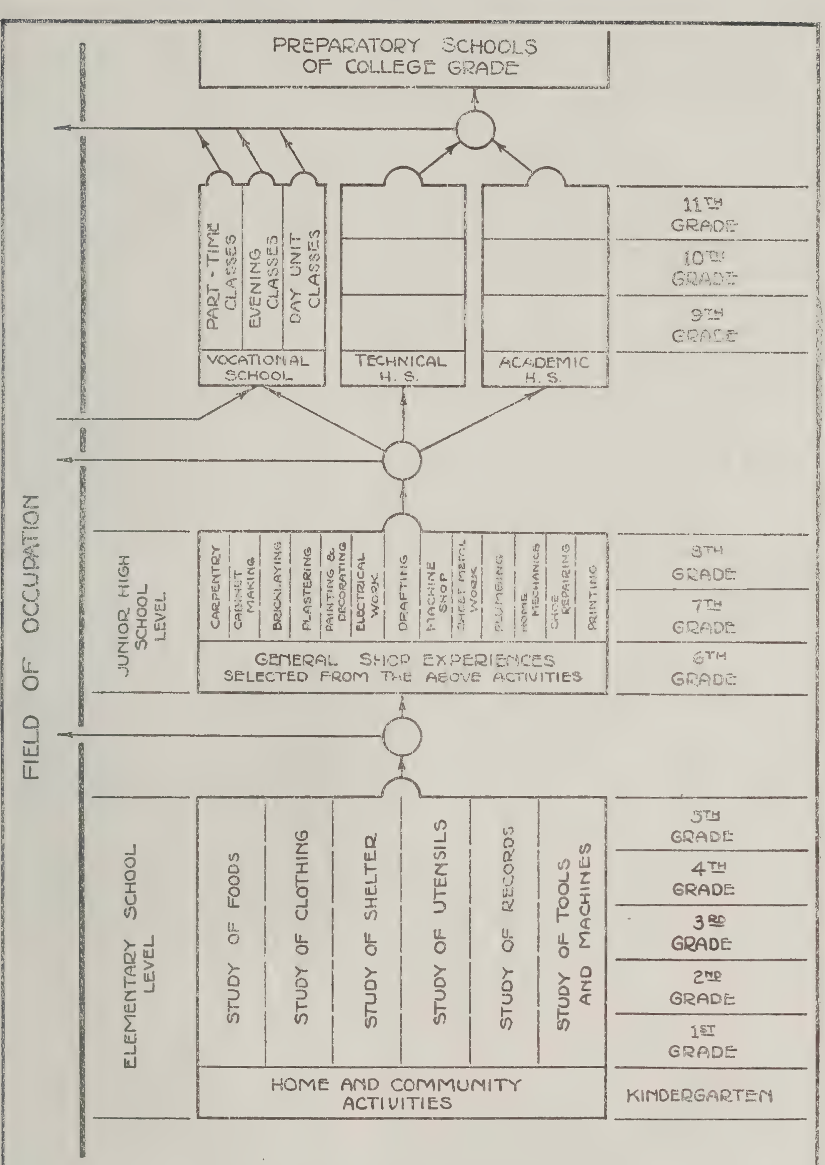
The equipment of the machine shop was supplemented this year by the addition of a milling machine and a drill grinder. These machines are individual motor driven and are of the latest and most approved design.

All materials used in the work of the course go into the construction of articles of use and practical value. Among the jobs constructed this year were: fifty steel woodworking vises for the use of industrial arts classes, and a number of steel serving tables for the cafeterias. The following jobs are under construction: ten steel work tables, two steel tool cabinets, one steel welding table, and three large engine lathes.

Every effort is made to keep the work of this course equal to any in the country. The services of the graduates are in demand and they are filling responsible positions in many industrial plants of the city. In this connection it is interesting to note the following facts taken from the follow-up records of the boys who have left this course and entered the field of occupation since 1918.

Entering the machinest trade	62%
Entering allied trades or occupations	19%
Entering other occupations	11%
Entering higher schools or colleges	8%

The C. & O. Railway shops and drafting rooms employ the largest number of the boys completing the course. Three are now employed by the City Engineering Department, one as chief of a field staff. Eleven are engaged as draftsmen in various drafting rooms of the city, two of whom


PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF COLLEGE GRADE
PART - TIME CLASSES
EVENING CLASSES
DAY UNIT CLASSES
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
TECHNICAL H. S.
ACADEMIC H. S.
11TH GRADE
10TH GRADE
9TH GRADE
FIELD OF OCCUPATION
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL
CARPENTRY
CABINET MAKING
BRICKLAYING
PLASTERING
PAINTING & DECORATING
ELECTRICAL WORK
DRAFTING
MACHINE SHOP
SHEET METAL WORK
PLUMBING
HOME MECHANICS
SHOE REPAIRING
PRINTING
GENERAL SHOP EXPERIENCES SELECTED FROM THE ABOVE ACTIVITIES
8TH GRADE
7TH GRADE
6TH GRADE
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL
STUDY OF FOODS
STUDY OF CLOTHING
STUDY OF SHELTER
STUDY OF UTENSILS
STUDY OF RECORDS
STUDY OF TOOLS AND MACHINES
HOME AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
5TH GRADE
4TH GRADE
3RD GRADE
2ND GRADE
1ST GRADE
KINDERGARTEN

INDUSTRIAL ARTS OBJECTIVES
RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

are engaged as heads of their departments. One former student was made assistant of the tool room in one of the city's largest industries one year after entering industry. And one of the first pupils to complete the course is now instructor of shopwork in the school.

DAY UNIT COURSE FOR THE ELECTRICAL TRADE

As in the case of the course of Machinists, more boys apply for entrance in the electrical course than can be accommodated. Since the addition was made to the shop room the number of pupils accommodated has been increased. Thirty were on roll for the last term of this year.

It is the policy of the department to make the work of the course as practical as possible. The instructors welcome any opportunity to apply their instruction to work of use to the school, consequently in addition to the regular work of the course a number of practical installation projects were completed. At the beginning of the session, the shop having been extended, all motors and generators were relocated and switchboards installed in the new part of the shop. A supply line was extended to the machine shop to operate the new motor-driven machines installed there. Six motors were installed at Northside Junior High School and connected with automatic control to the service outlets. Supply lines were extended from the new main switchboard to all parts of the electric shop so that all power used in the shop is taken from the power mains and is therefore independent of the school lighting circuits. A set of ten dimmers was installed and connected to the stage circuit in John Marshall Auditorium. All fixtures on rear stairways in John Marshall were taken down, rewired, and reinstalled with enclosing globes. The small stage, constructed in room 209 John Marshall, was completely wired in conduit and a four-circuit switchboard installed. Eight new fixtures were installed in the electric shop to replace the old type. Stage lighting for the plays and for junior stunt night was planned and carried out.

Instructors of the machine and electrical courses endeavor to keep in touch with students after leaving school. Practically all former graduates are doing well in the field of industry. The attitude and interest of the student body toward the work is excellent and the most frequent visitors to the classes are former students.

Respectfully submitted,

H. CLAY HOUCHENS,

Director of Manual Training.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

During the session just closed the work in the Music Department has been as follows:

The assistants were assigned to the following schools: Miss Ogilvie to Binford Junior High for the entire week; Mrs. Hopkins to Bainbridge Junior High for the entire week; Miss Rex to Northside Junior High for the entire week; Mrs. Swann to Richmond Normal, Normal classes, and Armstrong Normal, to Bellevue Junior High one day and to elementary schools; Mrs. Zehmer to Binford Junior High two days and elementary schools; Miss Angell to Bainbridge Junior one day and elementary schools; Mrs. Rowe and Miss Elliott and Mrs. Martin, substitute for Mrs. Gault, who was on furlough, to elementary schools.

Miss Doris Newton was employed as special substitute for two days per week at Northside Junior High from March 1st to June 1st, on account of extra work in connection with the Music Conference.

Mr. Donahue was assigned to John Marshall High School and the Junior high schools; taught classes in Musical History and Harmony in connection with the Outside Piano and Violin Classes for credit, and examined these pupils on their practical work, and acted as accompanist for the Director in the choral work at Armstrong High School.

The Director has conducted daily work in John Marshall High School, and two days per week in Binford Junior High, and one day per week each in Bellevue, Bainbridge and Northside Junior High Schools, and Armstrong High School; has trained John Marshall High School Orchestra, and supervised the work of the assistants.

Outside Piano and Violin Classes for credit were continued with enlarged classes and increased interest, and the Afternoon Violin Classes were also successfully continued.

The Progressive Music Series is now practically in all grades from 1L through 6H, and Hollis Dann Series in the 7th grades.

The Course of Study has been further revised this spring and seems to be meeting our needs fully.

The Southern Music Supervisors' Conference held its Fifth Annual Convention in Richmond April 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and was the largest and most successful in the history of the Conference.

The fact of the Conference meeting in Richmond meant a great amount of extra work by the entire music department and especially upon the part of the Director, but they all entered heartily into the work necessary to make a success of the Convention, and everything went through as desired, and was a credit to the City of Richmond and to our school system. I believe great good to music in general will result from having had the Conference here.

The work of the music assistants has been highly satisfactory and I am much gratified with the work done.

I am quoting herewith some of the comments from music journals regarding the Conference in Richmond:

" SCHOOL MUSIC "

The Southern Conference

"The fifth meeting of the Southern Conference for Music Education has come and gone, and we who attended that conference have glorious memories of a wonderful week at Richmond, April 4 to 8. Such hospitality! and what a tireless, charming host—Mr. Walter C. Mercer! The more we saw of him the more we loved him. And such rides, concerts, operettas, and luncheons he surprised us with each day! Think of the thrills as we all piled into the waiting automobiles to see historic Richmond! We were told we would be taken to Hollywood, and we hazarded all sorts of guesses as to what kind of a movie or summer resort Hollywood might be. Then it turned out to be a very beautiful cemetery, where the tall holly trees with shiny, spiky leaves and red berries vied for our admiration with lilac bushes full of blooms, and beds of gay tulips.

Southern supervisors who did not attend this conference, let me urge you to take stock of your situation and plan now to read carefully the reports of these meetings.

From the moment of the opening session, during which we heard the cordial greetings of the mayor, the city superintendent of schools, and the music supervisor, we were kept so busy by a marvellous series of events that it is utterly impossible to tell you all about it."

" MUSIC SUPERVISORS JOURNAL "

The Richmond Meeting

"The fifth meeting of the Southern Conference was held in Richmond the first week in April, a five-day meeting crowded with interesting and worthwhile events. This was really not a convention; it was a good old-fashioned Southern family reunion! Those of us who are Southerners by choice and those of us who couldn't help being Southerners joined with our relatives from the north and west for a happy week in a beautiful hotel in a wonderful old city. Informality was the key-note of the meeting; there were fine programs, and there were splendid addresses which will appear in the 1927 Book of Proceedings, but even in our serious moments we were informal. We changed programs to suit the need of the moment, we did a little business whenever we had any business to do, we discussed whenever and wherever we wanted to—and we all came away from the meeting with new vigor and new aspirations and new hopes for music in the South."

" THE MUSIC BULLETIN "

"The Southern Conference for Music Education held its fifth annual meeting on April 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, at Richmond, Virginia, with headquarters at the Hotel Jefferson.

There were several delightful events during the week, notably the sight-seeing automobile tour of historic Richmond, which was given to the members by the City of Richmond, and the concert by five hundred colored children who sang, with their inimitable sweetness of tone, beautiful songs of the South, spirituals and negro dialect songs. This concert, as well as the one given by high school pupils and the high school orchestra, were offered through the courtesy of Walter C. Mercer, Director of Music in the Richmond Schools.

Mr. Mercer and his assistants were most hospitable and cooperated most helpfully with the Conference officers to make the meeting interesting and successful in every way."

Every assistant in the department either attended a summer school of music last summer or taught music at some University.

The John Marshall High School Commencement Exercises this year were of their usual excellence, and for the first time in its history the John Marshall Orchestra performed the entire musical part of the program without assistance of professional musicians, and with great credit.

Armstrong High Commencement was also up to usual attractiveness and the program was interestingly varied.

In connection with the Music Conference the pupils of John Marshall High School presented the Operetta "In Old Vienna", by Allan Benedict, and the visitors were greatly pleased with the work of the school. The composer, Mr. Benedict, was present at the performance and stated that it was the best rendition of his Operetta that he had ever seen. The compliments received from this highly educated and critical audience musically were very gratifying and John Marshall should be justly proud of the work of principals, chorus and orchestra.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

Every teacher in the elementary grades should be provided with a Pitch Pipe.

There should be established in our High School a graduate course in which music is the principal or major subject.

The music programs in the junior high schools should be so arranged that every pupil in the first two grades shall have at least two lessons in music per week, and the third grade should have an opportunity to take part in daily singing, and should attend classes in Musical History Appreciation.

In the weekly assemblies in the junior high schools not less than fifteen or twenty minutes of the time should be devoted to singing by the school.

Instrumental classes should be introduced in the High School in which especially talented pupils should be furnished orchestral instruments and taught to perform upon same by competent instructors at school expense.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER C. MERCER,

Director of Music.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PENMANSHIP

In my report for the year of 1925-26 reference was made to an experiment which was being made in the Department of Writing whereby we are gradually substituting for personal supervision a system of checks, with appropriate records on the work of every school, teacher and pupil. We have now extended this experiment for a period of two and a half years, and the results achieved are gradually improving from year to year. Our report shows a rather unusual improvement in the work of the pupils for the past year. This, in a measure, I attribute to the use in every school room of the Wall Alphabet Cards which serve as a silent critic of all work done in writing, both by the teacher and the pupils, and naturally point to a better way.

To secure uniformly good results in writing, in a large city like ours, it is necessary to realize fair or good results from every teacher in the system. In other words, a few expert teachers of any special subject will not constitute uniformly good work for the whole. However, with every teacher feeling the individual responsibility for her group, and making a conscientious effort to attain a fair standard, it is possible to secure satisfactory results. Our system of writing and plan of supervision conform well to the above program.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. LOCKER,

Director.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

During the year 15,652 children were given routine physical examinations, 53,390 inspections were made for contagious disease, 3,592 were referred to the family physician, 5,158 referred to a dentist, 2,301 escorted to the Medical College Dispensary or the Children's Memorial Clinic, 3,692 received treatment by a physician, 5,371 by a dentist, 882 were vaccinated against small pox, 2,288 against diphtheria, 235 of whom were of preschool age.

The nurses gave 39,478 treatments, made 1,572 hygiene talks to classes and made 8,324 home visits.

The Lion's Club provided 345 indigent school children with eye glasses.

Dr. A. M. Kimbrough, Assistant Medical Director, resigned as of December 1, 1926, to do post-graduate work, and was succeeded by Dr. James M. Whitfield, Jr.

We regret to note the death of Dr. C. A. Mercer, school dentist. Dr. Mercer had given long and faithful service to the school system. Dr. William Tyler Haynes is his successor.

The prevention and correction of malnutrition continues to receive special attention. The result of this work as shown by the following figures is highly gratifying.

In 1923 23% of the white and 13% of the negro elementary children were 10% or more under weight while in 1927 the white had been reduced to 11.9% and the negro to 7.8%. The total average for both white and negro in 1923 was 19%, in 1927 9.8%.

The Children's Memorial Clinic continues a most valuable adjunct to the public Schools.

The Ginter Park shorter school hour experiment was begun April 1, 1927, the Fox School being used as a control. The experiment is confined to the first, second and third year children as is concerned with the general health of the child.

Upon the request of the governing board of St. Andrew's School, your Medical Director, as a piece of demonstration work, examined all children in this school.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Year Ending June, 1927

School	Defective Vision	Treated	Defective Hearing	Treated	Nasal Obstruction	Treated	Hyper. or Diseased Tonsils	Treated	Defective Teeth	Treated	Pediculosis	Ringworm	Scabies	Skin disease treated by Nurse
White....	650	945	82	112	578	620	1,178	797	3,390	4,482	100	133	285	533
Colored..	472	427	23	24	261	157	670	286	1,697	993	4	378	11	277
Total...	1,122	1,372	105	136	839	777	1,848	1,083	5,087	5,475	104	511	296	810

School	Chicken Pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet Fever	Pul. Tuberculosis	Pul. Tb. Suspected	Whooping Cough	Wounds and Sores	Dressings by Nurse	Orthopoedics	HeartExamination for Athletics	Vaccinations	Number Examined with Doctor
White....	354	212	1,429	70	119	1	10	347	19,419	22,609	79	55	1,110	10,369
Colored..	65	32	260	123	7	3	2	93	6,057	8,245	9	......	276	5,283
Total...	419	244	1,689	193	126	4	12	440	25,476	30,854	88	55	1,386	15,652

School	Number with Defects	Number without Defects	Number of Inspections for Contagious Diseases, etc.	Referred to Family Physician	Referred to Dentist	Total Treatment Advised	Treated by Physician	Treated by Dentist	No. Treated by Nurse	Total Treated	Number "Treatments" by Nurse	Attended at Dispensary or Children's Clinic by Nurse	Home Visits by Nurse	Talks to Classes, Clubs, &c., by Nurses.
White....	4,847	5,757	43,790	2,314	3,398	5,445	2,826	4,409	25,223	33,831	30,285	1,576	6,016	965
Colored..	2,574	2,337	9,600	1,278	1,760	3,016	866	962	7,219	8,994	9,193	725	2,308	607
Total...	7,421	8,094	53,390	3,592	5,158	8,461	3,692	5,371	32,442	42,825	39,478	2,301	8,324	1,572

Remarks: The "Defects" recorded in this report were all found within this school year, while "treated" has reference to all treated this year, though many were actually **found** in previous years. We do not list defects unless found by our department. Nor do we list cases as "treated" unless treatment was advised by our department.

SCHOOL DENTISTS' MONTHLY REPORT

For Year Ending June, 1927

WORK DONE						Usual Charges	Number Children
Cement	Amalgam	Extraction	Pulp Treated	Abscess Treated	Miscellaneous		
1,302	1,240	2,181	132	187	1,209	$14,067 50	2,221

RECOMMENDATIONS

That one physician, one nurse and two dentists (one white and one colored) be added to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

N. THOS. ENNETT,

Medical Director.

REPORT OF KINDERGARTEN-PRIMARY SUPERVISOR

We are happy to report that the work of this department has grown in those ideals which have ever been our goal.

The children of our kindergarten and primary grades have had greater opportunities than ever before. This is due in part to increased modern equipment; but equipment would count for little if it were not for the wise and conscientious leadership of the teachers. This year we have seen in more concrete form the up-to-date interpretations of educational principles, and the teachers and children have been happy in the progress of their work.

More conscious effort has been expended on the formation of attitudes, habits and appreciations. At the same time subject matter has not been neglected. The curriculum is regarded as one more means toward character formation.

Particular mention should be made of the following pieces of work which did much to develop initiative, cooperation, responsibility, and at the same time improved and vitalized subject matter which occurred in the project:

Dutch Dramatization, A Day in Japan, Moving Pictures, A Playground, Puppet Show of The Three Bears, An Easter Shop, Downing Bridge.

Richmond—Industries of Richmond, Monuments of Richmond.

Settlement of Jamestown, Pocahontas Pageant.

Clay has been used more than ever this year as a means of self-expression.

Excursions, too, have been more frequent. We can not overestimate the necessity of giving children first hand experiences, and the wise choice of excursions has meant much to the Richmond children.

The demonstration classes in the Richmond Normal have met a great need in our system. In addition to the frequent use of these classes the following teachers have, at our request, given demonstration lessons:

Miss Hamilton	Franklin School
Miss Mary Mondy	Fox School
Miss Loth	Fox School
Miss Williamson	Springfield School
Mrs. Lowry	Stuart School
Mrs. Pollard	Stuart School
Mrs. Stratton	Highland Park School
Miss Floyd	Highland Park School
Mrs. Brockenbrough	Highland Park School
Mrs. Clark	Cary School

Mrs. Rowlett	Fulton School
Miss Pope	Randolph School
Miss Lawton	Randolph School

Conferences at the office have followed these specific observations.

Demonstration lessons have been taught by each member of our department. In every instance the principal and teachers of similar grades in the school were present.

Our department in teaching has covered every subject except history, which subject was given unusual help last year.

The following teachers' meetings were held:

On September 21, 1926, we met all white teachers new to the system. Wise use of schedules, thorough knowledge of courses of study, importance of coach period were stressed. Individual problems were discussed and remedies suggested in a number of cases.

On October 13, 1926, the regular meeting of the kindergarten teachers was held. The evaluation of a new schedule and the place of supervised occupations were the topics of this meeting.

On November 8, 9, 10 and 15 we met with separate groups of the 3L and 3H teachers for a discussion of Language Work. The groups were arranged as far as possible to include teachers whose problems were similar. These meetings were productive of great good.

On November 17, 1926, I spoke to the Catholic Teachers' Forum on "Types of Reading." Miss Nesbitt, demonstration teacher of the second grade, gave a delightful lesson illustrating points in my address. The principal and faculty did everything to make this large group comfortable. Their co-operation is much appreciated.

On November 22, 1926, we met the 3L and 3H colored teachers. Language papers were exhibited and discussed. Miss Hewitt gave a most helpful discussion of the strong points in both individual and class paragraphs.

On December 3, 1926, the regular kindergarten meeting was held. Requisitions for the year consumed much of the time of this meeting. An exhibit of Christmas decorations and projects was enjoyed. Mrs. Broaddus spoke informally of her visit to the Detroit schools.

On January 12, 1927, a group of 2L and 2H teachers met in my office to co-operate with Miss Haynes of the Normal School in an arithmetic experiment which has not yet been completed. Miss Haynes is enthusiastic over the gracious and intelligent help she has received from these teachers. This is indicative of the spirit of Richmond teachers.

On January 17 and 18, 1927, fourth grade demonstration lessons in oral and written language were given by Miss Bullock of Springfield School. These lessons were skillfully handled. The excellence of the work was largely due to Miss Hewitt's untiring labor.

On January 24, 1927, the regular kindergarten meeting took place, Mrs. Broaddus presiding. This meeting was a description of projects productive of worthwhile results in the individual kindergartens. Each kindergartner responded and the meeting was an interesting one.

On March 23, 1927, the kindergarten meeting was along a different line. We enlarged our viewpoint and had special speakers, each an expert in her line, dealing with important phases of child life in the school. The program was as follows:

Kindergarten and Physical Education	Miss Lottie Lee Thorpe
Kindergarten and Music	Mrs. N. R. Swann
Kindergarten and Home	Mrs. James A. Richardson
Kindergarten and Industrial Education	Miss Sarah A. Forbes
Kindergarten and Art	Miss Julia S. Wooldridge
Kindergarten and Literature	Miss Annie H. Sutton

That this meeting was appreciated was evidenced by the number of notes of thanks received by this department from the kindergarten teachers.

On March 24, 1927, the 4L-4H colored teachers met for a discussion of language methods. The teachers were interested and have requested more frequent meetings next year. They have already chosen their topics and we feel encouraged to see our colored teachers giving time and constructive thought to their work.

On March 28, 1927, the regular meeting of the 1L and 1H white teachers was held. At this meeting a report in graph of the test in first grade reading was given. This was a local test and the results were enlightening. The report from the National Committee on Reading Readiness was explained, evaluated, and applied to our local situation. This was an enthusiastic meeting and a deep interest and spirit of research was the result.

On March 30, 1927, the regular meeting of the 1L-1H colored teachers was held. The topic of the meeting was "Silent Reading Through Legitimate Devices."

On April 27, 1927, Mrs. Clarke of Cary School gave a demonstration lesson in 2H Spelling at the regular 2L-2H teachers' meeting. We were glad to have with us principals and members of the Normal School faculty.

On April 28, 1927, the regular meeting of the 2L-2H colored teachers was held. Peachy Poindexter of the colored Normal School gave an excellent demonstration lesson in spelling. This was followed by a discussion of spelling methods by Mrs. Broaddus.

On May 17, 1927, our department met in conference with the Normal School faculty. We believe that this interchange of views will result in good to both departments.

On May 20, 1927, our department met to discuss the needs of next year and to plan in part a program of next year's work. Each member contributed generously of time and thought.

Inventories and requisitions have taken their usual amount of time. The seat work samples, suggestions for coach period and suggestions and samples for independent work were remade and brought up-to-date with regard to vocabulary, etc.

Two new books, Permanent Play Materials, and Unified Kindergarten and First Grade Teaching, were distributed to our teachers.

New reference books for teachers' libraries were sent to each school.

Reading books for segregated failures or classes slow in reading were provided that each class may have joy in reading.

New schedules providing for supervised recesses were made for the 1L and 1H grades. Individual schedules were given all classes concerned in the fatigue experiment.

Through the interest of Miss Rich and Miss Enright all of our classes were given Health Posters and May Day Pictures.

We faced an unusual problem in Randolph School this year. In order to equalize numbers it was necessary to combine a few 1L children with the kindergarten. In order that each child might have the best opportunity possible the Bureau of Research gave individual tests to all of the children. Those whose mental age was below six years were retained in kindergarten.

The Bureau of Research also gave valuable aid in an experiment in Reading which will be continued through next year.

This department undertook a heavy piece of work during the month of December. A language paper from every third grade child in the system was examined and rated. The results of this work formed the basis of group meetings and conferences. The extraordinary improvement in language papers turned in six weeks later more than repaid us for our labor.

Miss Haynes' experiment in arithmetic has not yet been completed but will continue through the next semester.

The experimental work of a class of 1L-1H children will be carried on through the coming year after which time conclusions will be reached and returns tabulated.

Mrs. Broaddus and I gave a 1L reading test the first two weeks in February. We tested individually 542 children. The results and by-products have opened new avenues of thought. This shall receive further consideration.

The revision of the Language Course of Study has required considerable thought and time. The committee is now ready to turn it over to the printer.

Mrs. Broaddus gave the kindergarten children in six schools the Pintner Cunningham test. This work will continue into the first two weeks of reorganization. The returns are for our department only and are to be used by us in strengthening a phase of our work.

This department held 125 office conferences of which number only 25 were requested by us; 100 were voluntary on the part of the teachers.

Miss Hewitt adjusted herself readily to her new work. She has proven valuable to this department. She, Mrs. Broaddus and I have worked closely together and the one report includes the work of all.

Miss Forbes' work has been along a special line so I have asked her to give a separate report.

Mrs. Broaddus appreciates the courtesy of the School Board in allowing her time for a visit to the Detroit Schools.

Our recommendations for the next year are as follows:

First—That wherever possible we have small classes in order that the children may receive individual work.

Second—That a workshop for industrial arts be opened in each school possessing space.

Third—That the services of a psychological examiner be placed at the disposal of this department at the beginning and ending of each semester.

Fourth—That a bus with an experienced driver be accessible to the schools in order that first hand vital experiences may be given the children of Richmond.

Fifth—That in five schools we conduct an experiment in Industrial Arts in the 4L and 4H grades providing the same course of study for girls and boys.

We wish to express our appreciation and gratitude to you, the assistant superintendent, the supervisors, the principals, and the teachers for the co-operation and consideration this department has always received.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE HENSHALL SUTTON,

Kindergarten-Primary Supervisor.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS DEPARTMENT

Much interest has been shown in Industrial Arts this term by teachers and students. We are understanding more and more that Industrial Arts has a world of subject matter from which to draw.

We feel that the children have accomplished a great deal of work, and that both they and the teachers have displayed much originality in carrying out the course of study. We have had some unusual sand table representations of Dutch, Japanese, Eskimo, Indian and farm life.

The children in one of the first grades built a dairy farm on the floor and enjoyed it greatly.

A class in the second grade made a wigwam of brown paper to represent skin, and decorated it with various Indian designs. This wigwam was large enough for the children to enter and they felt like real Indians in the Indian suits which they also made. From this experience they found out much about primitive life.

In the third grade, interesting and unique representations of Richmond were worked out. In one class excellent clay modelling of the monuments of Richmond inspired co-operative study in the entire school.

Some of the fourth grade boys made reed flower baskets and enjoyed carrying them home, filled with flowers for mother on Mother's Day.

We hope to have a kiln next term so that we can fire our pottery, and do more clay work. There is no other material that offers such freedom of expression as clay and the children enjoy working with it.

Last December an exhibit of Christmas gifts and decorations which children could make, was held in our supply room. At that time patterns, suggestions, and materials were given to the teachers who attended.

In May an exhibit of Fine and Industrial Arts was held for the teachers of District C, meeting here at that time. Nothing was worked up especially for this exhibit. It was regular class work, and was a real credit to our schools.

Miss Wooldridge of the drawing department and I held one meeting for each grade, both white and colored. These meetings were well attended and the work of the term discussed. The teachers enjoyed having the drawing and industrial arts meetings together as the work is so closely related. It also saves an extra meeting.

An average of five visits was made to each elementary school during the term, for supervision and special help to teachers. This made over one hundred and fifty visits to schools. Frequently teachers have asked to have special lessons taught, either because they do not feel sure of the subject or because they need help. About seventy-five such lessons were taught this term.

This department has not held regular office hours as we find it more satisfactory to meet the teachers by special appointment. About fifty such conferences have been held this term in addition to conferences with teachers in their own school buildings.

Altogether the work has gone on happily. Most of the supply rooms have been well kept and there has been less waste than usual. Next term we hope to do even better.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Hill, and all of your assistants for the hearty co-operation and support given the Industrial Arts Department this year.

Sincerely,

SARAH A. FORBES,

Assistant Kindergarten-Primary Supervisor.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF HOME ECONOMICS

The Home Economics Department is composed of seventeen special teachers and nineteen cafeteria managers in addition to the supervisor.

Under the supervision of this group are forty schools, thirty-nine of which have domestic art, twelve domestic science and nineteen cafeterias.

As a whole, the work in all branches was most satisfactory during the past session.

There were few cases of absence and tardiness and only one of more than a few days.

There were two teachers on furlough, one for the whole session and one for a half session. Both are working toward a B. S. in Home Economics. These teachers expect to return to the Richmond system in September.

During the session just closed the supervisor paid 237 visits, 133 to domestic science and art work and 140 to cafeterias. She also held forty-three individual conferences.

CAFETERIAS

Of the nineten cafeterias under supervision, twelve were entirely self-supporting, while seven received financial assistance in varied amounts.

Oak Grove was given the sum of $45.00 toward the free milk fund.

Report of Cafeteria Fund

Receipts

Balance from session 1925-26	$ 12.55
Received from George Wythe Cafeteria	200.00
Received from John Marshall High School Cafeteria	200.00
Received from Binford Jr. High Cafeteria	200.00
Total	$612.55

Disbursements

Arents	$175.00
Baker	25.93
Fulton	42.00
Patrick Henry	52.50
Highland Park	8.20
Jefferson	79.67
Madison	72.26
Oak Grove	45.00
Total	$500.56
Balance	$111.99

Respectfully submitted,

ARABELLA S. PILCHER,
Supervisor Home Economics.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF ART

In reviewing the work of last term I believe the outstanding accomplishment in all of the schools was the emphasis put on art appreciation through the different channels, which is the real aim in the teaching of art in the schools. Never before in the history of my experience has there been a greater interest shown in the study of art in its various forms—through exhibitions, lectures and afternoon art classes, which were attended by many of our teachers and students.

It has been interesting to see the different means of studying pictures. In Fulton they have used the lantern slides and have emphasized the study of French pictures this term. At the Richmond Normal School Mrs. Richardson has accomplished a splendid piece of work in connection with her art appreciation classes in giving an exhibition of prints showing the different schools of art. This was done in a project worked out by Mrs. Richardson and her pupils correlated with her regular school work, the children acting as guides and describing the pictures in a very delightful way to their visitors.

Much of this work was done through visits paid to the Museums by the children and reproducing from memory much of the sculpture they had seen, using clay as a medium. In other schools they have studied pictures that are hung in their schools.

Owing to sickness of some of the art teachers much of my time in the early fall was given to teaching, which gave me an opportunity of knowing the students better and a chance to study the work more closely.

During the early part of the winter the Superintendent asked to have an exhibition of the art work of the fourth grade which was held in the regular meeting room of the principals, and I believe it was a success because of the fine co-operation of the teachers.

Our afternoon classes have proved to be an important addition to our work and a much needed means for the talented pupils to do further study. These classes, I hope, will be continued next term with a few changes which will be suggested.

During the winter Miss Forbes and the supervisor of art rearranged the course of study in "Fine and Industrial Art", not making many changes, but putting it in a better form, and we hope with the co-operation of the teachers it will be put on a working basis next term.

For some years it has been the custom of the Art Department to give a series of lectures and one of the most interesting lectures was given last term by Mr. D. H. Ruckner. This was an illustrated lecture on "Cathedrals of France" which was well attended, and it was gratifying to our department to find so much interest shown by people not connected with our schools, as well as our school people.

The teachers of the Art Department felt it a great privilege and pleasure to attend the numerous lectures given under the auspices of the Woman's Club and to take part in the exhibit at Paxton.

The Supervisor of Art attended a meeting of the Eastern Art Teachers' Association which met in Philadelphia in April and she feels that she is very much benefited by seeing the work of the schools and in attending the lectures which were by experts in their line of art work.

During the early part of May there was an exhibition of the Fine and Industrial Art work held in George Wythe Building. This was one of the largest exhibits ever held and showed a greater variety of work, and was of unusual interest as the pupils were shown at their different projects which gave the general public a better idea of what our work really means and how the work is done.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. (a) That in drawing the plans for the schools to be built in the future the art room have greater consideration.
  (b) That the rooms should be larger and on the north side of the building and if possible have a skylight.
  (c) That the equipment be selected with great care so that we will build up a standard equipment with proper place for materials.

II. (a) That we centralize our afternoon classes so that the larger children will be able to attend classes more suitable to them.
  (b) That some regulation as to the age of children attending afternoon classes be made.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA S. WOOLDRIDGE,

Supervisor of Art.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Due to the rapid growth of the Richmond Normal School it was necessary for the Director to devote two and one-half days a week to instruction in that building. The other half-day was spent teaching physical training at Armstrong Normal.

On Wednesdays and Fridays the Director supervised the work of the special teachers in the elementary and junior high schools. Miss Dorothy Starbuck and Miss Iola Wyatt were responsible for the good work carried on in the elementary schools.

I wish especially to commend the work of the physical training teachers at Binford Junior High School. Remodeling the gymnasium has helped us to put on a more comprehensive program and better facilities have created a keener interest on the part of the children. In March the department gave a circus, showing the different activities carried on in the gymnasium, and realized over $275.00 which will be used to promote athletics for the coming season. They gave two performances, playing to a packed house each time. It was one of the finest things of its kind I have ever seen, and much credit is due Miss Davis and Miss Moss for the excellent training of the children.

Miss Wilkins continues her afternoon Stunt Club at Bellevue Junior High School and is doing good work with the girls of that community. The work at Bellevue is somewhat limited on account of facilities, the basement and street being the only available places for physical training. However, more of their boys and girls won athletic badges this year than in any other school in the city—sixty-one bronze badges, eleven silver and two gold.

When the music teachers of the south held their convention in Richmond in March, the Physical Education Department co-operated with Mr. Mercer's department in a program which showed how the two subjects can be correlated. This was held in the Richmond Normal School gymnasium. The program consisted of traditional rhythms, eurythmics, folk dancing in costume and gymnastic dancing. Groups of children from the kindergarten through the junior high school took part.

We also joined with the social agencies of the city in the city wide play-day. Our part of the program consisted of a Maypole Pageant and four baseball games played between teams from each of the junior high schools.

The Director also helped the colored playground association plan and carry out its program.

This year the Atheletic Committee changed its policy in regard to Field Days in the elementary schools. It was recommended that instead of inter-school competition each school have a "May Day" with interclass competition. The plan was a great success. The following are the schools that had May Day programs and the number of children from each school taking part:

John B. Cary	250
Stonewall Jackson	258
William Fox	135
Robert E. Lee	397
Ginter Park	230
J. E. B. Stuart	310
Geo. Thorpe	275
Oak Grove	157
Chimborazo	40
Richmond Normal	350
Robert Fulton	270
Springfield	629
Jefferson	360
Helen Dickinson	316
Patrick Henry	115
Franklin	235
Total	4,327

The following is a program typical of that given in each of the schools:

MAY DAY PROGRAM

Given by

The Pupils of the Richmond Normal School

May 6, 1927, at 1:30 P. M.

1. Procession.
2. Reading the Governor's Proclamation.
3. Crowning the Queen.
4. Dance of the (a) Fairies—Second Grade.
   (b) Brownies.
   (c) Elves.
5. Folk Dance—Kinderpolka—Fourth Grade Girls.
6. Folk Dance—Chimes of Dunkirk—Third Grade Girls.
7. Gymnastic Drill—Sixth and Seventh Grade Boys.
8. Folk Dance—Hatter—Seventh Grade Girls.
9. Chariot Race—Fifth Grade Girls.
10. Dash—40 yards—Fifth Grade Boys.
11. Relay—Fourth Grade Boys.
12. Relay—Sixth Grade Boys and Girls.
13. Standing Broad Jump—Sixth Grade Boys.
14. High Jump—Seventh Grade Boys.
15. Volley Ball Game—Normal 1L vs 1H.
16. Maypole Dance—Seventh Grade Girls.

The junior high schools held their Track Meet on May 17th. Three hundred and twelve boys and girls took part. Binford Junior High School was the high point winner.

The Junior High School Baseball Championship was won by Binford School.

Miss Dorothy Starbuck coached the basketball team at Richmond Normal.

Teachers' meetings were held on the first Monday of each month.

The Eastern District Convention of the American Physical Education Association, which met in Washington, D. C., was attended by Miss Francis Jenkins, of the Northside Junior High School.

At the Northside Junior High School a class in corrective gymnastics was organized with a group of twenty children who were more than ten per cent. underweight, and who showed pronounced postural defects. The record of each child showed a decided gain in weight and before the end of the school term several children had been allowed to go back to regular class work in the gymnasium.

The Director wishes to thank the Superintendent, each member of the School Board, and all others who were in any way responsible for giving to us the two lovely gymnasiums, with their splendid equipment, the Northside Junior High and the Richmond Normal. It has been a real joy to watch the work being carried on in these two buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

LOTTIE LEE THORPE,

Director Physical Education.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE OFFICER

The Attendance Department has two main duties: Enforcing the Compulsory School Law and issuing Employment Certificates and Badges. The former is primarily interested in the child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, who must attend school unless legally excused on account of sickness, quarantined or other urgent reasons. The unexcused absences can be classed under two heads; parental neglect and truancy. By far the larger number is caused by neglect and ignorance on the part of the parent. Therefore, a great deal of time is devoted to educating the parent to the right point of view, and making him realize the importance of the child's regular attendance at school.

Although the cases of habitual truancy constitute the smaller number, they are the ones that demand the greatest amount of time and attention, and it is only by intensive work done within as short a time as possible that makes for effective disposition of these cases. So it is necessary to have the closest cooperation between the school and the Attendance Officer, as much depends upon the promptness with which a case is reported, as well as, the close touch between them thereafter. To handle these more difficult cases adequately daily visits to the schools would be necessary. This, however, is impossible with the present small staff of workers; so we urge the principals to phone the suspected cases of truancy to the office each morning. For the most part we have had splendid cooperation on the part of the principals in dealing with this group of cases, for which we heartily thank them.

During the past year the Attendance Department handled 1,500 cases—of this number 907 were white, 593 colored; 2,559 visits were made to homes, 1,703 white and 856 colored; 823 reference visits were made, 488 white and 335 colored. During the month of July Mrs. Vera Bolling, colored attendance officer, visited 181 children who had made a very poor record at school during the past winter. She will keep in touch with these children and try to see that they make a better record during the coming session.

The attendance officers use every resource available to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of all the cases reported. The agencies most often called on to help in the solution of the problems are: The Associated Charities, City Welfare Department, Instructive Visiting Nurses Association, Department of Labor, Children's Memorial Clinic, Day Nurseries and various boys' clubs.

After the parents have been given a written warning and the child continues to lose time from school, a notice is then given them to report to Mr. Binford, the Assistant Superintendent of Schools. In this way many cases have been adjusted without being brought to the Juvenile Court. Last year 66 cases were heard at the office.

The decisions rendered in the Juvenile Court cases were as follows:

WHITE

Discharged with warning after suspended sentence..................	12
Probation to court..	7

Ordered to attend summer school	5
Committed to State Board of Public Welfare	1
Continued until beyond Compulsory School age	4
Sent to St. Mary's Industrial School	1
Committed to Boys' Industrial School at Covington	2
Sent to relatives in the country	3
Total	35

COLORED

Discharged with warning after suspended sentence	17
Probation to the court	2
Ordered to attend summer school	1
Committed to State Board of Public Welfare	4
Sent out of the city	3
Total	27

The number of Employment Certificates and Age Cards issued during the past year has greatly increased, while the number of badges has decreased. Employment Certificates are issued to minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years. A "Promise to Employ" card must be filled out by their prospective employer, stating the kind of work and the hours a day and a week the child would be employed if granted a certificate. It is also necessary to have a birth certificate, a baptismal certificate or some other satisfactory proof of age. The applicant is then given a physical examination by the Board of Health physician, who must state that, in his opinion, the child is physically qualified to do the work as specified on the card. Many defects were found, such as diseased tonsils, defective eyesight, decayed teeth and malnutrition, and in the past the child was often refused a permit until these defects were corrected. Since January a new plan has been tried, that is, giving the child a temporary certificate and a definite length of time to have the corrections made. In this way the child is given a chance to work and pay for the corrections himself. If they are not completed in the designated time the certificate is revoked by the Commissioner of Labor. So far the plan has worked splendidly.

The following table shows the number of each issued:

Employment Certificates	657
Badges	179
Age Cards	455

RECOMMENDATIONS

That at least four new attendance officers be added to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE B. HOPKINS,

Attendance Officer.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF RETAIL SELLING

Retail training classes in Thalhimer Brothers were held on Mondays for salespeople and on Wednesdays for juniors. The Monday class had to be discontinued January 31st because I could not give the employees 144 hours of instruction required by the Smith-Hughes law. This was on account of a second class in salesmanship begun at John Marshall High School.

The Wednesday class of juniors (cashiers and inspectors) carried through the entire term with a splendid record of attendance. Since these juniors will be promoted to selling positions in the fall a part of the class time has been given to preparation for that work. It is very gratifying to know that one of the juniors who is getting so far ahead of the others was formerly a pupil in salesmanship at Bainbridge Junior High School. I worked with inspectors in an emergency parcel room two and three afternoons a week during December from 3:30 to 7 and 7:30 and helped the junior supervisor with inspection and other duties afterward. This work with the juniors did much toward building good will for the department of training and strengthening the morale of the juniors. I was as glad of the experience as the Thalhimer Store was of my help and suggestions.

The regular class work in The Kaufman Store was held on Tuesday mornings throughout the year, while groups of new salespeople, employed for special sales and Christmas, were instructed either for an hour before the store opened on the day of the sale or on the previous afternoon. On Friday morning, November 26, I held a meeting with fifty new salespeople from 8 to 9:30 and worked with them in various departments for the rest of that day. I worked as floor manager every Saturday from then to Christmas including Christmas Eve. This help was greatly appreciated by the firm.

During the week of February 7th I attended the National Retail Dry Goods Convention in New York, visiting the large stores in Philadelphia and Newark on the way. I also saw the work of Essex County Vocational School in Newark.

The salesmanship classes in John Marshall Senior High School have accomplished a great deal this term owing in part to the high grade of pupils electing it and to the work which they did in class and in the stores. About one third of the pupils worked on Saturdays, holidays, and after school hours. Some, who did not work this term, will do so this summer.

Salesmanship A and B were given the fourth period at Bainbridge Junior High School. One point is credited to them there and they can enter Salesmanship II at John Marshall or take it at Bainbridge next term. This is made possible by doing all follow-up in stores the first hour three mornings a week and after school hours. The prospect of building a good group of store workers is better at Bainbridge than at any other school.

I did a good deal of educational guidance there this term with my own group and some of the seventh grade pupils who are preparing for high school. Since I am familiar with industries and professions employing women and girls and have studied the problems of personnel for eight years, I shall be very glad to give the time to any junior high school for educational guidance among the girls. This guidance work has done so much for the girls at Bainbridge that I am sure, if we started in a small way at one of the other junior high schools, many more pupils could be helped along the way and guided into channels of usefulness and pleasant occupations.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA ROBERTS,

Director of Retail Selling.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR—DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH

The policy of this department is not so much to initiate studies of educational problems but rather to offer its service in the study and solution if possible of any concrete educational problem that may confront any member of the teaching corps.

Pursuant to this policy 15 studies were made during the past year. Each of these studies was concerned with some educational problem and was undertaken at the request of some member of the teaching corps. In each case a detailed report of the findings and recommendations of this department was made to the person requesting the study. In several cases, where the problem was of general interest, mimeographed reports have been made to each member of the teaching corps concerned.

Following is a list of the studies undertaken during the year:

1. **Intelligence of Individual Pupils.**

   Stanford Revision of Binet-Simon Intelligence Tests given to 600 pupils in 26 different schools.

2. **Relative Reliability of Group Intelligence Tests.**

   (A) Relative reliability of Pintner-Cunningham Primary Mental Test, Otis Group Intelligence Test—Primary Examination, Haggerty Intelligence Examination, Delta 1, and Detroit First Grade Intelligence Test as measures of intelligence of first grade pupils.

   (B) Relative reliability of National Intelligence Test—Scale A—Form 1, National Intelligence Test—Scale B—Form 2, Otis Group Intelligence Test—Advanced Examination-Form A, and Haggerty Intelligence Examination—Delta 2 as measures of the intelligence of fifth grade pupils.

3. **Relative Progress of 6L and 6H Pupils in Hetereogeneous and Homogeneous Groups.**
4. **Achievement and Intelligence of 3L Pupils—Springfield School.**
5. **Achievement and Intelligence of 7L and 7H Pupils—Helen Dickinson School.**
6. **Classification Study 6L Grades—Binford Junior High School, Randolph, and Stonewall Jackson.**
7. **Booker Washington 6H Classification Study.**
8. **Booker Washington 6H Achievement Study.**
9. **Achievement Study 6L and 6H Grades—Bainbridge Junior High School.**
10. **Achievement Study 5H Grades—Patrick Henry, Oak Grove, Franklin, and Powhatan.**

11. **Achievement and Intelligence Study Patrick Henry, 1L, 2L, 2H, 3L, 3H, 5L, and 5H Grades.**
12. **Classification Study—4H Grades—Helen Dickinson and Powhatan.**
13. **Armstrong High School Graduates Study.**
14. **Achievement and Intelligence Study 6L Grades—Chimborazo.**
15. **Arithmetic Achievement Study 5H and 6L Grades—Franklin, Oak Grove, Patrick Henry, Powahatan, and Bainbridge Junior High School.**

These fifteen studies involved the giving of 4,085 Standard Tests in thirty different schools.

The following tables give the distribution of these tests by tests, schools, and grades:

Table I.—Standard Tests Administered—Distribution by Schools and Tests

	Stanford Revision Binet-Simon Tests.	Brown University Psychological Exam.	Detroit First Grade Intelligence Test.	Haggerty Intelligence Examination.	Kingsbury Primary Group Intelligence.	National Inteligence Tests.	Otis Classification Test.	Otis Group Intelligence Test.	Pintner-Cunningham Primary Mental Test.	Stanford Achievement Test.	Terman Group Test Mental Ability.	Total.
Grace Arents	7											7
Armstrong H. S.		164								164	164	492
Nathaniel Bacon	27											27
Bainbridge J. H. S.	1									498		499
Bellevue J. H. S.	8											8
Binford J. H. S.						65				65		130
Booker Waskington							165			199		364
John B. Cary	16											16
Chimborazo	22					58				110		190
Helen Dickingson	18					89	107			89		303
William F. Fox	34											34
Franklin	28					62	33			62		185
Robert Fulton	13											13
Ginter Park	16											16
Patrick Henry	107		38	117		150	48	34	76	188		758
Jefferson	10											10
Robert E. Lee	35											35
Madison	15											15
Mathew F. Maury	7											7
Monroe	5											5
Moore	1											1
Oak Grove	5					37	14			37		93
Powhatan	2					138	165			138		443
Randolph	63					26				26		115
Richmond Normal	51											51
Ruffner	4											4
Springfield	14				25			32		32		103
Stonewall Jackson						35				35		70
Stuart	60											60
Thorpe	31											31
Total	600	164	38	117	25	660	532	66	76	1,643	164	4,085

Table II.—Administration of Standard Tests—Distribution by Grades

GRADE	Tests Given
H. S.	494
7H	45
7L	138
6H	532
6-L	758
5H	782
5L	94
4H	230
4L	23
3H	106
3L	152
2H	65
2L	144
1C	10
1H	239
1L	219
Kg	54
Total	4,085

Respectfully submitted,

CLYDE BUSBY,

Director of Research.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL ARCHITECT

Not having made a report last year, owing to the unfinished condition of the building program and being engaged in the regular ten-year survey of the school system at the time the report was supposed to be filed, I herewith submit my report as School Architect for the past two years.

I ask your indulgence in making that portion of the report pertaining to the buildings constructed since my last report, largely of a pictorial nature, in the hope that a clearer idea may be had of what has been secured by the expenditure of One Million Dollars, the proceeds of the last bond issue for school buildings.

With this money two large school buildings, one a junior high school on the North Side and one a combined elementary and normal school in the West End, have been built. With the money remaining two additions have been added to Bainbridge Junior High School in South Richmond, and the open air gymnasium on the roof of Binford Junior High School has been enclosed for use in all weather.

There have been added to the system seats for 1,600 elementary pupils, 1,200 seats for junior high pupils, and the entire normal school seating capacity—1,168.

These two principal schools are by far the best heretofore erected in Richmond, if not in the south. Nothing that the School Board in the light of experience considers desirable in a building of their respective types has been omitted. There appears to be nothing in any other school building anywhere making for the improvement of these buildings that they do not have; and the pupils attending these buildings have advantages not common in the most expensive buildings of northern or western cities.

The latest successful innovation is to be found at the City Normal in the consultation room adjoining the classrooms and used for teacher training.

For the first time in Richmond the setting has made it possible to design for beauty and not feel that the size of the building was a handicap and made it dangerous to indulge in any but the most meagre decorations, and in landscaping not at all.

To the City Normal could be added nothing to make it more pleasing when viewed from any of the four streets. For the North Side Junior High School it would be hard to change the design and better the appearance. I hope some day to see a group of statuary over the front entrance of the latter building, on a pedestal already provided, as a suggestion of the possibilities of Art in education; perhaps this is a very feeble gesture but it might not be amiss to recognize the possibilities of awakening art inspiration in the minds of the thousands of children who will attend this school during its economic life.

Lest these sentiments, the appearance of the buildings themselves, and the large amount of the bonds issued for their erection, create an impression of extravagance it would be well to review the facts controlling the policy of designing buildings of this size and cost.

Investigation over a long period has convinced the members of the Board that a school building with a large number of classrooms, where the clientele is sufficient in numbers to support it, is the most economical building possible to erect; and when the buildings are of sufficient size, materials of higher quality can be used and the decorations and refinements necessary to insure a structure of character can be employed without increasing the per capita cost, either for instruction or for capital outlay.

These two buildings cost less than thirty cents per cubic foot for everything, which figure is about the cost of simple buildings of smaller size and lacking many of the features possible in the larger structure.

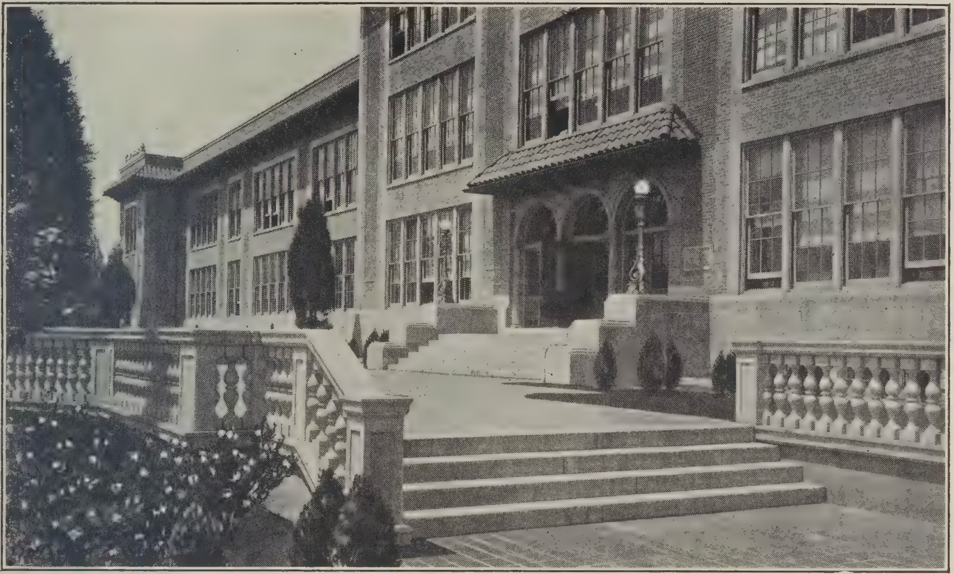
Your present building program will afford some relief for junior high school pupils in the eastern section of the City. It will add about three hundred additional seatings in elementary schools on the north side and a like number on the south side, together with a considerable addition to the colored high school; more than a year must elapse before these buildings can be completed and occupied, by which time the normal increase will absorb the seats provided for elementary pupils.

Your attention is particularly called to the white high school enrollment, which with the much greater number of junior high school pupils expecting soon to enter high school show clearly that the present high school facilities will be entirely inadequate.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES M. ROBINSON,

School Architect, Richmond Public Schools.



PICTORIAL SECTION

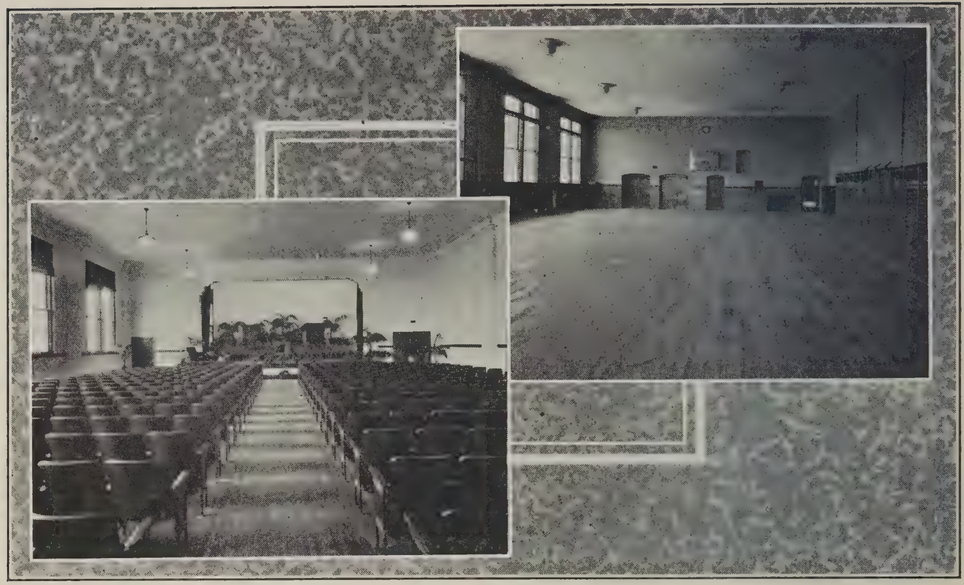
OF THE

SCHOOL ARCHITECT'S REPORT

The innovation of printing these engravings is offered in an attempt to give, in the clearest manner, an idea of the appearance and the type of work accomplished in these two newest of our Richmond Public Schools—The Richmond City Normal and the North Side Junior High Schools.

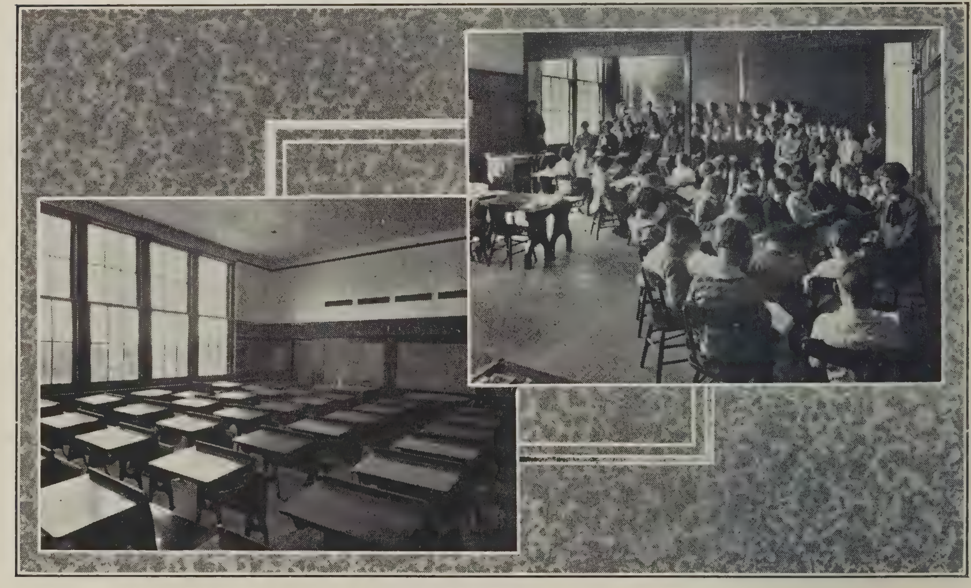
RICHMOND NORMAL SCHOOL

NORTHSIDE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



The Auditorium and Gymnasium

These are included in the modern School as a matter of course. In this building a separate entrance is arranged so that these rooms may, when so desired, be used without opening the rest of the building; locker and dressing rooms adjoin.



The Classroom

The fundamental unit of the school building; in these rooms are provided full standard light, blackboards on all walls surmounted with cork exhibition rails, enameled brick below as protection against scuffing, mechanical ventilation by stratafied air to eliminate drafts, automatic temperature control, ventilated wardrobes and teachers closets.

The Kindergarten

A large fire place trimmed in brightly colored tiles makes this room very attractive. A separate entrance is provided for these children and a separate toilet for them adjoins. An enameled brick wainscot protects these walls from the scuffing of the small shoes of nervous beginners.

The Fresh Air Rooms

Richmond was among the first to recognize the necessity of these rooms for backward and under nourished children. For fifteen years they have been a part of the school system. Each room has 100% window ventilation, a kitchenette and storage space for cots and blankets.

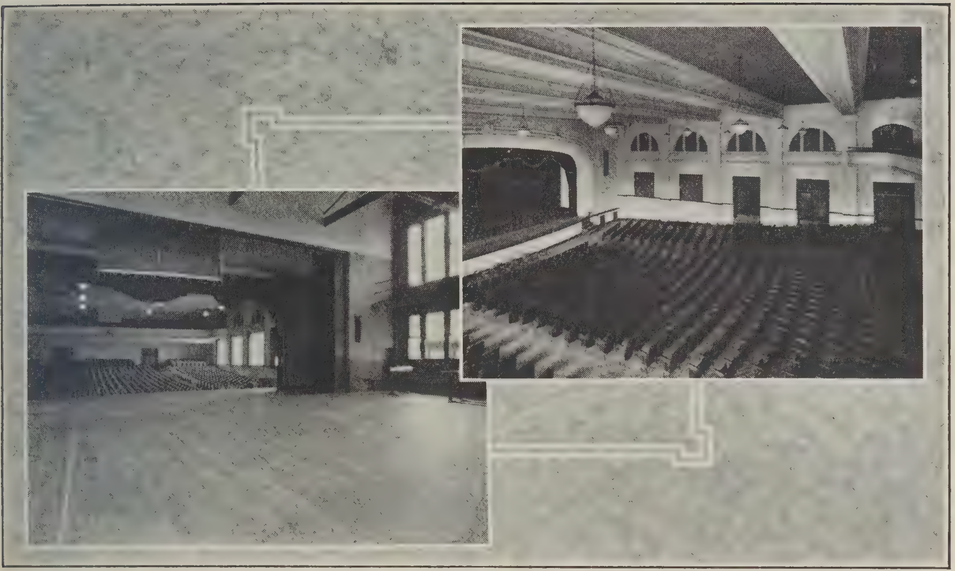
The Cafeteria

The terrazzo floor and enamel brick walls make this room easy to keep clean. An ample kitchen provides room to prepare the food so that the children may either purchase a full meal or supplement their lunch with good wholesome food at a small cost.

The Infirmary and Library

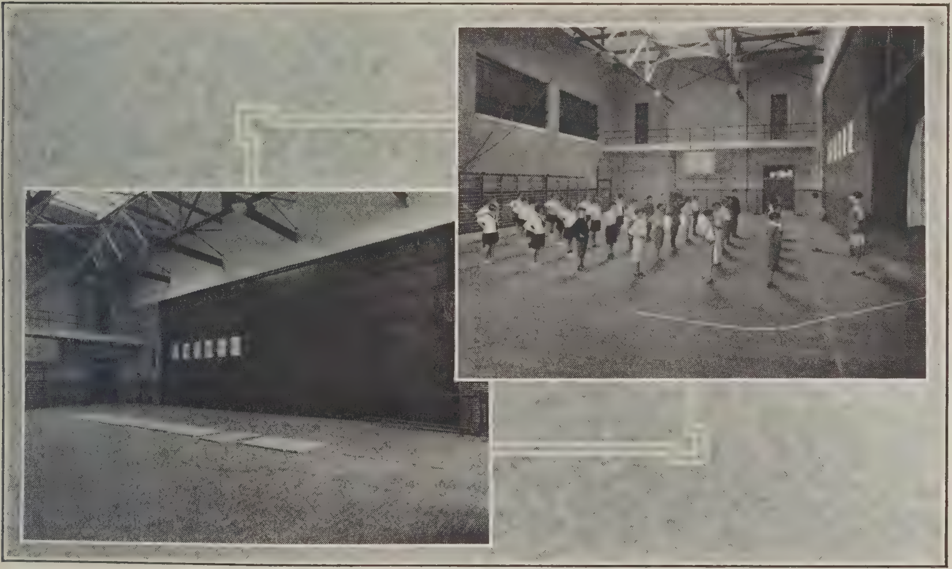
These are two of the accessory rooms of the building, which include toilets, book rooms, locker rooms, store rooms, etc.

The infirmary is the office of the school nurse and is used in making the periodic physical examinations required of every child in the Richmond Schools.



The Auditorium

By placing large folding doors between the rear of the stage and the gymnasium, the auditorium may be used as a spectators' balcony for athletic events. The seating capacity is 1,200. Ceiling treatment insures satisfactory acoustics.



The Gymnasium

Pictures show large folding doors opening into auditorium. Second corridor may also be used for spectators by opening folding doors shown in upper left of lower picture.

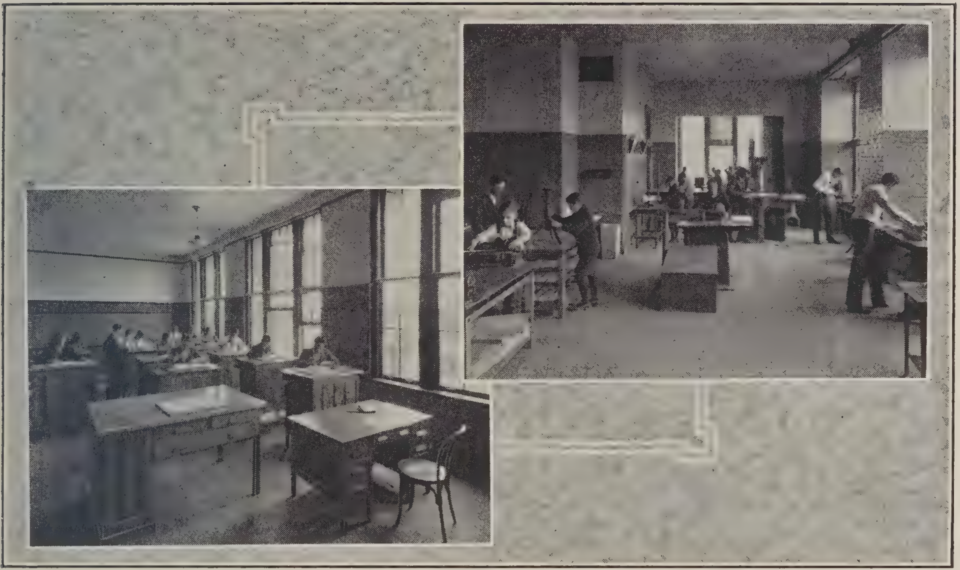
Below, gymnasium is provided with locker and shower rooms for both boys and girls.

Corridor and Stairs

The terrazzo floors, glazed brick wainscot, Alberene stone treads and steel stairs provide a system of passages and exits that are always clean in appearance and absolutely fire proof.

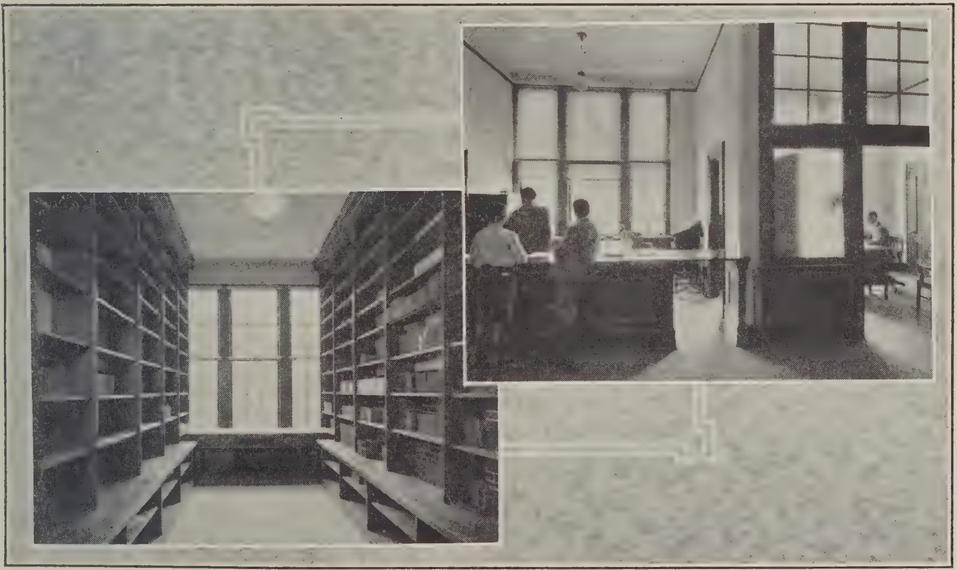
Art and Typewriting

Two more pre-vocational rooms. In these, even light distribution is essential, a condition secured thru having window height bear a certain relation to room width.



Manual Training and Mechanical Drawing

These photographs show two of the rooms for pre-vocational training. Other rooms are similar, differing only in the arrangement and equipment being suitable to the subject taught.



Office and Book Room

Principal's quarters consist of waiting room, secretary's office and private office.

Book rooms as shown are provided on each floor. Janitors rooms, stock rooms and similar rooms are also included.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

Number of Principals, Supervisors and Teachers—Organization and Attendance

MONTHS	Class Organizations	Principals and Assistant Principals.	Supervisors and Directors	Assistant Supervisors and Directors	Class Room Teachers				Total Enrollment	Monthly Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance	Average Monthly Enrollment to Each Teacher	Average Daily Attendance to Each Teacher
					White		Colored						
					M	F	M	F					
WHITE													
September	655	32	8	21	33	624	....	....	20,366	19,556	18,934	30	29
October	722	34	8	23	56	674	....	....	22,153	21,411	20,071	29	27
November	731	34	8	24	53	674	....	....	22,472	21,349	19,684	29	27
December	725	34	8	24	53	676	....	....	22,565	21,116	19,776	29	27
January	724	34	8	23	53	675	....	....	22,689	20,874	19,511	29	27
February	726	34	8	23	56	680	....	....	24,060	21,554	20,113	29	27
March	725	34	8	24	56	682	....	....	24,335	21,312	19,395	29	26
April	729	34	8	24	55	682	....	....	24,439	21,094	19,303	29	26
May	649	32	8	23	35	633	....	....	24,463	19,319	18,103	29	27
June	649	29	8	23	35	633	....	....	24,458	19,434	18,669	29	28
Average	703	33	8	23	49	663	....	....	......	20,701	19,355	29	27
COLORED													
September	250	9	....	5	....	....	25	187	8,918	8,776	8,193	41	39
October	287	10	....	5	....	....	33	206	10,183	9,759	9,098	41	38
November	286	10	....	4	....	....	36	207	10,279	9,604	8,895	40	37
December	290	10	....	4	....	....	36	204	10,296	9,451	8,630	39	36
January	291	10	....	4	....	....	35	205	10,352	9,334	8,625	39	36
February	286	10	....	4	....	1	36	204	10,936	9,718	8,995	40	37
March	286	10	....	4	....	1	35	205	10,972	9,436	8,628	39	36
April	285	10	....	4	....	1	35	205	10,985	9,282	8,463	39	35
May	244	9	....	4	....	....	26	183	10,991	8,361	7,822	40	37
June	244	9	....	4	....	....	26	183	10,983	8,369	8,048	40	39
Average	274	9	....	4	....	1	32	198	......	9,209	8,540	39	37
WHITE AND COLORED													
September	905	41	8	26	33	624	25	187	29,284	28,332	27,127	31	31
October	*1,009	† 44	8	28	56	674	33	206	32,336	31,170	29,169	32	30
November	1,017	44	8	28	53	674	36	207	32,751	30,953	28,579	32	29
December	1,015	44	8	28	53	676	36	204	32,861	30,567	28,406	32	29
January	1,015	44	8	27	53	675	35	205	33,041	30,208	28,136	31	29
February	1,012	44	8	27	56	681	36	204	34,996	31,272	29,108	32	30
March	1,011	44	8	28	56	683	35	205	35,307	30,748	28,023	31	29
April	1,014	44	8	28	55	683	35	205	35,424	30,376	27,766	31	28
May	893	41	8	27	35	633	26	183	35,454	27,680	25,925	32	30
June	893	38	8	27	35	633	26	183	35,441	27,803	26,717	32	30
Average	977	42	8	27	49	664	32	198	......	29,910	27,895	31	30

*Night schools were open from October through April.

†Three of these 44 are principals in day schools also; they are therefore counted twice in the principals' column.

TABLE II

Enrollment by Grades and Buildings

BUILDINGS	Kindergarten	PRIMARY								GRAMMAR						HIGH SCHOOL							
												JUNIOR HIGH											
		1L	1H	2L	2H	3L	3H	4L	4H	5L	5H	6L	6H	7L	7H	1L	1H	2L	2H	3L	3H	4L	4H
WHITE																							
John Marshall High	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	295	715	677	392	351	338	465
Binford Junior High	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	132	274	434	349	235	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bellevue Junior High	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	126	269	177	143	180	85	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bainbridge Junior High	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	186	197	140	198	91	96	....	....	....	....	....	....
Northside Junior High	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	195	218	181	216	175	161	....	....	....	....	....	....
Robert Fulton	34	40	59	29	50	29	29	26	54	38	41	45	40	35	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chimborazo	46	43	40	36	39	43	57	36	37	38	28	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nathaniel Bacon	....	28	47	33	30	32	35	37	31	23	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Springfield	39	68	105	74	84	68	76	57	66	62	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Helen Dickinson	44	70	90	70	74	74	82	65	74	66	55	54	64	55	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	38	35	54	33	31	28	24	15	34	32	29	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ruffner	23	28	25	21	17	15	19	18	21	11	17	12	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madison	47	79	52	46	47	42	49	54	52	129	103	58	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grace Arents	47	47	39	32	26	35	32	34	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elba	10	7	9	6	11	12	11	12	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stonewall Jackson	43	56	73	48	41	37	42	46	48	49	42	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Randolph	34	34	35	30	24	21	24	33	31	29	36	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wm. F. Fox	42	74	89	45	89	38	101	59	71	86	85	69	81	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
John B. Cary	50	78	113	67	80	46	68	55	75	58	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
R. E. Lee	46	48	85	40	60	47	68	51	44	49	80	36	42	35	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Normal (Elementary)	94	52	86	44	81	45	58	43	47	45	41	49	63	38	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Powhatan	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	73	107	78	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Matthew F. Maury	48	81	107	73	85	73	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin	39	69	64	42	38	47	41	35	39	44	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oak Grove	....	24	34	27	35	21	17	25	33	19	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Patrick Henry	40	41	41	43	42	39	37	35	33	39	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
George Thorpe	46	33	32	30	38	35	36	29	43	29	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Ginter Park	49	43	78	37	66	32	37	35	48	46	65	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
J. E. B. Stuart	40	36	44	43	52	36	65	40	40	18	55	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Highland Park	98	90	94	78	87	72	89	53	75	86	105	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total White	997	1,204	1,495	1,027	1,227	967	1,166	966	1,147	1,074	1,143	1,037	1,185	935	1,134	811	872	715	677	392	351	338	465
Percent of Enrollment	4.08	4.92	6.11	4.2	5.02	3.95	4.77	3.95	4.68	4.39	4.67	4.24	4.85	3.82	4.64	3.32	3.57	2.92	2.77	1.6	1.43	1.38	1.9
COLORED																							
Armstrong High	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	229	374	249	182	78	106	58	81
Booker Washington	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	120	201	268	250	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Webster Davis	....	42	47	33	40	34	35	28	25	29	19	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
George Mason	....	103	117	69	99	72	75	56	74	73	82	51	49	39	42	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buchanan	....	69	108	75	75	76	76	64	62	54	53	77	52	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Navy Hill	....	97	104	71	101	90	98	81	84	64	71	66	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baker	....	88	118	78	84	79	102	104	111	102	112	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe	....	64	52	50	43	34	23	24	25	26	24	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moore	....	95	89	96	98	94	110	160	165	151	100	117	78	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sidney	....	108	87	55	70	49	52	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Providence Park	....	......	22	......	19	......	17	......	17	......	14	......	14	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Valley View	....	18	16	11	17	13	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dunbar	....	62	93	63	84	66	60	45	66	58	55	53	50	46	43	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Colored	....	746	853	601	730	607	657	562	629	557	530	484	444	353	335	229	374	249	182	78	106	58	81
Percent of Enrollment	....	6.79	7.76	5.47	6.64	5.52	6.00	5.11	5.72	5.07	4.82	4.4	4.04	3.21	3.05	2.08	3.4	2.26	1.65	.71	.95	.52	.83
Total White and Colored	997	1,950	2,348	1,628	1,957	1,574	1,823	1,528	1,776	1,631	1,673	1,521	1,629	1,288	1,469	1,040	1,246	964	859	470	457	396	546
Percent of Enrollment	2.81	5.50	6.63	4.59	5.52	4.44	5.14	4.31	5.01	4.6	4.72	4.29	4.60	3.63	4.15	2.94	3.52	2.72	2.42	1.33	1.29	1.12	1.54

TABLE II—CONTINUED

Enrollment by Grades and Buildings

BUILDINGS	NORMAL SCHOOL				Kindergartens.	Total Primary	Total Grammar	Total Junior High	Total High	Total Normal	Open Air Class	Retarded Class	Mentally Deficient Classes	Delinquent Class	Salesmanship Class	Sight Saving Class	Class for Deaf Pupils	Experimental Class	Night Schools	Grand Total
	1L	1-H	2L	2-H																
WHITE																				
Richmond Normal	31	26	11	41						109										109
John Marshall High									3,249										1,471	4,720
Binford Junior High								1,483											435	1,918
Bellevue Junior High								980												980
Bainbridge Junior High								908											323	1,231
Northside Junior High								1,146												1,146
Robert Fulton					34	316	230				23		24							627
Chimborazo					46	331	110					25								512
Nathaniel Bacon						273	62													335
Springfield					39	598	104				41									782
Helen Dickinson					44	599	346				20		17							1,026
Jefferson					38	254	89				20									401
Ruffner					23	164	54										13			254
Madison					47	421	355				20		23							866
Grace Arents					47	280							21							348
Elba					10	77														87
Stonewall Jackson					43	391	130													564
Randolph					34	232	102						19							387
Wm. F. Fox					42	566	321				20									949
John B. Cary					50	582	121				22		20							795
R. E. Lee					46	443	273						20			13				795
Normal (Elementary)					94	456	265				21							35		871
Powhatan						216	163													379
Matthew F. Maury					48	452					22		21							543
Franklin					39	375	79				23		22							538
Oak Grove						216	36													252
Patrick Henry					40	311	79				21									451
George Thorpe					46	276	69													391
Ginter Park					49	376	111				22									558
J. E. B. Stuart					40	356	73				20									489
Highland Park					98	638	191				20									947
Bellevue Special													61							61

John Smith School														24						24
Salesmanship Classes															41					41
Americanization Classes																			81	81
Total White	31	26	11	41	997	9,199	3,363	4,517	3,249	109	315	25	248	24	41	13	13	35	2,310	24,458
Percent of Enrollment	.13	.10	.04	.17	4.08	37.61	13.75	18.47	13.28	.45	1.30	.10	1.01	.10	.17	.05	.05	.14	9.45	100.00
COLORED																				
Armstrong Normal	25	9	14	27						75										75
Armstrong High									1,357										1,129	2,486
Booker Washington							839												30	869
Webster Davis						284	48												57	389
George Mason						665	336				21								56	1,078
Buchanan						605	236													841
Navy Hill						726	201				20									947
Baker						764	214				20									998
Monroe						315	50													365
Moore						907	446				22									1,375
Sidney						421														421
Providence Park						75	28													103
Valley View						84														84
Dunbar						539	305				20								19	883
Colored Special														69						69
Total Colored	25	9	14	27		5,385	2,703		1,357	75	103			69					1,291	10,983
Percent of Enrollment	.22	.08	.13	.25		49.03	24.61		12.36	.68	.94			.63					11.75	100.00
Total White and Colored	56	35	25	68	997	14,584	6,066	4,517	4,606	184	418	25	248	93	41	13	13	35	3,601	35,441
Percent of Enrollment	.15	.10	.07	.19	2.81	41.15	17.11	12.74	13.00	.52	1.18	.07	.70	.26	.12	.04	.04	.10	10.16	100.00

TABLE III

Promotions by Buildings

BUILDINGS	February, 1927				June, 1927			
	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Per Cent. Promoted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Per Cent. Promoted
WHITE								
Robert Fulton	507	411	26	86.1	504	349	38	76.7
Chimborazo	432	385	3	89.8	413	384	0	93.0
Nathaiel Bacon	307	247	7	82.7	323	266	11	85.7
Springfield	675	589	11	88.8	662	548	8	83.9
Helen Dickinson	881	732	37	87.2	887	679	42	81.2
Jefferson	331	278	10	87.0	312	250	2	80.7
Ruffner	197	168	3	86.7	193	159	0	82.3
Madison	690	503	25	76.5	656	493	13	77.1
Grace Arents	263	220	2	84.4	252	209	4	84.5
Elba	72	69	0	95.8	72	69	0	95.8
Stonewall Jackson	463	386	0	83.3	430	351	4	80.2
Randolph	325	271	5	84.9	273	230	3	85.3
Wm. F. Fox	873	690	67	86.7	820	700	11	86.7
John B. Cary	748	660	5	88.9	646	585	5	91.3
R. E. Lee	649	576	12	90.6	660	563	42	91.6
Normal (Elementary)	666	593	1	89.1	638	548	30	90.5
Powhatan	389	315	15	84.5	354	306	8	88.7
Maury	389	353	7	92.5	400	341	6	86.7
Patrick Henry	381	362	3	95.8	365	337	8	94.5
Franklin	409	317	33	85.5	411	321	34	86.3
Oak Grove	247	201	7	84.2	226	197	9	91.1
George Thorpe	330	303	13	95.7	327	287	4	88.9
Ginter Park	468	423	28	96.4	450	378	35	91.7
J. E. B. Stuart	415	354	10	87.7	409	363	14	92.1
Highland Park	777	616	40	84.4	759	603	29	83.2
Total	11,884	‡80 9,942	370	87.4	11,442	‡54 9,462	‡1 359	86.3
Richmond Normal	79	....	*	90.4	76	....	*	95.8
John Marhsall High	2,594	....	*	75.6	2,662	....	*	77.4
Binford Junior High	1,249	....	*	88.4	1,309	....	*	87.9
Bellevue Junior High	797	....	*	82.0	835	....	*	82.0
Bainbridge Junior High	770	....	*	87.0	785	....	*	87.1
Northside Junior High	946	....	*	86.0	1,084	....	*	89.1
Open Air Classes	295	‡5 258	3	90.1	294	‡1 238	8	84.0
Retarded Classes	24	18	0	75.0	22	11	0	50.0
Mentally Deficient Classes	181	139	0	76.7	207	163	0	78.7
Delinquent Classes	17	14	0	82.3	16	14	0	87.5
Class for Deaf Pupils	9	....	....	**	9	6	0	66.6
Sight Saving Class	12	9	2	91.6	9	9	0	100.0
Kindergartens	844	407	0	48.2	845	681	0	80.5
Salesmanship Classes	36	36	0	100.0	24	24	0	100.0

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*Promotions by subjects explains columns left blank.

†Promotions in Deficient Classes do not mean grade promotions, but promotions within the course of study especially arranged for Deficient Classes.

‡Double promotions, 141.

**Irregular.

TABLE III—Continued

Promotions by Buildings

BUILDINGS	February, 1927				June, 1927			
	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	NumberPromoted by Examination	Total Per Cent. Promoted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Per Cent. Promoted
Colored								
Booker Washington	676	345	160	74.7	695	331	177	73.0
Webster Davis	303	222	1	73.5	299	213	1	71.5
George Mason	888	700	29	82.0	884	700	33	82.9
Buchanan	761	544	2	71.7	749	554	0	73.9
Navy Hill	843	661	28	81.7	816	636	25	81.1
Baker	909	688	7	76.4	881	679	10	78.2
Monroe	309	227	3	74.4	333	271	2	81.9
Moore	1,220	792	32	67.5	1,208	803	49	70.5
Sidney	364	287	0	78.8	401	327	0	81.5
Providence Park	96	77	2	82.2	94	73	6	84.0
Valley View	79	59	0	74.6	74	62	0	83.7
Dunbar	763	527	37	73.9	714	498	48	76.4
Total	7,211	‡12 5,117	301	75.3	7,148	‡12 5,135	351	76.9
Armstrong Normal	60	....	*	95.0	54	....	*	89.0
Armstrong High	1,040	....	*	87.0	1,081	....	*	82.0
Open Air Classes	98	81	4	86.7	99	75	8	83.8
Delinquent Class	38	‡4 30	0	89.4	40	36	0	90.0

*Promotions by subjects explains columns left blank.
‡Double promotions, 28.

TABLE IV

Promotions by Grades—February, 1927

GRADE	WHITE				COLORED				WHITE AND COLORED			
	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent Promoted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent Promoted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent Promoted
ELEMENTARY												
1L	1,605	1,328	0	82.7	918	674	0	73.4	2,523	2,002	0	79.3
1H¹	929	817	0	87.9	527	411	0	77.9	1,456	1,228	0	84.3
1H²	58	51	0	87.9	....	....	....	....	58	51	0	87.9
2L	1,208	1,097	5	91.2	690	538	7	78.9	1,898	1,635	12	86.7
2H	888	784	15	89.9	577	431	6	75.7	1,465	1,215	21	84.3
3L	1,089	992	21	93.	618	491	6	80.4	1,707	1,483	27	88.4
3H	857	738	27	89.2	478	346	7	73.8	1,335	1,084	34	83.7
4L	1,114	928	28	85.8	603	429	18	74.1	1,717	1,357	46	81.7
4H	912	758	41	87.6	500	363	7	74.	1,412	1,121	48	82.7
5L	1,183	911	58	81.9	544	378	15	72.2	1,727	1,289	73	78.8
5H	909	740	53	87.2	411	303	11	75.9	1,320	1,043	64	83.8
6L	502	435	10	88.6	452	315	9	71.6	954	750	19	80.6
6H	302	259	9	88.7	303	218	6	73.9	605	477	15	81.3
7L	211	184	9	91.4	334	232	13	73.3	545	416	22	80.3
7H	117	0	94	80.3	256	0	196	76.5	373	0	290	77.7
Total Elementary	11,884	‡80 9,942	370	87.4	7,211	‡12 5,117	301	75.3	19,095	‡92 15,059	671	82.8
Richmond Normal	79	....	*	90.4	....	....	....	....	79	....	*	90.4
John Marshall High	2,594	....	*	75.6	....	....	....	....	2,594	....	*	75.6
Binford Junior High	1,249	....	*	88.4	....	....	....	....	1,249	....	*	88.4
Bellevue Junior High	797	....	*	82.	....	....	....	....	797	....	*	82.
Bainbridge Junior High	770	....	*	87.	....	....	....	....	770	....	*	87.
Northside Junior High	946	....	*	86.	....	....	....	....	946	....	*	86.

Open Air Class	295	‡5 258	3	90.1	98	81	4	86.7	393	‡5 339	7	89.3
Retarded Class	24	18	0	75.					24	18	0	75.
Mentally Deficient Classes	181	139	0	76.7					181	139	0	76.7
Delinquent Class	17	14	0	82.3	38	‡4 30	0	89.4	55	‡4 44	0	87.2
Kindergartens	844	407	0	48.2					844	407	0	48.2
Salesmanship Classes	36	36	0	100.					36	36	0	100.
Armstrong Normal					60		*	95.	60			95.
Armstrong High					1,040		*	87.	1,040			87.
Class for Deaf Pupils	9			**					9			**
Sight Saving Class	12	9	2	91.6					12	9	2	91.6

*Promotions by subjects explains columns left blank.

†Promotions in deficient classes do not mean grade promotion, but promotions within the course of study especially arranged for deficient classes.

‡Double promotions, 101.

**Irregular.

TABLE IV—Continued

Promotions by Grades—June, 1927

GRADE	White				Colored				White and Colored			
	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent Promoted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent Promoted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent Promoted
Elementary												
1L	960	765	0	79.6	618	456	0	73.7	1,578	1,221	0	77.3
1H	1,350	1,216	0	90.	792	634	0	80.	2,142	1,850	0	86.3
1H[2]	10	9	0	90	....	....	....	....	10	9	0	90.
2L	950	831	1	87.5	544	426	6	79.4	1,494	1,257	7	87.2
2H	1,156	1,049	4	91.	692	539	6	78.7	1,848	1,588	10	86.4
3L	897	787	20	89.8	558	427	12	78.6	1,455	1,214	32	85.6
3H	1,101	969	22	90.	599	459	14	78.9	1,700	1,428	36	86.1
4L	895	724	38	85.1	492	352	9	73.3	1,387	1,076	47	80.8
4H	1,064	893	45	88.1	549	403	18	76.6	1,613	1,296	63	84.2
5L	971	728	45	79.5	481	356	9	75.8	1,452	1,084	54	78.3
5H	1,048	833	47	83.9	466	360	16	80.6	1,514	1,193	63	82.9
6L	425	315	6	75.5	404	253	18	67.	829	568	24	71.4
6H	339	284	7	85.8	381	274	10	74.5	720	558	17	79.8
7L	145	113	11	85.5	293	208	9	74.	438	321	20	77.8
7H	131	0	114	87.	279	0	224	80.2	410	0	338	82.4
Total Elementary	11,442	‡54 9,462	‡1 359	86.3	7,148	‡12 5,135	351	76.9	18,590	‡66 14,597	‡1 710	82.7
Richmond Normal	76	....	*	95.8	....	....	....	....	76	....	*	95.8
John Marshall High	2,662	....	*	77.4	....	....	....	....	2,662	....	*	77.4
Binford Junior High	1,309	....	*	87.9	....	....	....	....	1,309	....	*	87.9
Bellevue Junior High	835	....	*	82.	....	....	....	....	835	....	*	82.
Bainbridge Junior High	785	....	*	87.1	....	....	....	....	785	....	*	87.1
Northside Junior High	1,084	....	*	89.1	....	....	....	....	1,084	....	*	89.1

Open Air Classes	294	‡1 238	8	84.	99	75	8	83.8	393	‡1 313	8	81.9
Retarded Class	22	11	0	50.					22	11	0	50.
Mentally Deficient Classes	207	163	0	78.7					207	163	0	78.7
Delinquent Classes	16	14	0	87.5	40	36	0	90.	56	50	0	89.2
Kindergartens	845	681	0	80.5					845	681	0	80.5
Experimental Class	32	31	0	96.8					32	31	0	96.8
Class for Deaf Pupils	9	6	0	66.6					9	6	0	66.6
Sight Saving Class	9	9	0	100.					9	9	0	100.
Salesmanship Class	24	24	0	100.					24	24	0	100.
Armstrong High					1,081		*	82.	1,081		*	82.
Armstrong Normal					54		*	89.	54		*	89.

*Promotions by subject explains columns left blank.

‡Double promotions, 101.

TABLE V

Annual Statistics

BUILDINGS	TOTAL ENROLLMENT			MONTHLY ENROLLMENT		
	B	G	T	B	G	T
WHITE						
Richmond City Normal		109	109		78	78
John Marshall High	1,407	1,842	3,249	1,147	1,557	2,704
George Wythe						
Binford Junior High	751	732	1,483	643	651	1,294
Bellevue Junior High	451	529	980	386	451	837
Bainbridge Junior High	447	461	908	388	407	795
Northside Junior High	557	589	1,146	488	533	1,021
Total Junior High	2,206	2,311	4,517	1,905	2,042	3,947
Robert Fulton	283	263	546	261	248	509
Chimborazo	218	223	441	207	209	416
Nathaniel Bacon	178	157	335	174	152	326
Springfield	341	361	702	321	343	664
Helen Dickinson	485	460	945	473	460	933
Jefferson	190	153	343	169	138	307
Ruffner	109	109	218	100	92	192
Madison	368	408	776	303	350	653
Grace Arents	137	143	280	125	134	259
Elba	40	37	77	36	33	69
Stonewall Jackson	267	254	521	227	224	451
Randolph	175	159	334	158	147	305
Wm. F. Fox	457	430	887	418	415	833
John B. Cary	367	336	703	357	314	671
R. E. Lee	337	379	716	306	334	640
Normal (Elementary)	384	372	756	330	320	650
Powhatan	181	198	379	175	189	364
Matthew F. Maury	237	215	452	208	182	390
Franklin	243	211	454	217	186	403
Patrick Henry	185	205	390	174	191	365
Oak Grove	136	116	252	129	103	232
George Thorpe	181	164	345	182	161	343
Ginter Park	229	258	487	205	244	449
Highland Park	417	412	829	388	385	773
J. E. B. Stuart	234	195	429	221	183	404
Total Elementary	6,379	6,218	12,597	5,864	5,737	11,601
Kindergartens	460	537	997	364	424	788
Open Air Classes	151	164	315	138	152	290
Retarded Class	18	7	25	16	7	23
Mentally Deficient Classes	191	57	248	148	46	194
Delinquent Class	24	0	24	15	0	15
Salesmanship Class		41	41		30	30
Sight Saving Class	3	10	13	3	7	10
Class for Deaf Pupils	8	5	13	5	4	9
Night Schools	950	1,360	2,310	706	1,047	1,753
Total White	11,797	12,661	24,458	10,311	11,131	21,442

June, 1927

Average Daily Attendance			Percent of Attendance	Average Age			Days Taught	Capacity	Pupils Neither Absent nor Tardy	Per Capita Cost of Tuition.
B	G	T		B	G	T				
....	77	77	97.5	......	19.0	19.0	180	150	13	$ 163 90
1,099	1,486	2,585	94.6	15.5	15.3	15.4	180	1,870 1,276	166	73 89
606	612	1,218	94.3	13.1	12.9	13.0	180	1,402	0	71 56
369	433	802	94.7	12.9	12.5	12.7	180	811	72	68 00
369	379	748	94.3	12.8	11.9	12.3	180	1,017	40	74 17
457	509	966	95.3	12.4	12.7	12.5	180	1,170	109	65 55
1,801	1,933	3,734	94.3	12.9	12.6	12.7	180	4,400	221	$ 69 79
249	234	483	90.4	9.2	9.3	9.2	180	739	37	$ 68 56
192	195	387	93.9	8.9	8.0	8.5	180	661	21	56 55
158	135	293	94.3	8.7	7.9	8.3	180	383	24	57 38
299	318	617	92.7	8.4	8	8.2	180	935	22	69 35
404	399	803	93.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	180	1,057	66	49 17
159	132	291	94.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	180	474	17	62 87
96	85	181	93.6	9.5	9.1	9.4	180	275	6	73 24
299	326	625	90.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	180	954	27	50 72
115	122	237	91.0	7.7	7.8	7.8	180	398	8	54 31
34	31	65	94.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	180	496	9	95 62
209	207	416	91.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	180	591	20	45 05
147	136	283	91.8	9.0	9.4	9.2	180	485	10	64 52
395	390	785	94.0	8.4	8.2	8.4	180	892	38	48 88
339	299	638	92.7	8.1	7.9	8.0	180	755	10	49 52
289	313	602	93.9	9.0	8.8	8.9	180	1,030	26	42 71
307	299	606	92.9	9.0	8.8	8.9	180	1,168	36	55 23
163	177	340	94.5	11.0	10.0	10.0	180	444	28	56 57
188	165	353	93.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	180	572	4	52 82
194	167	361	91.7	8.2	7.9	8.1	180	556	6	51 00
164	179	343	94.2	7.8	7.7	7.8	180	480	8	47 46
121	98	219	94.8	8.4	8.6	8.5	180	278	9	64 43
163	141	304	94.3	8.8	8.7	8.6	180	440	10	54 97
195	230	425	94.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	180	600	25	48 61
366	370	736	95.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	180	922	58	41 26
209	172	381	92.7	8.1	8.0	8.0	180	514	22	....
5,454	5,320	10,774	93.3	8.7	8.5	8.6	180	16,099	547	$ 53 02
316	354	670	85.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	180	....	11	$ 37 20
130	141	271	93.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	180	....	9	106 28
14	6	20	92.0	12.2	11.7	12.1	180	....	0	80 38
135	40	175	89.4	11.2	10.6	11.1	....	....	2	92 66
14	0	14	96.0	12.7	......	12.7	....	....	0	95 94
....	30	30	97.7	......	17.5	17.5	....	....	0	55 41
3	6	9	88.2	13.6	9.7	10.6	....	....	0	33 90
4	4	8	89.0	7.8	8.6	8.1	....	....	0	159 31
535	760	1,295	86.2	......	......	......	....	....	0	14 60
9,505	10,157	19,662	93.1	......	......	......	180	23,795	969	$ 55 38

TABLE V

Annual Statistics

BUILDINGS	TOTAL ENROLLMENT			MONTHLY ENROLLMENT		
	B	G	T	B	G	T
COLORED						
Armstrong Normal	1	74	75	1	58	59
Armstrong High	495	862	1,357	389	713	1,102
ELEMENTARY						
Booker Washington	334	505	839	274	435	709
Wester Davis	152	180	332	138	166	304
George Mason	481	520	1,001	431	465	896
Buchanan	374	467	841	343	427	770
Navy Hill	450	477	927	409	434	843
Baker	475	503	978	437	462	899
Monroe	161	204	365	136	174	310
Moore	647	706	1,353	576	651	1,227
Sidney	232	189	421	206	165	371
Providence Park	49	54	103	47	50	97
Valley View	49	35	84	43	34	77
Dunbar	395	449	844	343	403	746
Total Elementary	3,799	4,289	8,088	3,383	3,866	7,249
Open Air Classes	35	68	103	32	65	97
Delinquent Class	58	11	69	30	6	36
Night Schools	383	908	1,291	249	700	949
Total Colored	4,771	6,212	10,983	4,084	5,408	9,492
Total White	11,797	12,661	24,458	10,311	11,131	21,442
Total White and Colored	16,568	18,873	35,441	14,395	16,539	30,934

—CONTINUED

June, 1927

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE			Percent of Attendance	AVERAGE AGE			Days Taught	Capacity	Pupils Neither Absent nor Tardy	Per Capita Cost of Tuition.
B	G	T		B	G	T				
1	55	56	96.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	180	60	28	$ 37 59
370	681	1,051	94.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	180	913	105	
262	412	674	94.6	13.2	13.0	13.1	180	750	40	$ 27 80
128	154	282	92.7	10.3	10.2	10.2	180	432	18	27 99
404	438	842	93.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	180	1,048	56	26 24
323	397	720	93.1	10.4	10.2	10.3	180	680	56	24 21
386	408	794	94.4	9.6	9.2	9.5	180	793	77	27 25
395	419	814	91.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	180	1,087	33	26 63
125	156	281	91.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	180	238	17	18 72
530	605	1,135	92.3	11.3	10.6	10.6	180	1,164	60	23 75
187	148	335	90.0	8.8	8.1	8.5	180	198	8	19 16
46	48	94	96.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	180	138	16	39 70
39	32	71	92.5	7.8	8.0	8.9	180	114	7	48 05
313	369	682	91.5	10.2	9.8	10.0	180	836	2	26 62
3,138	3,586	6,724	92.7	10.1	10.2	10.1	180	7,468	390	$ 25 89
32	60	92	94.0	10.1	9.6	9.8	180	....	9	$ 67 37
29	5	34	98.2	12.0	12.8	12.1	180	....	3	17 56
220	624	844	87.1	......	......	......	180	....	0	6 82
3,790	5,011	8,801	92.6	......	......	......	180	8,441	535	$ 24 77
9,505	10,157	19,662	93.1	......	......	......	180	23,795	969	55 38
13,295	15,168	28,463	93.0	......	......	......	180	32,236	1,504	$ 45 90

TABLE VI

Number of Pupils by Grades and

GRADE	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Kindergartens	112	157	342	372	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Elementary—																
1L	1	1	277	276	292	250	65	37	18	8	6	6	1	...	...	1
1H	...	...	38	61	500	436	176	136	46	58	18	8	8	4	2	2
2L	...	...	7	9	162	189	176	207	96	77	46	27	14	6	3	5
2H	...	...	1	2	64	79	315	311	145	156	67	40	21	13	5	1
3L	...	...	...	...	1	1	112	167	210	193	99	63	46	25	23	6
3H	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	42	255	313	170	145	67	47	32	17
4L	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	19	120	139	157	160	115	77	56	34
4H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	52	198	254	150	138	90	65
5L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	99	128	154	172	107	107
5H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	47	61	156	247	139	146
Junior High—																
6L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	15	97	114	152	155
6H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	43	62	166	263
7L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	86	89
7H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	35	47
High—																
1L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	14	11
1H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
2L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal—																
1L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	113	158	665	720	1,025	962	891	920	951	1,007	919	910	888	924	912	956
Open Air Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	31	28	37	52	32	32	19	20
Retarded Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	2
Mentally Deficient Classes	...	...	...	...	4	2	12	5	15	3	20	11	24	7	20	9
Delinquent Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Salesmanship Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sight Saving Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1
Deaf Class	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Night Schools	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	5	7	6	6	2	13	14	9	14
Total White	113	158	665	721	1,033	968	916	939	1,006	1,050	983	979	961	978	965	1,002

Ages as of September 1, 1926—*White*

12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21 and Above		Total		
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	537	997
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	579	1,239
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	706	1,495
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	523	1,027
6	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	602	1,227
8	6	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	466	967
16	12	5	5	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	583	1,166
32	21	14	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	456	966
48	32	28	20	8	7	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	570	1,147
83	69	46	44	24	8	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	543	1,074
101	74	51	40	34	26	12	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	599	1,143
131	116	80	59	44	28	23	6	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	496	1,037
148	142	102	73	62	53	33	17	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	620	1,185
128	133	112	125	78	64	36	27	17	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	463	935
141	195	133	144	112	113	88	66	23	15	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	588	1,134
67	113	113	131	85	93	70	57	20	16	7	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	381	430	811
25	47	121	153	105	152	74	76	48	32	15	10	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	395	477	872
7	12	60	74	84	147	84	92	56	44	25	15	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	326	389	715
6	4	31	33	74	110	82	121	64	56	31	34	18	7	3	2	...	...	...	1	309	368	677
.....	.....	7	11	42	49	67	70	39	43	18	32	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	184	208	392
.....	1	.....	2	17	25	46	72	40	65	22	34	7	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	137	214	351
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	15	43	44	76	32	48	30	23	8	5	2	3	...	1	135	203	338
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	34	60	106	57	95	32	43	8	9	4	...	...	...	177	288	465
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	10	...	9	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	......	31	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	1	......	26	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	......	11	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	16	...	6	...	11	......	41	41
948	980	905	922	779	886	663	701	424	486	219	300	112	112	32	45	6	12	...	16	10,452	11,017	21,469
18	11	7	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	164	315
3	2	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	25
30	4	31	9	21	3	9	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	191	57	248
7	.....	7	.....	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	......	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	15	...	6	...	...	...	1	......	41	41
1	.....	.....	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
12	26	11	11	43	30	66	52	123	79	98	105	86	86	67	67	60	49	343	810	950	1,360	2,310
1,019	1,023	965	957	853	920	742	756	549	574	319	417	199	213	99	118	66	61	344	827	11,797	12,661	24,458

TABLE VI

Number of Pupils by Grades and

GRADE	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Elementary—																
1L	...	...	20	16	157	172	126	97	58	39	23	10	12	5	2	3
1H	...	...	2	3	107	153	132	131	94	82	50	28	18	13	9	6
2L	...	...	...	...	24	34	89	105	64	73	54	35	29	24	14	15
2H	...	...	...	...	4	10	63	92	98	109	88	62	55	40	34	19
3L	...	...	...	...	2	2	23	35	54	80	74	79	67	48	35	18
3H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	7	13	41	70	77	78	59	67	33	49
4L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2	2	15	26	39	56	57	73	51	52
4H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	12	26	34	54	79	77	54	66
5L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	3	1	22	21	35	57	54	83
5H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	5	16	32	56	40	56
6L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	5	15	12	28	43
6H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	4	5	37	49
7L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	2	5	17
7H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	6	7	15
High—																
1L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	4	...
1H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1
2L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3G	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal—																
1L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2L	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2H	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	22	19	294	371	442	476	441	506	468	445	463	485	407	492
Open Air Classes	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	2	8	10	22	8	20	9	14
Delinquent Class	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	4	...	9	...	9	1
Night Schools	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	5	...
Total Colored	...	...	22	19	294	371	443	476	445	514	482	467	480	505	430	507

—CONTINUED

Ages as of September 1, 1926—*Colored.*

12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21 and Above		Total		
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
2	1	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	345	746
10	3	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	421	853
12	11	7	4	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	306	601
17	14	12	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	355	730
27	21	12	9	7	8	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	303	607
39	34	36	15	12	13	4	3	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	348	657
32	44	25	35	18	13	12	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	310	562
35	43	39	30	25	22	17	8	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	330	629
54	56	41	49	33	23	7	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	255	302	557
43	65	48	65	33	29	14	14	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	309	530
48	65	50	68	42	49	16	23	7	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	275	484
54	67	35	56	34	40	23	22	6	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	248	444
32	42	27	60	31	53	21	32	9	15	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	127	226	353
21	37	32	50	17	49	34	32	12	19	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	211	335
8	15	16	36	23	35	24	23	14	15	6	4	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	98	131	229
3	16	17	36	52	46	36	60	16	43	16	18	5	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	147	227	374
3	7	4	11	15	55	25	45	27	29	8	14	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	86	163	249
1	2	3	3	10	18	9	32	17	37	12	22	4	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	58	124	182
.....	.....	2	1	1	4	4	6	4	13	8	14	2	11	7	1	...	...	...	...	28	50	78
.....	.....	.....	2	4	8	3	12	9	19	8	18	8	6	1	7	1	...	...	...	34	72	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	3	3	4	16	5	15	4	4	1	2	...	...	17	41	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	6	9	7	6	16	4	14	5	8	1	2	1	1	27	54	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	6	...	5	...	4	...	1	1	24	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	......	9	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	3	......	14	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	10	...	5	...	6	......	27	27
441	543	412	539	366	471	254	336	149	243	75	143	35	80	21	47	4	18	1	11	4,295	5,225	9,520
3	3	2	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	68	103
11	4	7	4	10	1	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	11	69
23	2	.....	.....	8	15	27	33	31	49	17	48	26	67	17	51	18	58	211	585	383	908	1,291
478	552	421	543	384	487	285	370	182	293	92	191	61	147	38	98	22	76	212	596	4,771	6,212	10,983

TABLE VII

Salaries and Certificates of Principals and Teachers

SALARIES	Normal and Secondary Schools				Elementary and Junior High Schools				Total
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
$ 300 to $ 399	*1	......	......	......	......		......	......	1
400 to 499	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
500 to 599	*1	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	3
600 to 699	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	18	19
700 to 799	......	......	......	3	......	......	1	24	28
800 to 899	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	37	38
900 to 999	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12	12
1,000 to 1,299	1	......	3	15	......	152	11	72	254
1,300 to 1,599	1	5	11	......	......	103	......	......	120
1,600 to 1,999	7	32	......	......	1	224	......	......	264
2,000 to 2,499	13	50	......	......	10	92	......	......	165
2,500 to 2,999	1	5	......	......	5	4	......	......	15
3,000 and over	3	......	......	......	26	1	......	......	30
Total	28	92	14	19	42	576	13	165	949
CERTIFICATES									
College Professional	6	23	5	5	17	21	......	1	78
College	12	43	3	3	9	35	......	......	105
Special of College Grade	2	15	2	2	3	91	1	......	116
Normal Professional	......	4	......	5	2	296	3	130	440
Elementary Professional	......	......	......	1	......	14	1	3	19
Elementary	......	......	1	1	......	82	5	27	116
Special	6	7	3	2	11	13	1	2	45
First Grade	......	......	......	......	......	24	1	2	27
Local Permit	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Trade	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1
Total	28	92	14	19	42	576	13	165	‡949

‡This does not include 307 night and vacation school teachers, clerks, librarians, medical inspectio department, visiting teachers and superintendents of schools. The teacher of the sight-saving class is not included because her salary is paid by the State.

*Part time teachers.

TABLE VIII

Statistics of High and Normal Schools—White

SESSION	Total Enrollment of White Pupils in the City	Total Enrollment in High Schools	Percent of Total Enrollment	Number of Teachers	Average Class	Number of Graduates in Latin Course	Number of Normal Graduates	No. of Graduates of Phonography and Typewriting	Number of Graduates in the Business Course	Number of Graduates in the Cooking Course	Number of Graduates in the Commercial Course	Number of Graduates in the Modern Language Course	Number of Graduates in the Scientific Course	Number of Graduates in the Elective Course	Manual Arts	History Course	Short Commercial Course
1872-1873	3,197	49	1.5	2	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873-1874	3,041	76	2.5	3	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1874-1875	3,085	74	2.4	3	24	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1875-1876	3,127	96	3.1	4	24	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1876-1877	3,543	117	3.3	5	24	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1877-1878	3,982	149	3.7	6	25	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1878-1879	3,776	177	4.7	7	25	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1879-1880	3,741	279	7.5	10	28	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1880-1881	4,402	282	6.4	12	24	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1881-1882	4,405	293	8.9	12	23	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1882-1883	4,818	426	8.8	13	33	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1883-1884	4,959	516	10.4	14	37	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1884-1885	5,113	539	10.5	15	36	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1885-1886	5,269	555	10.5	16	35	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1886-1887	5,694	598	10.5	17	35	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1887-1888	6,202	648	10.4	18	36	58	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1888-1889	6,573	631	9.6	20	32	66	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1889-1890	6,781	645	9.5	19	34	61	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1890-1891	6,923	664	9.4	20	33	77	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1891-1892	6,690	641	9.6	20	32	78	33	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1892-1893	6,878	691	10.0	21	33	66	39	16	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1893-1894	7,131	770	10.8	21	43	71	31	11	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1894-1895	7,258	887	12.2	25	36	96	8	12	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1895-1896	7,248	883	12.2	25	35	71	37	15	15	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1896-1897	7,417	837	11.3	24	35	115	30	11	27	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1897-1898	7,428	884	11.9	24	37	96	58	11	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1898-1899	7,296	882	11.3	24	34	87	43	18	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1899-1900	7,414	831	12.2	24	30	65	43	14	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1900-1901	7,662	829	10.8	24	39	72	24	14	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1901-1902	7,713	883	11.4	24	37	81	23	18	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1902-1903	7,616	883	11.6	23	42	66	25	11	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1903-1904	7,577	906	12.0	24	38	65	23	11	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1904-1905	7,675	979	12.8	26	38	61	24	13	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905-1906	8,100	991	10.2	26	38	39	23	4	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1906-1907	9,657	995	10.3	27	37	36	12	5	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1907-1908	9,212	950	10.3	32	32	47	15	1	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1908-1909	9,314	943	10.1	30	33	63	18	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1909-1910	9,473	975	10.2	31	33	15	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Manchester High	1,083	127	11.7	6	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910-1911	11,732	1,149	9.7	32	36	51	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911-1912	12,870	1,137	8.0	40	28	55	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	....	....	....	....
1912-1913	13,233	1,394	10.5	41	34	43	9	....	....	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	....
1913-1914	14,939	1,593	10.6	45	37	40	11	....	....	....	11	4	1	26	2	....	....
1914-1915	19,182	2,059	10.7	63	32	29	9	....	....	....	8	3	....	55	5	1	....
1915-1916	20,998	1,897 † 622	9.0 2.9	68	28	40	11	....	....	....	13	3	....	87	5	....	....
1916-1917	22,254	1,997 † 485	8.9 2.1	75	27	48	26	....	....	....	8	4	....	90	9	4	4
1917-1918	21,802	1,991 † 601	11.8 2.7	74	27	62	22	....	....	....	5	2	2	125	10	....	....
1918-1919	20,936	1,983 † 620	9.4 2.9	84	24	47	16	....	....	....	2	3	3	137	1	2	....
1919-1920	20,981	2,139 † 749	10.1 3.5	84	25	42	6	....	....	....	7	2	....	164	....	2	....
1920-1921	21,676	2,142 † 842	9.9 3.8	85	25	45	14	....	....	....	2	....	....	206	....	....	....
1921-1922	21,983	2,631 † 832	11.9 3.8	93	28	37	22	....	....	....	5	....	....	257	....	....	....
1922-1923	22,801	2,975 † 836	13.0 3.6	104	29	30	41	....	....	....	....	....	1	341	....	2	....
1923-1924	23,357	3,255 † 830	13.9 3.5	109	29	32	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	328	....	....	....
1924-1925	24,007	3,097 †1,203	12.9 5.0	111	28	18	36	....	....	....	1	....	1	369	....	....	....
1925-1926	23,983	3,214 †1,138	13.4 4.7	109	29	33	43	....	....	....	2	....	....	‡361	....	....	....
1926-1927	24,458	3,249 †1,372	13.2 5.6	109	30	‡34	40	....	....	....	4	....	....	‡405	....	....	....

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*Incorporated in Richmond, April 15, 1910.
†First Year High School grade in Junior High School.
‡26 of these (1 Latin and 25 Elective) were graduated at the Vacation School, August, 1926.

TABLE

Comparative

SESSION	School Population		Total School Population	Grades		Teachers	
	W	C		W	C	W	C
1869-1870	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1870-1871	....	....	17,381	39	33	60	12
1871-1872	....	....	....	52	32	81	8
1872-1873	10,497	7,607	18,086	60	35	97	9
1873-1874	....	....	....	59	33	95	10
1874-1875	11,855	8,899	20,754	60	32	98	8
1875-1876	....	....	....	62	35	103	8
1876-1877	....	....	....	73	41	116	10
1877-1878	....	....	....	73	43	115	11
1878-1879	....	....	....	74	45	115	11
1879-1880	12,750	8,786	21,536	75	44	118	11
1880-1881	....	....	....	82	51	126	17
1881-1882	....	....	....	84	54	134	18
1882-1883	....	....	....	88	54	136	18
1883-1884	....	....	....	102	62	111	48
1884-1885	12,725	8,954	21,679	105	62	102	62
1885-1886	....	....	....	109	67	106	60
1886-1887	....	....	....	114	81	123	60
1887-1888	....	....	....	130	95	135	76
1888-1889	....	....	....	130	99	149	75
1889-1890	14,779	10,195	24,994	188	98	154	76
1890-1891	....	....	....	140	98	157	76
1891-1892	....	....	....	141	102	159	77
1892-1893	....	....	....	145	101	162	77
1893-1894	....	....	....	148	101	165	77
1894-1895	14,821	9,112	23,933	152	103	170	79
1895-1896	....	....	....	152	101	172	79
1896-1897	....	....	....	156	101	177	79
1897-1898	....	....	....	159	101	177	79
1898-1899	....	....	....	159	101	177	79
1899-1900	15,693	9,244	24,937	159	101	177	79
1900-1901	....	....	....	163	101	180	79
1901-1902	....	....	....	167	101	186	79
1902-1903	....	....	....	172	100	192	79
1903-1904	....	....	....	173	103	197	79
1904-1905	12,912	7,186	20,098	176	102	207	31
1905-1906	....	....	....	184	101	230	84
1906-1907	15,292	8,666	23,958	211	112	263	95
1907-1908	....	....	....	228	120	246	98
1908-1909	....	....	....	240	120	244	109
1909-1910	18,453	10,615	29,068	245	141	294	124
1910-1911	....	....	....	294	148	341	113
1911-1912	....	....	....	333	148	396	116
1912-1913	....	....	....	351	164	422	127
1913-1914	....	....	....	396	177	509	154
1914-1915	20,353	10,965	31,318	517	219	596	182
1915-1916	23,102	11,842	34,944	597	264	667	226
1916-1917	....	....	....	639	245	720	226
1917-1918	....	....	....	598	212	705	210
1918-1919	....	....	....	606	244	688	208
1919-1920	26,050	11,968	38,018	620	236	698	203
1920-1921	....	....	....	686	248	721	211
1921-1922	....	....	....	651	252	728	215
1922-1923	....	....	....	670	270	744	223
1923-1924	....	....	....	689	274	755	235
1924-1925	27,861	12,593	40,454	704	280	772	237
1925-1926	....	....	....	705	281	780	237
1926-1927	....	....	....	727	285	*813	*242

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*This does not include 133 vacation school teachers, 37 clerks, 3 librarians, 22 medical inspection department, 1 superintendent and 2 visiting teacher.

IX

Statistics

Total Enrollment		Monthly Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Cost			Value School Property
W	C	W	C	W	C	State	City	Other Sources	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$ 15,000 00	$ 15,000 00	$ 4,500 00
....	....	1,619	1,537	1,413	1,339	....	42,625 00	2,155 00	69,955 14
2,751	1,912	2,239	1,452	1,981	1,273	$ 18,251 10	32,500 00	2,651 49	114,343 77
3,197	2,128	2,394	1,524	3,151	1,346	16,512 90	43,000 60	5,853 49	188,419 57
3,041	1,918	2,414	1,479	2,228	1,367	15,071 66	44,752 00	2,000 00	207,537 75
3,085	1,836	2,592	1,482	2,461	1,427	18,215 11	45,915 11	500 00	212,875 87
3,127	1,861	2,834	1,664	2,678	1,588	18,753 00	50,429 50	205 73	245,246 54
3,543	2,150	3,088	1,846	2,928	1,769	20,754 00	53,551 09	889 09	248,665 62
3,982	2,380	3,469	2,032	3,341	1,983	16,603 20	53,903 99	3,262 05	248,665 62
3,776	2,219	3,296	1,919	3,164	1,878	5,188 50	50,961 66	8,119 33	248,665 62
3,741	2,170	3,317	1,965	3,302	1,924	24,904 80	49,929 99	913 84	270,676 86
4,402	2,591	3,764	2,333	3,556	2,118	22,784 79	49,650 22	414 47	279,081 56
4,405	2,828	3,659	2,237	3,443	1,183	23,180 42	51,480 86	766 26	279,081 56
4,818	3,140	4,134	2,743	3,898	2,671	28,250 92	52,616 71	679 12	279,081 56
4,959	3,074	4,268	2,785	4,023	2,736	28,858 24	50,535 59	922 98	279,081 56
5,113	3,104	4,487	2,820	4,240	2,697	29,006 83	69,875 12	1,204 76	301,081 23
5,269	3,110	4,825	2,854	4,318	2,755	30,710 33	64,962 46	1,507 92	393,392 59
5,694	3,809	5,004	3,521	4,661	3,374	28,876 43	76,050 86	1,239 41	393,392 59
6,202	4,422	5,766	4,006	5,096	3,941	28,854 05	86,100 21	3,137 96	409,804 47
6,572	4,798	5,574	4,114	5,388	3,991	29,752 26	100,039 59	3,279 52	390,500 00
6,781	4,968	5,830	4,107	5,511	3,980	30,242 20	106,865 67	2,719 22	390,500 00
6,923	4,847	5,878	4,126	5,456	4,007	23,090 55	103,262 40	2,716 52	390,500 00
6,690	4,751	5,254	4,046	4,698	3,871	34,416 58	109,452 08	1,423 45	390,500 00
6,878	4,848	5,951	4,066	5,510	3,905	35,717 81	116,884 95	2,491 90	417,500 00
7,131	4,904	6,233	4,160	5,815	4,030	35,733 30	113,306 80	2,356 38	432,050 00
7,258	5,029	6,336	4,225	5,862	4,097	33,809 80	118,439 40	1,928 44	432,450 00
7,248	4,996	6,213	4,157	5,756	3,984	34,550 17	156,695 21	2,199 44	424,400 00
7,417	4,901	6,469	4,173	5,981	4,036	33,353 03	122,036 06	3,093 60	442,500 00
7,428	4,849	6,440	4,088	5,967	3,957	34,281 63	111,720 16	2,229 55	442,500 00
7,296	4,642	6,347	3,940	5,846	3,813	34,346 25	120,661 39	4,697 91	442,500 00
7,414	4,556	6,417	3,950	5,871	3,761	34,552 08	125,388 97	1,689 87	442,500 00
7,660	4,477	6,632	3,786	6,197	3,694	35,560 16	129,179 22	2,119 83	442,500 00
7,713	4,490	6,700	3,825	6,268	3,732	36,335 70	142,895 07	6,056 65	474,141 00
7,616	4,504	6,540	3,800	6,115	3,667	35,959 15	154,651 72	739 67	474,141 00
7,577	4,560	6,614	3,875	6,199	3,687	37,355 75	143,445 81	3,246 10	510,745 50
7,675	4,510	6,701	3,789	6,246	3,704	38,338 14	142,379 96	7,545 82	579,000 00
8,100	4,473	6,840	3,766	6,370	3,686	37,723 94	161,207 10	5,513 30	652,000 00
9,657	6,159	7,989	4,342	7,678	4,152	45,433 55	190,625 44	4,007 29	790,733 80
9,847	5,425	8,124	4,333	7,558	4,358	55,613 71	281,994 03	2,311 17	883,025 84
10,179	5,414	8,412	4,446	7,994	4,348	59,088 20	507,993 42	2,139 83	1,181,657 02
11,442	5,863	8,693	4,577	8,175	4,471	59,688 28	279,193 23	3,383 99	1,310,135 23
11,732	6,150	9,853	5,036	9,188	4,855	66,687 34	418,921 18	8,801 58	1,408,874 21
12,870	6,022	10,823	5,061	9,820	4,856	71,004 11	446,005 95	18,295 19	1,570,205 50
13,253	6,689	11,058	5,491	10,100	5,236	70,214 43	626,899 14	17,491 08	1,680,630 99
14,939	7,520	11,883	5,999	10,832	5,643	77,078 80	666,807 62	19,989 69	2,074,440 55
19,182	8,693	15,742	7,027	14,399	6,703	80,436 84	780,415 61	22,173 24	2,585,917 88
20,998	9,911	16,927	7,998	15,418	7,461	86,465 43	1,036,869 45	25,027 74	2,931,148 41
22,254	9,748	17,860	7,877	15,929	7,149	112,746 28	820,420 14	28,121 55	3,123,024 08
21,802	9,446	17,703	7,792	15,507	6,939	107,837 18	822,454 60	33,662 94	3,187,880 96
20,936	9,320	17,812	7,400	14,808	6,553	163,692 12	935,115 55	13,859 07	3,195,773 03
20,918	9,238	18,052	7,917	16,115	7,184	155,692 64	1,103,458 16	33,941 90	3,237,463 00
21,676	9,844	18,415	8,509	16,488	7,678	234,665 52	1,245,759 91	52,387 22	3,279,994 72
21,983	10,351	19,221	9,150	17,390	8,361	269,881 60	2,072,800 25	29,088 72	4,064,108 70
22,801	10,430	19,692	9,176	17,858	8,384	258,737 28	2,065,623 42	117,368 83	4,821,249 47
23,357	10,727	20,352	9,387	18,589	8,660	253,764 38	1,560,109 59	135,926 77	4,953,960 21
24,007	10,874	20,548	9,636	18,974	8,818	191,328 39	1,901,169 79	68,580 42	6,423,079 26
23,983	10,705	20,601	8,491	19,067	8,640	336,893 77	2,262,273 08	26,035 02	7,332,907 35
24,458	10,983	21,442	9,492	19,662	8,801	258,137 44	2,060,347 58	28,423 40	7,644,973 59

TABLE X

Statistics of Armstrong High and Normal School—Colored

SESSION	Total Enrollment of Colored Pupils in the City	Total Enrollment in High and Normal Schools	Percent of Total Enrollment	Number of Teachers	Average Class	Number of Academic Graduates	Number of Normal Graduates	Number of Graduates in Sewing	Number of Graduates in Commercial Course	Number of Graduates in Industrial Course	Number of Graduates in Short Industrial Course
1872-1873	1,764	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....
1873-1874	1,557	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....
1874-1875	1,836	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
1875-1876	2,035	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....
1876-1877	2,150	196	9.1	5	39	11	....	....	....	....	....
1877-1878	2,380	175	7.3	5	35	20	....	....	....	....	....
1878-1879	2,219	259	11.7	6	43	....	....	....	....	....	....
1879-1880	2,170	238	10.9	8	29	10	....	....	....	....	....
1880-1881	2,591	290	11.1	8	36	10	....	....	....	....	....
1881-1882	2,828	319	11.2	8	39	....	....	....	....	....	....
1882-1883	3,140	344	10.9	8	43	10	....	....	....	....	....
1883-1884	3,074	352	11.4	9	39	10	....	....	....	....	....
1884-1885	3,172	360	11.3	10	36	10	....	....	....	....	....
1885-1886	3,254	*363	11.1	10	36	33	....	....	....	....	....
1886-1887	4,048	321	7.9	10	40	37	....	....	....	....	....
1887-1888	4,665	344	7.3	10	34	17	....	....	....	....	....
1888-1889	4,798	380	7.9	10	38	29	....	....	....	....	....
1889-1890	4,968	332	6.6	10	33	30	....	....	....	....	....
1890-1891	4,847	317	6.5	10	31	42	....	....	....	....	....
1891-1892	4,751	301	6.3	10	30	29	....	....	....	....	....
1892-1893	4,848	310	6.3	11	28	29	....	....	....	....	....
1893-1894	4,904	390	7.9	10	39	30	....	....	....	....	....
1894-1895	5,029	440	8.7	11	40	34	....	....	....	....	....
1895-1896	4,996	461	9.2	11	42	48	....	....	....	....	....
1896-1897	4,901	442	9.	11	40	31	....	....	....	....	....
1897-1898	4,849	468	9.6	11	42	34	....	....	....	....	....
1898-1899	4,642	425	9.1	11	39	53	....	....	....	....	....
1899-1900	4,556	388	8.5	11	35	31	....	....	....	....	....
1900-1901	4,477	341	7.6	11	31	29	....	....	....	....	....
1901-1902	4,490	291	6.4	10	29	31	....	....	....	....	....
1902-1903	4,504	298	6.6	9	33	31	....	....	....	....	....
1903-1904	4,560	336	7.3	10	33	24	14	....	....	....	....
1904-1905	4,510	352	7.8	12	37	28	20	....	....	....	....
1905-1906	4,473	308	6.8	11	28	17	10	....	....	....	....
1906-1907	5,169	296	5.7	11	27	27	8	....	....	....	....
1907-1908	5,425	310	5.7	11	28	26	16	....	....	....	....
1908-1909	5,413	330	6.	12	27	13	19	....	....	....	....
1909-1910	5,863	370	6.3	12	31	19	11	....	....	....	....
1910-1911	6,150	417	6.7	12	35	27	17	....	....	....	....
1911-1912	6,050	401	6.6	14	28	30	9	....	....	....	....
1912-1913	6,689	363	5.4	17	21	29	10	10	....	....	....
1913-1914	7,520	396	5.2	15	26	31	11	25	....	....	....
1914-1915	8,963	437	4.8	13	33	30	17	10	....	....	....
1915-1916	9,911	527	5.3	16	33	22	19	6	2	....	....
1916-1917	9,748	604	6.1	18	33	37	19	....	4	5	5
1917-1918	9,446	595	6.2	20	29	39	25	....	5	10	....
1918-1919	9,320	633	6.7	20	31	26	19	....	3	5	2
1919-1920	9,238	699	7.5	22	31	35	23	....	7	11	1
1920-1921	9,844	775	7.8	22	35	43	13	....	1	3	....
1921-1922	10,351	839	8.1	23	37	53	13	....	7	3	....
1922-1923	10,430	982	9.4	25	39	43	26	....	10	3	....
1923-1924	10,727	1,111	10.3	29	38	47	15	....	19	4	....
1924-1925	90,874	1,207	11.	30	40	66	48	....	19	2	....
1925-1926	10,705	1,273	11.8	30	42	96	29	....	13	4	....
1926-1927	10,983	1,432	13.	33	43	†117	28	....	22	4	....

*Through Session 1885-1886 the upper grammar grades were included in this enrollment.
†Of this number 8 were graduated at Vacation Schools, August, 1926.

TABLE

Schedule of

NAME OF BUILDING	LOCATION	Size of Lot	When Acquired
John Marshall High School	Marshall, 8th and 9th Streets	261½x324½	1906
George Wythe Junior High	Marshall, 8th and 9th Streets	261x147	1921
Binford Junior High School	Floyd and Allen Avenues	341x179	1914
Bellevue Junior High School	23rd and Grace Streets	320x330	1911
Bainbridge Junior High School	16th and Bainbridge Streets	473x167	1915
Northside Junior High School	Brkld. Park. Boul. & Lamb Ave	310x305	1921
Robert Fulton School	Virginia and Orleans Streets	300x240	1915
Chimborazo School	33rd and Marshall Streets	132x165	1914
Nathaniel Bacon School	35th and N Streets	330x264	1915
Springfield School	26th and Leigh Streets	331x125 5-12	1914
Helen Dickinson School	21st and T Streets	332x125 5-12	1915
Bellevue Special	22nd and Broad Streets	124x214	1871
Jefferson School	19th and Marshall Streets	114x264	1887
Ruffner School	407 N. 12th Street	129x350	1894
Madison School	Madison and Cary Streets	116x219	1912
Grace Arents School	Pine and Edgewood Streets	120x148	1909
Elba School	1000 West Marshall Street	100x180	1880
Stonewall Jackson School	1520 West Main Street	142x179	1885
Randolph School	Randolph and Chaffin Streets	396x120	1895
Wm. F. Fox School	Hanover Ave., Addison and Elm	341⅙x179¾	1909
John B. Cary School	Beverly and Rowland Streets	258x241½	1911
R. E. Lee School	Kensington and Belmont Avenues	422 11-12x184 11-12	1915
Normal School	Cor. Patterson Ave. and Roseneath	489x295	1921
Powhatan School	Cor. 11th and Bainbridge Streets	155x212	1910
Matthew F. Maury School	Cor. 14th and Bainbridge Streets	255x156	1910
Franklin School	32nd and Midlothian Pike	5 acres	1914
Oak Grove School	1901 Ingram Street	5 acres	1914
Patrick Henry School	34th and Semmes Avenue	279x148	1915
George Thorpe School	Wickham and Miller Streets	250x245½	1914
Ginter Park School	Chamberlayne Avenue	488x500	1915
J. E. B. Stuart School	3101 Fendall Avenue	400x135 (Irreg.)	1921
Highland Park School	Second Ave. and Stuart Street	376x262	1914
Total White			
COLORED			
Armstrong High School	Leigh and Prentiss Streets	205⅔x191⅔	1916
Booker Washington School	First and Leigh Streets	161x140	1871
Webster Davis School	Denny and Union Streets	180x110 (Irreg.)	1908
George Mason School	29th and O Streets	361¼x132	1881
Buchanan School	Buchanan and Cedar Streets	171x231 (Irreg.)	1911
Navy Hill School	6th and Duval Streets	122x187	1877
Baker School	St. Paul and Baker Streets	174x179 8-12	1871
Armstrong Normal (Elem. Dept.)	Leigh and St. Peter Streets	58x158	*
Moore School	1113 Moore Street	117x236 7-12 (Ir.)	1887
Sidney School	Blair St., bet. Lombardy and Allen	124x125	1922
Providence Park School	Lady Mile Road	300x265	1914
Valley View School	410 Miller Avenue	300x285	1914
Dunbar School	17th and Mary Streets	164x254	1910
Total Colored			
Total White and Colored			
Special School (Colored)	408 E. Leigh Street		†
Chamberlayne Ave. Lot	Chamb. bet. Brkld. and Hammond	550x200	1915
Grove. Ave. Lot	Cor. Grove and "B" Street	344x179	1921
Twenty-ninth Street (lot only)	1314 N. 29th Street	66⅓x129⅓	1906
West End High School Lot	Grove Avenue and Commonwealth	10⅓ acres	1924
Highland Park Annex Lot	Walnut Avenue	4¼ acres	1925
Laburnum Avenue Lot	Laburnum and Lanvale Avenues	5½ acres	1925
Administrative Offices	312 W. 9th St. (Geo. Wythe Bldg.)		1921
Shop	12th and Leigh Streets	85x135	1876
Manual Training Centers			
Man. Tr. and Vocational Education			
Kindergartens (Est.)			
Domestic Sc. and Cafeterias (Est.)			
Drawing and Handwork Dept			
Athletic Department			
Store Room			
Office			
Total			
Grand Total			

*Old Colored Armory.
†In Colored Detention Home.
‡Not all class rooms are in use at the present time.

XI

School Property

Value of Real Estate 1926	Text Books	Library and Reference Books	Furniture and Equipment	Supplies	How Heated	No. Class Rooms	No. Seats
$1,057,050 00	$ 25,071 92	$ 4,800 00	$ 94,400 00	....	Steam.......	72	1,870
569,115 00	....	....	16,395 00	....	Hot Air.....	40	1,276
402,046 11	6,202 46	1,125 00	23,251 70	$ 556 90	Hot Air.....	45	1,402
208,000 00	3,631 92	2,000 00	13,912 60	444 50	Hot Air.....	23	811
274,093 15	2,637 90	600 00	12,804 70	208 48	Hot Air.....	30	1,017
496,907 98	4,534 50	....	28,910 63	332 02	Hot Air.....	33	1,170
138,000 00	1,387 95	600 00	10,552 80	851 46	Hot Air.....	24	739
95,069 65	747 43	100 00	6,092 75	279 60	Steam.......	15	661
75,200 00	829 36	35 00	2,594 55	222 80	Hot Air.....	11	383
174,240 00	1,598 55	200 00	8,582 50	437 00	Hot Air.....	24	935
146,843 25	983 15	1,200 00	9,983 65	405 70	Steam.......	28	1,057
22,340 00	233 43	24 35	966 89	140 08	Steam.......	‡19	77
28,500 00	627 84	125 00	2,225 45	235 80	Steam.......	13	474
49,000 00	541 57	1,410 00	3,019 05	310 25	Steam.......	13	....
189,600 00	1,162 25	190 00	6,944 20	491 15	Hot Air.....	25	954
39,350 00	520 15	225 00	2,156 75	164 35	Hot Air.....	11	398
19,000 00	456 86	40 00	2,039 25	93 34	Steam.......	14	496
44,794 44	1,386 26	250 00	2,666 94	368 58	Steam.......	12	591
47,000 00	769 79	140 00	2,299 00	337 45	Steam.......	13	485
223,592 00	2,794 31	1,400 00	11,446 85	215 00	Hot Air.....	26	892
168,000 00	1,335 06	850 00	9,195 38	306 17	Hot Air.....	20	755
258,290 00	1,908 37	75 00	9,616 40	318 69	Hot Air.....	29	1,030
525,570 53	2,010 89	900 00	26,129 35	330 44	Hot Air.....	30	1,168
32,800 00	1,069 12	200 00	1,471 15	189 95	Steam.......	12	444
121,650 00	758 47	30 00	5,390 25	217 41	Steam.......	16	572
99,500 00	879 01	173 28	3,001 01	89 54	Steam.......	11	556
34,000 00	724 91	280 25	3,654 85	348 00	Steam.......	8	278
141,950 00	1,211 31	175 00	1,734 50	30 50	Hot Air.....	12	480
60,500 00	512 60	37 50	2,314 20	299 05	Steam.......	12	440
155,000 00	1,107 60	700 00	7,229 75	323 99	Hot Air.....	16	600
153,000 00	1,119 10	275 00	5,885 95	368 35	Hot Air.....	11	514
165,500 00	1,498 63	250 00	9,353 00	244 72	Hot Air.....	24	922
$6,215,502 11	$ 70,252 67	$ 18,747 88	$ 346,221 05	$ 9,161 27	....	692	23,447
$ 211,637 63	$ 5,666 45	$ 887 50	$ 7,645 79	$ 103 45	Hot Air.....	60	600
116,500 00	1,364 19	52 50	4,712 31	375 00	Steam.......	17	750
59,600 00	383 79	35 00	1,106 50	113 12	Hot Air.....	9	432
67,825 00	1,267 90	125 00	1,828 70	502 98	Steam.......	22	1,048
57,000 00	911 51	210 00	3,720 20	116 51	Hot Air.....	14	680
19,480 00	993 30	100 00	2,459 40	68 58	Steam.......	17	793
41,960 00	1,178 53	80 00	7,006 49	371 63	Steam.......	21	1,087
11,800 00	351 77	35 00	1,574 50	295 96	Steam.......	8	298
56,500 00	1,103 06	265 00	4,109 42	564 73	Steam.......	26	1,164
7,250 00	269 49	40 00	399 50	32 91	Stoves.......	4	198
7,000 00	120 04	41 00	460 10	66 74	Stoves.......	3	138
5,400 00	92 30	5 00	270 38	21 22	Stoves......	3	114
49,280 00	568 36	250 00	6,311 90	331 84	Steam.......	20	836
$ 711,232 63	$ 14,270 69	$ 2,126 00	$ 41,605 19	$ 2,964 67	....	224	8,138
$6,926,734 74	$ 84,523 36	$ 20,873 88	$ 387,826 24	$ 12,485 94	....	916	32,585
....	$ 95 34	$ 30 00	$ 117 13	$ 3 42	....	......	....
$ 22,200 00	....	....	....	....	....	......	....
30,960 00	....	....	....	....	....	......	....
1,700 00	....	....	....	....	....	......	....
36,348 25	....	....	....	....	....	......	....
10,057 02	....	....	....	....	....	......	....
15,074 17	....	....	....	....	....	......	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....
25,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	......	....
....	....	....	9,746 60	679 50	....	......	....
....	....	....	10,350 00	1,610 00	....	......	....
....	....	....	15,436 36	575 00	....	......	....
....	....	....	18,360 09	....	....	......	....
....	....	....	....	1,174 25	....	......	....
....	....	....	559 20	1,308 40	....	......	....
....	....	325 00	....	....	....	......	....
....	....	....	10,179 70	1,000 00	....	......	....
$ 141,339 44	$ 95 34	$ 355 00	$ 64,749 08	$ 6,350 57	....	......	....
$7,068,074 18	$ 84,618 70	$ 21,228 88	$ 452,575 32	$ 18,476 51	....	916	32,585

GRADUATES

GRADUATES RICHMOND NORMAL SCHOOL, FEBRUARY, 1927

(In order of standing)

1. Mary Carter Thompson
2. Margaret Elizabeth Sheppard
3. Hazel C. Stewart
4. Judith Bransford Hill
5. Mildred Kindervater
6. Ethel Catherine Cottrell
7. Anne Cary Beadles
8. Alma Carlton Broaddus
9. Louise Virginia Burgess
10. Mabel Louise Robertson
11. Matylda Reece
12. Freeda Harrell
13. Elizabeth Tyree Wright
14. Margaret Waugh McClung
15. Jessie Lorraine Puckett
16. Lillie Belle Butler
17. Mamie Virginia Atkinson
18. Alice Elizabeth Newton
19. Gladys Reams

GRADUATES JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL, FEBRUARY, 1927

(In order of standing)

1.	Clarinda Frances Givens	Latin Course
2.	Mary Tatum	Elective Course
3.	Inez Moore Pearce	Elective Course
4.	Thomas E. Duke	Latin Course
5.	Abe A. Weiner	Latin Course
6.	Martha Elizabeth Gregory	Elective Course
7.	William H. Berry	Latin Course
8.	Evelyn R. Umlauf	Elective Course
9.	Mildred S. Perlin	Elective Course
10.	Phyllis Hunter Johnson	Elective Course
11.	Josephine Nunnally	Elective Course
12.	Emma Eliza Silver	Latin Course
13.	Coralan Boyer Howard	Elective Course
14.	Lauretta Taylor	Latin Course
15.	Clarice Evelyn Lester	Elective Course
16.	Virginia Estelle Russell	Elective Course
17.	Mary Cornelia Kennnedy	Elective Course
18.	Margaret Reynolds Dickerson	Elective Course
19.	Charles H. Robertson	Elective Course
20.	Florence Evelyn Morrissett	Elective Course
21.	Robert B. Jones, Jr.	Elective Course
22.	G. Harold Johnson	Elective Course
23.	Margaret Pumphrey	Elective Course
24.	Clyde Eugene Moss	Elective Course
25.	Virginia D. Ivey	Elective Course
26.	Julius Weiner	Elective Course
27.	Lucie Francis	Elective Course

28.	T. Jack Gary, Jr.	Elective Course
29.	Elsie Rittenhouse	Elective Course
30.	Elsie Harris	Elective Course
31.	Constance Warwick Robinson	Elective Course
32.	Eleanor Marriet Hasbrouck	Elective Course
33.	Kathleen Manners Robertson	Elective Course
34.	Edward Warwick Blakey	Elective Course
35.	Benjamin R. Ford	Elective Course
36.	Olivia Evelyn Garlett	Elective Course
37.	Katreen Elizabeth Mitchell	Elective Course
38.	William N. Watson	Elective Course
39.	Laura Mae Stone	Elective Course
40.	Arthur Binford Gathright, Jr.	Elective Course
41.	Mildred Crockett Brame	Elective Course
42.	Roland Harris Woodson	Elective Course
43.	Charlotte Turpin Bache	Elective Course
44.	Walter Lee Harlow	Elective Course
45.	Katherine Virginia Brown	Elective Course
46.	Virginia Elizabeth Buckley	Elective Course
47.	Carroll G. Traylor	Elective Course
48.	Alice Brownlee Frix	Elective Course
49.	Margaret Lane Barlow	Elective Course
50.	Lora Lee Robinson	Elective Course
51.	Katherine Pamelia Rowe	Elective Course
52.	Mildred Eugenia Montgomery	Latin Course
53.	Margaret Anne Kelley	Elective Course
54.	Lena Arvilla Stevens	Elective Course
55.	Edward Lorraine Ruffin	Elective Course
56.	Benjamin F. Woodson	Elective Course
57.	Thelma Florence Underwood	Elective Course
58.	Catherine Newton Saunders	Elective Course
59.	Sue Virginia Hall	Elective Course
60.	Elsie Kirtley McFadden	Elective Course
61.	Mildred Owens Pullen	Elective Course
62.	Elsie Barber Collins	Elective Course
63.	Samuel S. Rosendorf, Jr.	Elective Course
64.	Miriam Turner Earle	Elective Course
65.	Anne Eubank	Elective Course
66.	Adelaide Caroline Nolde	Elective Course
67.	Sallie Elizabeth Major	Elective Course
68.	Louis M. Kootner	Elective Course
69.	Martha Louise Rice	Elective Course
70.	Mildred Catherine Slough	Elective Course
71.	Ida Ruth Arenstein	Elective Course
72.	Herbert L. Smith	Elective Course
73.	Harry Wyant Thurston	Elective Course
74.	Elizabeth Garnett Dickinson	Elective Course
75.	Anne Virginia Bryant	Elective Course
76.	Emmie Marion Meredith	Elective Course

77.	Reno Russell Porter	Latin Course
78.	Blake W. Corson, Jr.	Latin Course
79.	Dorothy Trevilian Evans	Elective Course
80.	James Bransford Puller, Jr.	Elective Course
81.	Margaret Barnette Griggs	Elective Course
82.	Florence Dudley Flournoy	Elective Course
83.	Benjamin Albert Wallerstein	Elective Course
84.	William Silverstein	Elective Course
85.	Kathryn E. Wood	Elective Course
86.	Mary Overton Haskins	Elective Course
87.	Helen Elizabeth Poehler	Elective Course
88.	Daniel Hearon Call	Elective Course
89.	Thomas Glenn Crenshaw	Elective Course
90.	Frank M. Bunch, Jr.	Elective Course
91.	Anne Clark Woodfin	Elective Course
92.	Rhonie Lee Whitlock	Elective Course
93.	Frances Stern	Elective Course
94.	Minnie Estelle Perrott	Elective Course
95.	Alice Christian Bristow	Elective Course
96.	Hilton B. Rufty, Jr.	Elective Course
97.	Robert Reynolds Anderson, Jr.	Elective Course
98.	Tillie Berliant	Elective Course
99.	Esther Lakeman Cutter	Elective Course
100.	Virginia Lancaster Smith	Elective Course
101.	Katherine Bernice Allen	Elective Course
102.	Averill C. Northington	Elective Course
103.	Mary Elizabeth Wills	Elective Course
104.	Addie Marie Holland	Elective Course
105.	Alice Jeanette Wharton	Elective Course
106.	Marian Harrison	Elective Course
107.	Mary R. Lane	Elective Course
108.	Mary Jane Krouse	Elective Course
109.	Elizabeth Thelma Burton	Elective Course
110.	Charles Greer Goff, Jr.	Elective Course
111.	William Parkinson	Elective Course
112.	Virginia Elizabeth Wheeler	Elective Course
113.	Lucile Hunter Hughes	Elective Course
114.	Edna Gail Roberts	Elective Course
115.	James J. Pollard, Jr.	Elective Course
116.	Mildred Frances Williams	Elective Course
117.	Virginia Newman	Elective Course
118.	Lee Elizabeth Hite	Elective Course
119.	Margaret Crighton	Elective Course
120.	Elsie Le Doux Hall	Elective Course
121.	Anne Perriez Tomlinson	Elective Course
122.	Nancy H. McAnally	Elective Course
123.	Evelyn M. Haynes	Elective Course
124.	Earle Randolph Cournow	Elective Course
125.	Georgia Louise Anderson	Elective Course

126. Hodgdon C. Nuckols ....Elective Course
127. Florence Augusta Wood ....Elective Course
128. Edna Taylor ....Elective Course
129. Wilson Gray Guest ....Elective Course
130. Ethel Lipcomb ....Elective Course

ARMSTRONG NORMAL GRADUATES, FEBRUARY, 1927

(In order of standing)

1. Bessie Leonetta Finney
2. Bernelle Cedella Lee
3. Irma Viola Harris
4. Louise Ella Frye
5. Mary Ann Munford
6. Ernestine Thelma Harris
7. Julia Celeste Harris
8. Lillian Beatrice Johnson
9. Lettie Bernice Smith
10. Madeline Norman Hamilton
11. Odessa Lee Johnson
12. Geneva Ruth Hinton
13. Elizabeth Bertha Thornton
14. Ruth Ellen Davis
15. Lillian Robinson
16. Thelma Gertrude Harper
17. Lavinia Ethelyn Cogbill

ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, FEBRUARY, 1927

(Not in order of standing)

1. Kathleen Althea Banks ....Academic Course
2. Susie Aretha Banks ....Academic Course
3. Cornelia Leona Beverly ....Academic Course
4. Azile Hamilton Booker ....Academic Course
5. Laura Jeannette Booker ....Academic Course
6. Izetta Marian Naomi Boone ....Academic Course
7. John Mason Cheatham ....Academic Course
8. David Moses Curtis ....Academic Course
9. Zora Lee Dudley ....Academic Course
10. Richetta Beatrice Fields ....Academic Course
11. Cordelia Alverta Gilpin ....Academic Course
12. Thelma Sarah Graves ....Academic Course
13. Walter Anthony Graves, Jr. ....Academic Course
14. Alberta Louise Hauser ....Academic Course
15. Thelma Beatrice Henderson ....Academic Course
16. Milton Franklin Hill ....Academic Course
17. Emma Pauline Jackson ....Academic Course
18. Ruby Kathleen Jackson ....Academic Course
19. Arthur Emanuel Jones ....Academic Course
20. Mary Wilder Lucas ....Academic Course
21. Enders Carter Mickey ....Academic Course
22. Paul Dill Morton ....Academic Course
23. Betty Nelson Reid ....Academic Course
24. Alonza Scott ....Academic Course
25. Helen Lelia Scott ....Academic Course
26. Fannie Walker Smith ....Academic Course

27.	Virginia Elizabeth Smith	Academic Course
28.	Evelyn May Southall	Academic Course
29.	Emmett Nelson Taliaferro	Academic Course
30.	Nenslee E. Tann, Jr.	Academic Course
31.	Susie Elizabeth Thomas	Academic Course
32.	Hiram Linwood Thompson	Academic Course
33.	John Richard Thornton	Academic Course
34.	Agnes Cynthia Toney	Academic Course
35.	Margaret LaVergne Toombs	Academic Course
36.	Mary Alice Trent	Academic Course
37.	Lois Cyrene Ware	Academic Course
38.	Evelyn Gay Warren	Academic Course
39.	Kathleen Antoinette Warren	Academic Course
40.	L. Rose Elizabeth Watson	Academic Course
41.	Jennet Mable Woolfork	Academic Course
42.	Charles Roscoe Bacon	Commercial Course
43.	Isabel DeValeria Broaddus	Commercial Course
44.	Sarah Eunyce Huggins	Commercial Course
45.	Florence P. M. James	Commercial Course
46.	Spencer Anderson Jeter, Jr.	Commercial Course
47.	Pearl Olivia Johnson	Commercial Course
48.	Roosevelt Egbert Kenney	Commercial Course
49.	Walker Henry Quarles, Jr.	Commercial Course
50.	Robert Lee Royall	Commercial Course
51.	Mary Elizabeth Turner	Commercial Course
52.	Carrie Beatrice Williams	Commercial Course
53.	Beatrice Ophelia Logan	Industrial Course
54.	Hazel Naomi Taylor	Industrial Course
55.	Lottie Margaret Washington	Industrial Course

GRADUATES RICHMOND NORMAL SCHOOL, JUNE, 1927

(In order of standing)

1. Dorothy A. Rudd
2. {Hannah Fitzhugh Gordon
3. }Mary Katherine Kersey
4. Eunice F. Guthrow
5. Evelyn Wrenn
6. Elnora C. Thompson
7. Naomi B. Walkup
8. Laura J. Taliaferro
9. Lucy Graves Parrish
10. Elizabeth Miller Hughes
11. Mary Frances Hart
12. Wertley E. Kidd
13. Alice Constance Childrey
14. Dorothy Manners Hunt
15. Bessie Marion Shomaker
16. Mary Elizabeth Kirk
17. Margaret C. Brittingham
18. Margaret E. Metcalf
19. Gordon Fry
20. Mary Elizabeth Flournoy
21. Margaret Cecilia Keenan

GRADUATES JOHN MARSHAL HIGH SCHOOL, JUNE, 1927

(In order of standing)

1.	Carrie Elizabeth Curd	Elective Course
2.	B. Irving Lovenstein	Elective Course
3.	Esther Lillian Rosen	Commercial Course
4.	Revah E. Bolling	Elective Course
5.	Selma Ruth Rothschild	Elective Course
6.	Rose Levy	Elective Course
7.	Martha Anne Sullivan	Elective Course
8.	Julia Elizabeth Adams Thompson	Latin Course
9.	Bruce Archer Morrissette	Elective Course
10.	Florence Lorraine Phillips	Elective Course
11.	Elizabeth Waldron Einstein	Elective Course
12.	Ann Louise Sanford	Latin Course
13.	Johnnie Chandler Adams	Elective Course
14.	William Fenton Ross	Latin Course
15.	Ethel Matilda Burks	Elective Course
16.	Marion Edith Tunstall	Latin Course
17.	Frances Farmer	Latin Course
18.	Helen Cora Glass	Elective Course
19.	Dorothy Elizabeth Furr	Elective Course
20.	Mildred Claire English	Elective Course
21.	Marjorie Dare Lacy	Commercial Course
22.	Mary Elizabeth Ancell	Latin Course
23.	George Ruffin Haw	Latin Course
24.	Leone A. Cooper	Latin Course
25.	Blanche Maria Frostick	Elective Course
26.	Ellen Glenna Purcell	Elective Course
27.	Florine Louise Nolde	Commercial Course
28.	Margaret McKie Johnson	Elective Course
29.	Ruth Givens	Elective Course
30.	Elizabeth Nelson Gill	Latin Course
31.	Naomi Adylotte Morris	Elective Course
32.	Anne Carrington Jones	Latin Course
33.	Mary Lee McCracken	Elective Course
34.	Thomas C. Shelburne	Elective Course
35.	J. Winfield Lewis	Elective Course
36.	Clara Miles Burton	Latin Course
37.	H. Raymond Smith	Elective Course
38.	Gladys Rose Massei	Latin Course
39.	Eula Jane Armstrong	Elective Course
40.	Iola Virginia Eatman	Elective Course
41.	Abe Saul Eisen	Elective Course
42.	Woods Garth Halman	Elective Course
43.	Elizabeth Willard Richardson	Elective Course
44.	Grace Wilhelmina Holzbach	Elective Course
45.	Mary Winburn Horton	Elective Course
46.	Rogers Armitage	Elective Course

47.	Lewis Isaac Held	Latin Course
48.	Martha Lorimer Fauntleroy	Elective Course
49.	Carolyn May Sims	Elective Course
50.	Joseph H. Fletcher	Elective Course
51.	Rose Miller Kaufman	Elective Course
52.	Anna Vernon Cosby	Elective Course
53.	Richard W. Quarles	Elective Course
54.	Jeannette Louise Hutzler	Elective Course
55.	Jacqueline Reade Coleman	Elective Course
56.	Ralph E. Covey	Latin Course
57.	Laura Agnes Wright	Elective Course
58.	Ella Lee Davidson	Elective Course
59.	Anne S. Winston	Elective Course
60.	Claude K. Brown	Latin Course
61.	Claude Linwood Batkins	Elective Course
62.	Rose May Richey	Elective Course
63.	Margaret Virginia Hunt	Elective Course
64.	Mildred Virginia Shepherd	Elective Course
65.	Florence Pauline Jacobson	Elective Course
66.	Ruth C. Smith	Commercial Course
67.	O. Alvin Kelley	Elective Course
68.	George A. Pace	Elective Course
69.	James Winston Tredway	Elective Course
70.	Bennie O. Dickerson	Elective Course
71.	Edith Louise Burch	Elective Course
72.	Mary Elizabeth Blount	Elective Course
73.	A. Wesley Buhrman, Jr.	Elective Course
74.	Fannye L. Barker	Elective Course
75.	Stewart L. Davis	Elective Course
76.	Emma W. Leary	Elective Course
77.	Amelia Ullman	Latin Course
78.	Miriam Atkins Tinsley	Elective Course
79.	Edwin H. Graves	Elective Course
80.	Julia Latane	Elective Course
81.	Alice Whitley Jones	Elective Course
82.	Mary Catherine Williamson	Latin Course
83.	Edgar Allen Noel	Elective Course
84.	Margaret Colman Leake	Elective Course
85.	Olga Leonetta Davis	Elective Course
86.	Rosalie Marion Wood	Latin Course
87.	B. Francis Clement	Elective Course
88.	Mamie Irene Gary	Elective Course
89.	Frances McCurdy Talman	Elective Course
90.	Lucy Elizabeth Long	Latin Course
91.	Wilbur Francis Hoffecker	Elective Course
92.	Mary Aline Burke	Elective Course
93.	Francis Paxton Steele	Elective Course
94.	Alfred Vaughan Atkinson	Elective Course
95.	Earle Truesdale Cooke	Elective Course

96.	Phyllis Olivia Bland	Elective Course
97.	Margaret A. Knowles	Elective Course
98.	Lucie Spotswood Watson	Elective Course
99.	Jane Nolan Cotten	Elective Course
100.	Ann Elizabeth Kemp	Latin Course
101.	Mary Elizabeth Lugar	Elective Course
102.	Gertrude F. McConnell	Latin Course
103.	John Stuart Clayton	Elective Course
104.	Helen Virginia Robins	Elective Course
105.	Nancy Gwathmey Moseley	Elective Course
106.	Julia Elizabeth Parkinson	Elective Course
107.	Dorothy Caldwell Downes	Elective Course
108.	J. Donald Rawlings	Elective Course
109.	Howard Randolph Armbrecht	Elective Course
110.	Pearle Louise Caplan	Elective Course
111.	Lucia Broadnax Patteson	Elective Course
112.	Virginia Wellford Wicks	Elective Course
113.	Beatrice Earle Morrissette	Elective Course
114.	Marvin Gaynelle Fones	Elective Course
115.	Jessie Marian Blake	Elective Course
116.	Margaret Virginia Sycle	Elective Course
117.	Lucille Virginia Eacho	Elective Course
118.	John Edward Hamilton	Elective Course
119.	Chesley Lundin	Elective Course
120.	Virginia Guy Payne	Elective Course
121.	Joseph Lee Gregory	Elective Course
122.	T. Bosworth Hulcher	Elective Course
123.	Hannah Rae Emroch	Elective Course
124.	Paul S. Fensom	Elective Course
125.	Mildred Jane Jackson	Elective Course
126.	Rose Cecile Straus	Elective Course
127.	Nellie Genevieve Palmore	Elective Cousre
128.	Eleanor Robson Vaughan	Elective Course
129.	James Hollis Chenery	Elective Course
130.	Thomas A. Ligon	Elective Course
131.	Grace Lee Anderson	Elective Course
132.	Carolease Annette Pollard	Elective Course
133.	Margaret Hillsman Bottom	Elective Course
134.	Frances Wittert	Elective Course
135.	Ruth Lee Harris	Elective Course
136.	M. Louise Edwards	Elective Course
137.	Gaynelle Elizabeth Wood	Elective Course
138.	Margaret E. Toler	Elective Course
139.	Augustus G. Shirley	Elective Course
140.	Frederick J. Ross	Elective Course
141.	Ethel Elizabeth Findlay	Elective Course
142.	Willie R. Henderson	Elective Course
143.	John Thamann, Jr.	Elective Course
144.	Elizabeth Hancock	Elective Course

145.	Elizabeth Richards Lloyd	Elective Course
146.	Gladys Vernelle Snead	Elective Course
147.	Hazel Davies Turner	Elective Course
148.	Mary Davies Dombrick	Elective Course
149.	Carlton R. Jones	Elective Course
150.	Virginia Elizabeth Gill	Elective Course
151.	Earl Tucker	Elective Course
152.	Evelyn Einstein	Elective Course
153.	Thomas Long Sarvay	Elective Course
154.	Selma Victoria Hulcher	Elective Course
155.	Pearle Goldfein	Elective Course
156.	Eunice Cecil Luck	Elective Course
157.	Charles Ernest Freeman	Elective Course
158.	Virginia Agnes Ford	Elective Course
159.	Edith Louise Martin	Elective Course
160.	Marguerite Broadwell	Latin Course
161.	Ina Allene Pace	Elective Course
162.	Frances Whitlock Wharton	Elective Course
163.	Elmira Adaleene Coalter	Elective Course
164.	Solomon Sachs	Elective Course
165.	Julia Catherine Weitzel	Elective Course
166.	F. Henry Garber	Elective Course
167.	Natalie Virginia Reuben	Elective Course
168.	Kathleen Hoge Gill	Elective Course
169.	Temple Armfield Wooters	Elective Course
170.	Doris Elizabeth Williams	Elective Course
171.	Raymond Edward Harris	Elective Course
172.	Grace Elizabeth King	Elective Course
173.	Thomas Stokeley Coleman	Elective Course
174.	Goldie Florence Charles	Elective Course
175.	Naomi Frances Tignor	Elective Course
176.	Louise Curtis	Elective Course
177.	Annie M. Puryear	Elective Course
178.	Elizabeth Lacy	Latin Course
179.	Helen T. Hogge	Elective Course
180.	Lily Mae Freeman	Elective Course
181.	Lula Belle Talley	Elective Course
182.	Thelma Louise Puckett	Elective Course
183.	Gertrude Skelton Hobson	Elective Course
184.	Mary Virginia Hill	Elective Course
185.	Rose Barbara Goodman	Elective Course
186.	James Scott Hamilton	Elective Course
187.	Frances Beale Tyler	Elective Course
188.	Marguerite Krikorian	Elective Course
189.	Andrew Jackson Phillips	Elective Course
190.	Sally Elizabeth Wright	Elective Course
191.	Gus Schwarzschild, Jr.	Elective Course
192.	Charles Mills	Elective Course
193.	Anna Shore	Elective Course

194.	Charles Berkeley Dennon	Elective Course
195.	Temple Craig Moore	Elective Course
196.	Richard Andrew Gaskins	Elective Course
197.	Daniel Elmer Young	Elective Course
198.	Katherine Wicker	Elective Course
199.	Ernest DuToy Gary	Elective Course
200.	Elsie Sinsheimer	Elective Course
201.	George Edwin Rice	Elective Course
202.	Jessie Kennedy	Elective Course
203.	Estelle Nannie King	Elective Course
204.	Katherine T. King	Elective Course
205.	John Ashton Harris	Elective Course
206.	Anne Elizabeth Jones	Elective Course
207.	Mabel C. Burruss	Elective Course
208.	Mary Naomi Griggs	Elective Course
209.	Henry L. Fergusson	Elective Course
210.	Lucille A. Lowry	Elective Course
211.	Leona Mae Curley	Elective Course
212.	John Emil Grundy	Elective Course
213.	Francis Wylie Powell	Elective Course
214.	Margaret Almetta Gay	Elective Course
215.	Avery J. Leinson	Elective Course
216.	Margaret Woodland Maurice	Elective Course
217.	William Edward Walthall	Elective Course
218.	May Taylor Homier	Elective Course
219.	Oscar Roy Berger	Elective Course
220.	Frances Julia Pleasant	Elective Course
221.	Thelma Lee Hobson	Elective Course
222.	Isadore A. Schwartz	Elective Course
223.	Frances Armistead Parrish	Elective Course
224.	Joseph Cohen	Elective Course
225.	Elsie Rebecca Bass	Elective Course
226.	Alice Louise Beckh	Elective Course
227.	George E. Winston	Elective Course
228.	Esther Virginia Workman	Elective Course
229.	Emma Lee Mallory	Elective Course
230.	Melvin Wyatt Estes	Elective Course
231.	George Edmondson Morton	Elective Course
232.	Irvin Sidney Gary	Elective Course
233.	Dorris E. Toon	Elective Course
234.	Ilah Stephens	Elective Course
235.	Robert Stuart Lecky	Elective Course
236.	Hunter B. Frischkorn, Jr.	Elective Course
237.	Adolph Homier, Jr.	Elective Course
238.	Helen Louise Strange	Elective Course
239.	Sadie Winston Jeter	Elective Course
240.	Henry Watson Cottrell, Jr.	Elective Course
241.	Roberta Kerr Johnston	Elective Course
242.	Louis Albert Schneider	Elective Course

243.	William Elmo Young	Elective Course
244.	Cary O. Sanford	Elective Course
245.	William Lee Asher	Elective Course
246.	Forrest W. Barker	Elective Course
247.	Thomas Carlton Overton	Elective Course
248.	Elsie May Cooper	Elective Course
249.	William Watt Mathews	Elective Course
250.	Edward Mosby Pulliam	Elective Course
251.	Anne Blanche Bates	Elective Course
252.	Lilyun A. Lowry	Elective Course
253.	James P. Gunter	Elective Course
254.	Rebecca Moore Jenkins	Elective Course
255.	Julian M. Stansell	Elective Course
256.	E. Sewall Simpson, Jr.	Elective Course
257.	Frances Beatrice Jeter	Elective Course
258.	Louise Wyatt Nance	Elective Course
259.	Margaret Roselyn Paul	Elective Course
260.	William Henry Davies	Elective Course
261.	Louise D. Howe	Elective Course
262.	James Thomas Peay	Elective Course
263.	Dorothy Vernon Priddy	Elective Course
264.	Dorothy B. Broadnax	Elective Course
265.	Dena Amster	Elective Course
266.	Alma Louise Reams	Elective Course
267.	Frederick Rudolph Nolde	Elective Course
268.	William K. Vaughan, Jr.	Elective Course
269.	Wray Parks Pearman	Elective Course
270.	Clinton Edward Jones	Elective Course
271.	Henry Gilbert Holt	Elective Course
272.	Kathleen Elizabeth Cooper	Elective Course
273.	Charles Coleman Broaddus, Jr.	Elective Course
274.	Esther Allen	Elective Course
275.	Mary Yancey Johnson	Elective Course
276.	Mason Hayes	Elective Course
277.	Doris Moseley Stone	Elective Course
278.	Elsie Marguerite Childress	Elective Course
279.	Ralph Searen Harris	Elective Course
280.	Forest Huffman Sims	Elective Course
281.	James B. Anderson, Jr.	Elective Course
282.	Virginia Szink Hilberry	Elective Course
283.	Helen Frances Hall	Elective Course
284.	Walter Raleigh Robins, Jr.	Elective Course
285.	Louis H. Miller, Jr.	Elective Course
286.	Leonard Joseph Whittemore	Elective Course
287.	Phyllis Dorothy Hann	Elective Course
	*Lena Arvilla Stevens	Latin Course

*Graduated in Elective Course in February, 1927, but changed to Latin Course.

CERTIFICATES, JUNE, 1927

(Two-Year Course)

William Glenwood Britton	Vocational Machine
William Adolph Graves	Vocational Machine
Edward Innis Melton	Vocational Machine
Sterling Wooldridge Matthews	Vocational Electricity
Arthur Perry Root, Jr.	Vocational Electricity
George Bainbridge Rutherford	Vocational Electricity
Dorsey Lee Webster, Jr.	Vocational Electricity
Enders Linwood Yowell	Vocational Electricity

GRADUATES ARMSTRONG NORMAL SCHOOL, JUNE, 1927

(In order of standing)

1. Viola Sarah Botts
2. Glovena Rachel Johnson
3. Grace Pinrose Threat
4. Ruby Bernice Bassett
5. Mary Susie Quarles
6. Helen Estelle Harris
7. Geneva Audrey Jefferson
8. Evelyn Louise Atkinson
9. Pearle Louise Braxton

SPECIAL GRADUATES

(Teachers in Service)

Matile Lillian Tyler

Bertha L. Sweete

GRADUATES ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL, JUNE, 1927

(In order of standing)

1.	Julian Marion Bacon	Commercial Course
2.	Louise Eleanor Taylor	Academic Course
3.	Bernice Carolyn Johnson	Academic Course
4.	Bessie Esterline Cooley	Academic Course
5.	Ira Augustus Kyles	Academic Course
6.	Kate Cornelia Lloyd	Academic Course
7.	Benjamin James Meade	Commercial Course
8.	Joseph Cavanaugh Lucas	Academic Course
9.	Rosa Anna Anderson	Academic Course
10.	Vivian Zenobia Tyler	Academic Course
11.	Mary Elizabeth Gray	Academic Course
12.	Virginia Avonte Homan	Academic Course
13.	Richard Alexander Waller	Commercial Course
14.	Henrietta Elizabeth Thomas	Academic Course
15.	Beulah LaVerne Drumgoole	Academic Course
16.	Ethel Mae Mills	Academic Course
17.	Madeline Mary Magaline Ford	Academic Course
18.	Edith Bernetta Farrar	Academic Course
19.	Louise Ophelia Williams	Academic Course

20.	Edna Antonette Porter	Academic Course
21.	Whitfield Floyd Cousins	Academic Course
22.	Alyce Marcretta Robinson	Commercial Course
23.	Lynwood Wesley Brown	Academic Course
24.	Alice Virginia Jiggetts	Academic Course
25.	Mary Elizabeth Saunders	Academic Course
26.	Louis Harlod Taylor, Jr.	Academic Course
27.	Hazel Beatrice Seat	Academic Course
28.	Lucile Alice Wombles	Commercial Course
29.	Helen Louise Jeter	Academic Course
30.	Benjamin Franklin Kersey	Academic Course
31.	Lemuel Nathaniel Robinson	Academic Course
32.	James Edward Holmes	Academic Course
33.	Robert Louis Friend, Jr.	Commercial Course
34.	Verna Aurelia Anderson	Academic Course
35.	Mae Myrtle Randolph	Academic Course
36.	Julia Virginia James	Academic Course
37.	Beatrice Clarissa Payne	Academic Course
38.	Thomas Everette Olphin	Academic Course
39.	Miriam Martha Robinson	Academic Course
40.	Mary Beatrice Baugh	Academic Course
41.	Audrey Williams Bradford	Academic Course
42.	Robert Henry Frye	Commercial Course
43.	Julia Marjorie Hackett	Academic Course
44.	Thelma Colleen Woolfolk	Academic Course
45.	Bernice Carlotta James	Commercial Course
46.	Mary Elizabeth Harris	Academic Course
47.	Richard Lawrence Armistead	Academic Course
48.	Juanita Flowers Ford	Academic Course
49.	Zanderyne Alma Clayton	Academic Course
50.	Marie Drumgoole	Academic Course
51.	Elsie Elois Banks	Academic Course
52.	Frederick Lardadian Franklin	Commercial Course
53.	Ermine Ernestine Howlett	Academic Course
54.	Carroll C. Grant	Academic Course
55.	Edith Corinne Murray	Academic Course
56.	Maryland Taft Fleming	Commercial Course
57.	Agnes Elizabeth Bagby	Academic Course
58.	Lucille Daniel Payne	Academic Course
59.	Edna Louise Clarke	Academic Course
60.	Sarah Eveline Turner	Academic Course
61.	Viola Elizabeth Coker	Industrial Course
62.	Gussie Louise Lee	Academic Course
63.	Evelyn Gay Nelle Cogbill	Academic Course
64.	Norman Ainsworth Brown	Academic Course
65.	Floyd Hugh Hunter	Academic Course
66.	John W. Roane, Jr.	Academic Course
67.	Mozelle Virginia Thomas	Academic Course
68.	Edward White Campbell	Academic Course

69.	Laura Leonette Norrell	Academic Course
70.	Elsie Camille Lightfoot	Academic Course
71.	Vyolet Inez Smythe	Academic Course
72.	Robena Alma Ford	Academic Course
73.	Annie Mae Dean	Academic Course
74.	Myrl Katherine Payne	Academic Course
75.	Lucille Laverne Royal	Academic Course
76.	Marietta Jenkins	Commercial Course
77.	Carrie Lee Gains	Academic Course
78.	Mildred Antoinette Lee	Academic Course
79.	Mildred Clara Robinson	Academic Course
80.	Marjorie Hawthorne Harris	Academic Course

JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, SUMMER, 1926

1.	Thelma Anne Brown	Elective Course
2.	Anne Blanton Carter	Elective Course
3.	John H. Chaffin, Jr.	Elective Course
4.	Annie Clayman	Elective Course
5.	Rose Cohen	Elective Course
6.	Ernestine Covington	Latin Course
7.	Gordon Deane	Elective Course
8.	Rhodye Freeman	Elective Course
9.	Carl Frederick Hach	Elective Course
10.	George Darrell Hann, Jr.	Elective Course
11.	Overton Hillsman	Elective Course
12.	Mary E. Johnson	Elective Course
13.	Glenn Monroe Jones	Elective Course
14.	Isadore Plein	Elective Course
15.	Margaret Ruth McGinnis	Elective Course
16.	Masao Miura	Elective Course
17.	Ethel Elisabeth Murray	Elective Course
18.	Bertha Patterson	Elective Course
19.	Travis Patterson	Elective Course
20.	Robert Meade Pitts	Elective Course
21.	Andrew Rudasill	Elective Course
22.	Dorothy Sutton	Elective Course
23.	Lucille Evelyn Tuck	Elective Course
24.	Donald Vaughan	Elective Course
25.	Joseph Montague Wade	Elective Course
26.	Arthur W. Winne	Elective Course

ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, SUMMER, 1926

(In order of standing)

1. Naomi Lavinia Lewis
2. Mary Elizabeth Beverly
3. Frederick Douglas Clark
4. Lillian Magdalene Foy
5. Catherine Bernetta Mercer
6. Lottie Evans
7. Janie Smith Charity
8. Esterine Ophelia Ruffin

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Clerk of School Board

AND

Supervisor of School Property

FOR THE

Scholastic Year 1926-1927

Ending June 30, 1927

FINANCIAL REPORT OF RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1927

RECEIPTS, INCLUDING BALANCES

From State Funds:

General appropriation	$ 255,477.18
High Schools	1,900.00
Physical Education	800.00
Vocational Education (Smith-Hughes)	12,056.49
Vacation Schools	3,500.00
Other State Funds (Deaf Class)	1,000.00
Balance on hand, July 1, 1926	40,994.07
	$ 315,727.74

From District Funds:

District Levy	$1,945,242.86
District Bond Issue	115,104.72
	$2,060,347.58

From Other Funds:

Special Sources	$ 51,390.75
Tuition—Private Sources	13,285.22
Trust Funds	137.81
Retirement Fund	14,878.37
Donations	1,179.46
From all other sources	20,680.62
Balance on hand, July 1, 1926	133,549.74
	$ 235,101.97
Grand Total Receipts and Balances	$2,611,177.29

DISBURSEMENTS

For General Control:

Issuing Work Permits	$ 1,157.91
Salary Superintendent—Local	5,074.92
Salary Assistant Superintendent	2,400.00
Office Equipment and Expenses	2,159.41
Traveling Expenses—Superintendent	173.50
Salary Clerk and Supervisor	4,500.00
Stenographers	15,515.08
Phone Service	489.84

Postage, Telegrams, Other Expense	$ 589.11
Stationery, etc.	140.50
Other Expenses Control	3,128.83
Director of Research	2,918.24
Total for General Control	$ 38,247.34

For Operation:

Wages of Janitors	$ 110,285.61
Fuel and Water	38,256.81
Light and Power	18,171.98
Janitor's Supplies	4,553.65
Textbooks by Public Funds	44,109.83
Maps, Globes and Charts	471.76
Other Instruction and Operation Supplies	51,912.01
Total for Operation	$ 267,761.65

For Maintenance:

Repair of Buildings, etc.	$ 103,548.93
Upkeep of Grounds and Yard Improvements	33,869.32
Repair Furniture and Equipment	1,760.04
Insurance	2,490.14
Rent	63.00
Total for Maintenance	$ 141,731.43

Instruction—Regular Day Schools:

High School Teachers—White—Male	$ 46,701.03
High School Teachers—White—Female	167,439.32
High School Teachers—Negro—Male	17,969.81
High School Teachers—Negro—Female	19,115.64
Elementary and Junior High Teachers—White—Male	108,934.16
Elementary and Junior High Teachers—White—Female	915,888.95
Elementary Teachers—Negro—Male	13,531.40
Elementary Teachers—Negro—Female	149,154.22
Supervisors	30,909.40
School Clerks	28,993.68
Total for Instruction in Regular Schools	$1,498,637.61

For Instruction—Evening, Part-Time, Vacation:

Americanization Classes (Evening)	$ 1,140.00
Evening—Academic	23,784.21
Evening—Trade and Industry	1,080.00
Evening—Home Economics	3,641.75
Part-Time—Trade and Industry	1,145.00

Part-Time—Home Economics	$ 9,391.00
Part-Time—Other Vocational	8,550.00
Vacation Schools	22,362.21
Total Evening, Part-Time and Vacation	$ 71,094.17

For Auxiliary Agencies:

Medical Inspection	$ 32,236.89
Compulsory Attendance	2,851.65
School Libraries	1,764.11
Other Auxiliaries	11,509.71
Total for Auxiliaries	$ 48,362.36

For Miscellaneous:

Treasurer's Commissions	$ 306.56
Recording Deeds, etc.	1.40
Other Miscellaneous	517.61
Workmen's Compensation	867.52
Total for Miscellaneous	$ 1,693.09

For Capitalization:

Real Estate	$ 4,058.34
New Buildings	96,944.42
Architects' Fees	3,572.73
Permanent Improvements	77,336.18
Permanent Equipment	86,134.56
Total for Capitalization	$ 268,046.23

Payment on Debts:

Interest	$ 7,782.54
Commission Paid Collector Delinquent Taxes	3,552.00
Total Payment on Debts	$ 11,334.54

Balance at Close of Year:

State Funds	$ 62,036.80
Other Funds	202,232.07
Total Balances	$ 264,268.87
Grand Total of All Disbursements and Balances	$2,611,177.29

Comparative Cost Per Capita for Tuition, Maintenance and Operation for all School.

SESSION	Number of Pupils in Attendance	Cost per Capita for Tuition	Cost per Capita for Maintenance and Operation	Total Cost per Capita
1870-1871	3,156	$ 9 83	$ 3 52	$ 13 35
1871-1872	3,691	11 17	4 29	15 46
1872-1873	3,919	13 13	3 57	16 70
1873-1874	3,893	12 98	2 87	15 85
1874-1875	4,974	13 19	2 69	15 88
1875-1876	4,459	12 55	3 01	15 56
1876-1877	4,934	12 60	2 62	15 22
1877-1878	5,501	11 34	2 07	13 41
1878-1879	5,215	10 50	1 72	12 22
1879-1880	5,273	10 60	2 05	12 65
1880-1881	6,045	9 99	2 06	12 05
1881-1882	6,072	10 00	2 80	12 80
1882-1883	6,877	9 80	2 07	11 87
1883-1884	7,053	9 70	1 70	11 40
1884-1885	8,295	8 87	2 60	11 41
1885-1886	8,701	8 71	2 35	11 22
1886-1887	9,738	8 89	2 64	11 35
1887-1888	10,867	8 89	1 98	10 87
1888-1889	11,371	9 78	1 71	11 49
1889-1890	11,749	9 95	1 92	11 87
1890-1891	11,779	9 94	1 87	11 81
1891-1892	11,441	10 51	1 63	12 14
1892-1893	11,726	10 45	2 30	12 75
1893-1894	12,035	10 33	2 22	12 55
1894-1895	12,287	10 31	2 24	12 55
1895-1896	12,244	10 40	2 13	12 53
1896-1897	12,318	10 71	2 16	12 87
1897-1898	12,278	10 01	2 07	12 08
1898-1899	11,938	10 94	1 88	12 82
1899-1900	11,970	10 96	2 61	13 51
1900-1901	12,159	11 00	2 43	13 43
1901-1902	12,203	11 04	4 14	15 18
1902-1903	12,120	11 32	1 92	13 24
1903-1904	12,137	11 65	3 43	15 08
1904-1905	12,481	11 82	3 24	15 06
1905-1906	12,573	12 16	2 23	16 37
1906-1907	14,826	12 39	2 24	14 63
1907-1908	15,262	11 43	5 45	16 88
1908-1909	15,590	13 89	3 63	17 52
1909-1910	17,305	13 09	3 50	16 59
1910-1911	17,882	14 27	4 63	18 30
1911-1912	18,892	15 81	4 50	20 31
1912-1913	19,992	17 24	5 81	23 05
1913-1914	22,459	17 41	5 01	22 42
1914-1915	28,145	16 61	4 39	21 00
1915-1916	30,909	18 04	5 12	23 16
1916-1917	32,002	19 36	5 29	24 65
1917-1918	31,248	21 76	5 95	27 71
1918-1919	30,256	28 33	6 57	34 90
1919-1920	30,219	31 73	9 46	41 19
1920-1921	31,520	35 45	10 79	*46 24
1921-1922	32,334	37 01	10 95	*47 96
1922-1923	33,213	37 45	14 63	*52 08
1923-1924	34,084	37 66	13 16	*50 82
1924-1925	34,881	40 60	11 08	*51 68
1925-1926	34,688	42 80	10 42	*53 22
1926-1927	35,441	45 89	11 15	*57 04

*No interest on investment.

Richmond Public Schools—Inventory July 1, 1927

SCHOOLS	Value Land 1927	Value Buildings 1927	Total Value 1927	Text Books	Library and Reference Books	Furniture and Equipment	Supplies
John Marshall High	$ 350,000 00	$ 707,050 00	$1,057,050 00	$ 25,071 92	$ 4,800 00	$ 94,400 00	....
Richmond Normal	64,000 00	461,570 53	525,570 53	2,010 89	900 00	26,129 35	$ 330 44
George Wythe, Jr. High	200,000 00	369,115 00	569,115 00	....	....	16,395 00	....
Bainbridge Junior High	30,000 00	244,093 15	274,093 15	2,637 90	600 00	12,804 70	208 48
Binford Junior High	34,000 00	368,046 11	402,046 11	6,202 46	1,125 00	23,251 70	556 90
Bellevue Junior High	25,000 00	183,000 00	208,000 00	3,631 92	2,000 00	13,912 60	444 50
Northside Junior High	19,715 69	477,192 29	496,907 98	4,534 50	....	28,910 63	332 02
Bellevue Special	7,340 00	15,000 00	22,340 00	233 43	24 35	966 89	140 08
Robert Fulton	6,000 00	132,000 00	138,000 00	1,387 95	600 00	10,552 80	851 46
Chimborazo	8,250 00	86,819 65	95,069 65	747 43	100 00	6,092 75	279 60
Nathaniel Bacon	13,200 00	62,000 00	75,200 00	829 36	35 00	2,594 55	222 80
Springfield	13,240 00	161,000 00	174,240 00	1,598 55	200 00	8,582 50	437 00
Powhatan	5,300 00	27,500 00	32,800 00	1,069 12	200 00	1,471 15	189 95
Maury	7,650 00	114,000 00	121,650 00	758 47	30 00	5,390 25	217 41
Franklin	12,500 00	87,000 00	99,500 00	879 01	173 28	3,001 01	89 54
Oak Grove	10,000 00	24,000 00	34,000 00	724 91	280 25	3,654 85	348 00
Patrick Henry	13,950 00	128,000 00	141,950 00	1,211 31	175 00	1,734 50	30 50
Helen Dickinson	13,343 25	133,500 00	146,843 25	983 15	1,200 00	9,983 65	405 70
Jefferson	3,500 00	25,000 00	28,500 00	627 84	125 00	2,225 45	235 80
Ruffner	13,000 00	36,000 00	49,000 00	541 57	1,410 00	3,019 05	310 25
Madison	11,600 00	178,000 00	189,600 00	1,162 25	190 00	6,944 20	491 15
George Thorpe	12,500 00	48,000 00	60,500 00	512 60	375 00	2,314 20	299 05
J. E. B. Stuart	24,000 00	129,000 00	153,000 00	1,119 10	275 00	5,885 95	368 35
Highland Park	12,500 00	153,000 00	165,500 00	1,498 63	250 00	9,353 00	244 72
Ginter Park	27,000 00	128,000 00	155,000 00	1,107 60	700 00	7,229 75	323 99
Grace Arents	1,350 00	38,000 00	39,350 00	520 15	225 00	2,156 75	164 35
Elba	10,000 00	9,000 00	19,000 00	456 86	40 00	2,039 25	93 34
Stonewall Jackson	22,794 44	22,000 00	44,794 44	1,386 26	250 00	2,666 94	368 58
Randolph	10,200 00	36,800 00	47,000 00	769 79	140 00	2,299 00	337 45
William F. Fox	48,592 00	175,000 00	223,592 00	2,794 31	1,400 00	11,446 85	215 00
John B. Cary	27,000 00	141,000 00	168,000 00	1,335 06	850 00	9,195 38	306 17
Robert E. Lee	42,290 00	216,000 00	258,290 00	1,908 37	75 00	9,616 40	318 69
Armstrong High	21,637 63	190,000 00	211,637 63	5,666 45	887 50	7,645 79	103 45
Booker Washington	28,000 00	88,500 00	116,500 00	1,364 19	52 50	4,712 31	375 00
Webster Davis	3,600 00	56,000 00	59,600 00	383 79	35 00	1,106 50	113 12
George Mason	8,325 00	59,500 00	67,825 00	1,267 90	125 00	1,828 70	502 98
Twenty-ninth Street	1,000 00	700 00	1,700 00	....	....	....	....
Dunbar	3,280 00	46,000 00	49,280 00	568 36	250 00	6,311 90	331 84
Buchanan	3,000 00	54,000 00	57,000 00	911 51	210 00	3,720 20	116 51
Navy Hill	7,480 00	12,000 00	19,480 00	993 30	100 00	2,459 40	68 58

Baker	6,960 00	35,000 00	41,960 00	1,178 53	80 00	7,006 49	371 63
Monroe	3,400 00	8,400 00	11,800 00	351 77	35 00	1,574 50	295 96
Moore	5,000 00	51,500 00	56,500 00	1,103 06	265 00	4,109 42	564 73
Valley View	4,100 00	1,300 00	5,400 00	92 30	5 00	270 38	21 22
Sidney	1,250 00	6,000 00	7,250 00	269 49	40 00	399 50	32 91
Providence Park	6,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	120 04	41 00	460 10	66 74
Colored Special				95 34	30 00	117 13	3 42
Administrative Office							
Shop	15,000 00	10,000 00	25,000 00				
Manual Training Centers						9,746 60	679 50
Manual Training and Vocational Education						10,350 00	1,610 00
Kindergartens (Est.)						15,436 36	575 00
Domestic Science and Cafeterias						18,360 09	
Drawing and Handwork							1,174 25
Athletics						559 20	1,308 40
Store Room					325 00		
Office						10,179 70	1,000 00
Total	$1,217,848 01	$5,735,586 73	$6,953,434 74	$ 84,618 70	$ 21,228 88	$ 452,575 32	$ 18,476 51

PROPERTY OWNED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES BUT NOT IN ACTUAL USE

Chamberlayne Avenue Lot	$ 22,200.00
Grove Avenue Lots	30,960.00
Highland Park Annex Lot	10,057.02
Laburnum Avenue Lot	15,074.17
West End High School Lot	36,348.25
	$ 114,639.44

SUMMARY

Value of Land, 1927:		
In use	$ 1,217,848.01	
Not in use	114,639.44	
		$ 1,332,487.45
Value of Buildings, 1927		5,735,586.73
Textbooks		84,618.70
Library and Reference Books		21,228.88
Furniture and Equipment		452,575.32
Supplies		18,476.51
Grand Total		$ 7,644,973.59

COMPARISON

YEAR	Value Real Estate	Furniture	Text Books	Reference and Lib. Books	Supplies	Total
1927	$7,068,074 18	$ 452,575 32	$ 84,618 70	$ 21,228 88	$ 18,476 51	$7,644,973 59
1926	6,833,877 34	378,358 42	76,857 27	18,689 38	25,124 94	7,332,907 35
Increase	$ 234,196 84	$ 74,216 90	$ 7,761 43	$ 2,539 50	....	$ 312,066 24
Decrease	....	....	....	....	$ 6,648 43	....

C. P. WALFORD,
Clerk and Supervisor.

Annual Report
Director of Public Works

Richmond, Va.

1927

Annual Report

Director of Public Works

Richmond, Virginia

◆

R. KEITH COMPTON, *Director*

For Year Ending December 31, 1927

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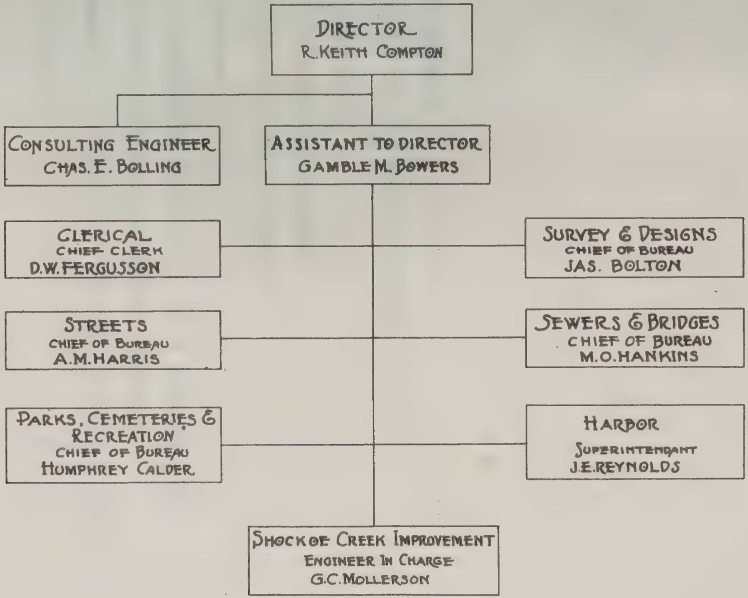
ORGANIZATION CHART

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

RICHMOND. VIRGINIA. DECEMBER 31. 1927.


DIRECTOR
R. KEITH COMPTON
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CHAS. E. BOLLING
ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR
GAMBLE M. BOWERS
CLERICAL
CHIEF CLERK
D.W. FERGUSSON
SURVEY & DESIGNS
CHIEF OF BUREAU
JAS. BOLTON
STREETS
CHIEF OF BUREAU
A.M. HARRIS
SEWERS & BRIDGES
CHIEF OF BUREAU
M.O. HANKINS
PARKS, CEMETERIES & RECREATION
CHIEF OF BUREAU
HUMPHREY CALDER
HARBOR
SUPERINTENDANT
J.E. REYNOLDS
SHOCKOE CREEK IMPROVEMENT
ENGINEER IN CHARGE
G.C. MOLLERSON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Director of Public Works

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 1, 1928.

TO THE HONORABLE J. FULMER BRIGHT,
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR:

You are handed herewith report outlining the activities of the Department of Public Works during the year 1927.

The chart on the opposite page shows the organization of this department with the respect to its bureaus: reference to Bureau reports will show each bureau organization.

There were no changes in the main personnel of the department during the year except in the case of the lamentable death of Captain T. C. Cunningham, which occurred on August 20, 1927, and who had faithfully and efficiently served the city continuously for 55 years. It is believed that Captain Cunningham, at the time of his death, was the senior employee of the entire city government. Following his death and effective September 1, 1927, Mr. J. E. Reynolds, who had served for a number of years as Dredge Engineer, was appointed Harbormaster and Superintendent and in addition serves as Dredge Engineer when the dredge "Fulton" is operating. Effective on the same date, Mr. W. T. Throckmorton was appointed Captain of the Tug Cunningham reporting for orders to Mr. Reynolds.

The reports of the Bureau Chiefs attached hereto are in detail and any further explanation of them is unnecessary except to bring to your Honor's attention the most important features and accomplishments connected with the Department of Public Works.

It has been very gratifying indeed to have the opportunity, in this report, to testify in so far as the activities of this department are concerned, to the co-operation existing between the administrative branch of the city government and the legislative branch. Such co-operation has enabled this department to obtain sufficient funds for necessary work and has enabled the department to carry out many of its recommendations made in former reports; the most important of which are as follows:

The construction of the municipal airport.

The rebuilding and enlargement of the incinerator at 15th and Marshall Streets.

The construction, in part, of the first unit of the intermediate harbor terminal in accordance with the harbor improvement plans prepared by this department, and deepening of harbor through dredging operations.

The replacement of the old wooden gates in the canal lock with new gates of steel construction.

The purchase by the city of gravel pits in the northern, southern and eastern sections of the city.

A substantial annual curb and gutter program.

A substantial street improvement plan.

An excellent oil program of gravel streets.

An appropriation for starting the Oak Grove combined system of sewers.

The widening of several of our main thoroughfares.

The final completion of Shockoe Creek Improvement.

Substantial grading program for streets so that utilities can be installed.

The passage of the Zoning Ordinance, supervision of which is under the Board of Zoning Appeals.

Erection of comfort stations in two city owned cemeteries and in Pollard Park. Also wading pools in Seabrook and Carter Jones Playgrounds.

It is very gratifying to state that practically all of the above accomplishments were recommended to your Honor in our 10-year improvement program submitted to you on October 29, 1925.

The Port Commission, under authority of ordinance approved December 22, 1927, held its organization meeting on January 5, 1928, and began to function at once. The Director of Public Works ex-officio is a member of this Commission. The department stands ready to render all engineering assistance necessary and to assist in the compilation of data on James River, which is to be presented at the Government hearing in Richmond this coming spring.

A full list of the recommendations of this department is contained in our annual report for the year 1926. In part, these recommendations have been carried out as cited in this report. The department desires to renew its recommendations as outlined in last year's report and that the several public improvement programs be continued. The city is well served with sanitary sewers, but we are behind in storm water construction. It is imperative that substantial appropriations be made every year for this purpose in order to relieve overcharged sewers and flooded sections. Richmond is expanding rapidly. The development of its suburbs must be anticipated to some extent and the first in line, before other substantial improvements can be installed, is taking care of the drainage system.

In conclusion, it is the privilege of the Director to acknowledge the loyal support from all of the employees, particularly from the Consulting Engineer, the Assistant Director and the various Bureau Chiefs.

Respectfully submitted,
R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENTS IN JAMES RIVER AND HARBOR AT RICHMOND

Richmond, Va., *February* 1, 1928.

COL. R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works,
City.

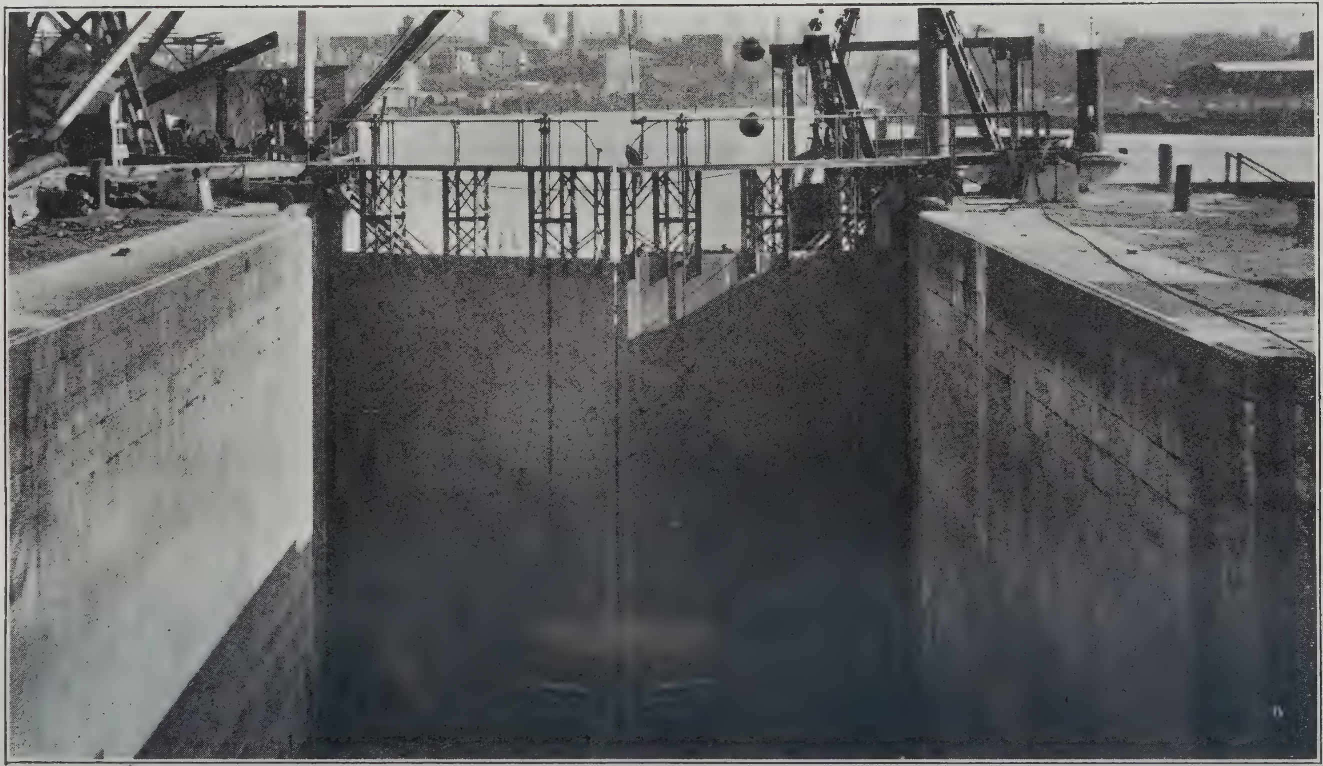
Dear Sir:

On June 15, 1925, this department, after a thorough investigation and study of conditions, made to the Council Committee on Dock, River and Harbor, a special report with specific recommendation towards the improvements of James River.

In our program of recommended improvements, it was pointed out that the construction immediately necessary was the building of 1,000 feet of alongside wharf or bulkhead wall construction at the site of the present dilapidated city wharf. Complying, in part, with this recommendation, the Council on June 16, 1927, appropriated the sum of $100,000.00 for the improvement of water terminal facilities at Richmond. This work was awarded, through contract, to Allen J. Saville, Inc., on August 22, 1927, for the erection of 350 feet more or less of alongside wharf, which contract calls for the completion of the work by March 1, 1928.

This is to be a gravity type wall of plain concrete and cyclopean masonry parallel to and two feet north of the north pierhead line as established by the United States Engineers, extending from a point approximately 125 feet east of Gillies Creek, eastwardly for a distance of about 250 feet. There is also to be constructed in continuation of the line of this wall, extending from its upper end towards Gillies Creek, approximately 90 feet of dock wall faced with steel sheet piling anchored shoreward and backfilled with earth material to elevation twelve above mean tide, the same height as that proposed for the permanent concrete wall.

The general dimensions of the concrete wall are 37 feet in height and 27½ feet at its base depending, of course, upon its foundation depth. The width of the concrete wall on top is 7′ 9″. In addition, there is to be an earth fill in the back of this wall supported by tem-



Lower Lock Gates Looking Down Stream with Dock Empty.

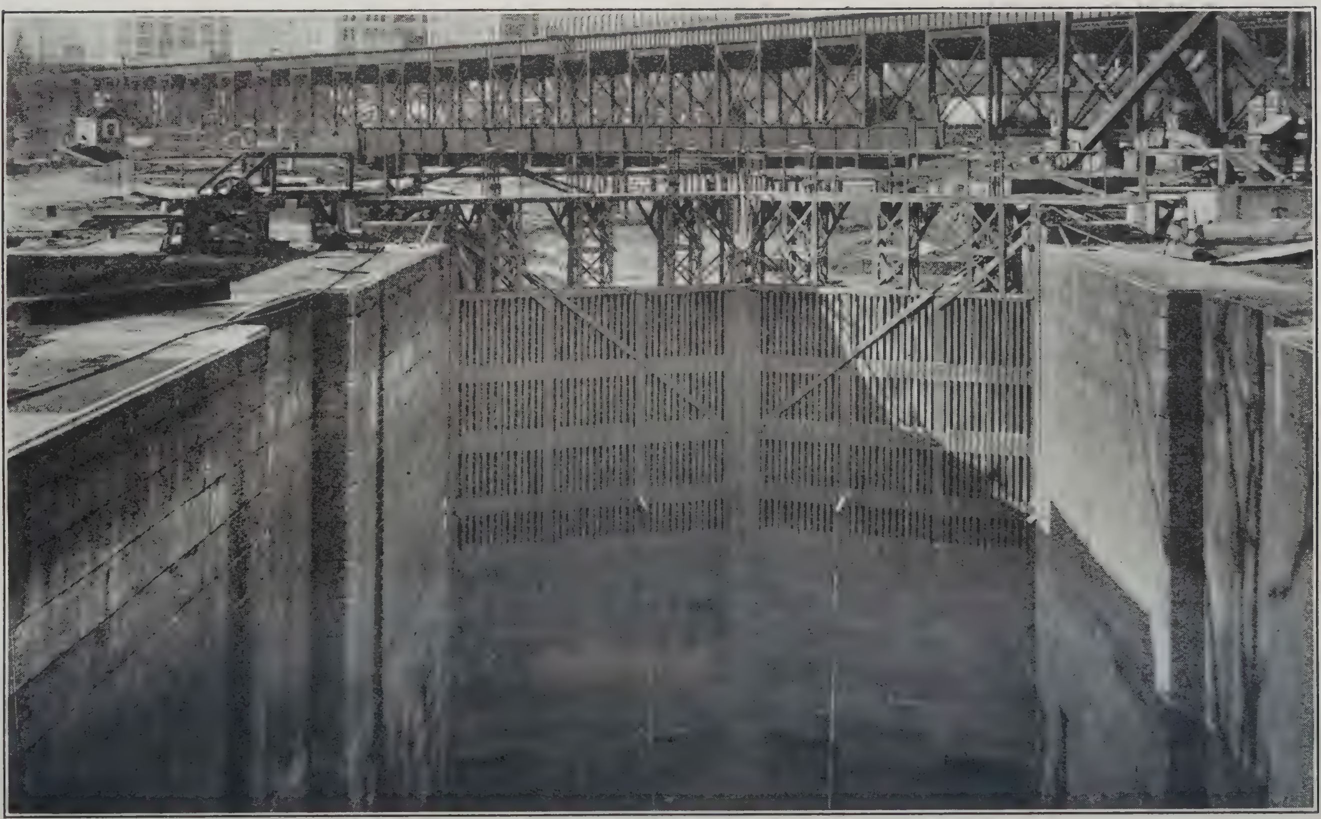
porary wood bulkhead affording a total top width for the dock wall at elevation twelve of 30 feet. The temporary bulkhead will, after settlement takes place in the earth fill, be replaced by concrete construction. Foundation construction has been carried on by means of cofferdams built of single rows of steel sheet piling supported on the inside with timber cross bracing. After having poured about 50 linear feet of concrete wall at the eastern end to a point about five feet above mean tide and having reached, at the same time, foundation for the adjoining upstream 50-foot section, the cofferdam supporting this latter section gave way under 25-foot head of water. The entire upper side and more than half of the front or river side of this dam "folded in," causing considerable loss to the contractor and delay in the progress of the work. This occurred on December 23rd.

Progress made in construction up to December 31, 1927, may be stated as follows:

Concrete placed	740 cubic yards
Earth excavated	3,910 cubic yards
Rock excavated	530 cubic yards
Per cent of work completed	27 cubic yards
Appropriation expended	$23,534.07

In addition to the construction of this alongside wharf below Gillies Creek, the timber wharf at the foot of Ash Street was rebuilt at a cost of $1,946.11, through contract awarded October 10, 1927, to the W. B. Bradley Construction Company.

Another and greatly needed improvement placed under construction during the year was the renewal of the upper and lower pairs of lock gates, situated at the upper end of the harbor and controlling the waters impounded in the city dock extending westward to 17th Street. The old gates, of wood construction, were dilapidated and beyond repair, particularly the exposed members above the surface of the water. These were replaced by new steel gates. The new gates are constructed of copper bearing steel plates and standard Carnegie girder beams welded together to form a gate approximately 21 feet wide by 30 feet high; two such gates working together at an angle transfer pressure from the impounded water to the stone wall on either side of the locks. The lower half of the gates are so constructed as to form an air chamber equal to about 20,000 pounds buoyancy which facilitates their operation. The combined weight in steel of the 4 gates (2 pairs) thus constructed is approximately 195,800 lbs. The gates are operated



Upper Lock Gates Looking Up Stream with Dock Empty.

by means of two hand operated wickets to each gate, and are also swung open by hand operated crabs and chains. Each pair of gates are provided with a deck about 6 feet above water level, which also serves as a passage for pedestrians to the yacht basin immediately south of the locks. The locks are 180-feet long and 35 feet between walls and can accommodate vessels 165 feet long, 33 feet beam and 10 feet draft, which through the locks will be raised approximately 18 feet above river level. The contract for the installation of these steel gates was awarded to the Richmond Engineering Company under two separate contracts, the first on July 1, 1927, the second on October 10, 1927. The lower gates were practically completed on October 30, 1927, while it is anticipated the upper gates will be completed in February, 1928, the total cost of the 4 gates (2 pairs) being estimated at $34,600.00.

The most needed and gratifying improvements made in the harbor during the past year was the dredging out of more than 94,000 cubic yards of material from the turning basin, the channel approach below the turning basin and the area between the north channel line and the north shore line extending from Gillies Creek to the lock gates. This accomplishment was obtained through the co-operation of the U. S. District Engineer's Office at Norfolk and this department by mutual agreement wherein both the U. S. Engineers' and the City of Richmond's dredge plants worked in simultaneous operation. The city dredged that portion of the harbor outside the established channel line, removing 18,053 cubic yards; while the Government dredge worked within the turning basin and channel limits, removing 75,076 cubic yards. Dumping ground for the disposal of material dredged by the U. S. Government was, as a condition of the agreement, obtained by this office through the co-operation of land owners situated on the south bank of the river. No compensation was asked of these owners for the privilege of depositing this dredged material on their lands. A minimum depth of 18 feet below low water was obtained throughout the turning basin and channel areas. This minimum depth was also secured by the city dredge within the area between the north channel line and the north shore line, except in two spots where the depth to rock was 15 feet below low water. The material dredged was composed altogether of mud and sand and the operation of dredges was carried on through the months of July and August. Although the city dredge operations have been carried on intermittently throughout the harbor for more than 20 years, the last previous dredging done by the United States in the harbor at Richmond was in October, 1908, a lapse of 19 years, and in this we feel justly proud since the cost of dredge operations contributed during the past year by the U. S. District Engineer, at the rate of 21 cents per cubic yard, approximates $16,000.00.

An accomplishment made during the past year, bearing on river improvements, was in the release granted to the U. S. Government, by the State of Virginia, through an act passed by the Special Session of the Legislature and approved April 18, 1927, releasing the Federal Government from all claim for damages to the oyster or other public interest of the Commonwealth of Virginia by reason of the relocation of the improved channel through Rock Landing Shoal. This release will permit the Federal Government to proceed with this much desired improvement as advocated by the Government, in order to eliminate the heavy annual cost of dredging the existing channel in the vicinity of Burrell Bay by constructing a new cut-off channel north of Burrell Bay through Mulberry Island Slough. This proposed cut-off channel, will, when completed, reduce the present channel route by 3⅛ miles and will, therefore, result in not only considerable savings on the part of the Federal Government in cost of channel maintenance, but will produce, as well, a savings to present navigation amounting to several thousands of dollars per annum and will mean much towards the encouragement and expansion of the present and future river commerce.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. BOWERS,

Asst. Director of Public Works.

SHOCKOE CREEK SEWER AND DRAINAGE PROJECT

Richmond, Va., *December* 31, 1927.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit completion report on the Shockoe Creek Sewer and Drainage Project. This project, the construction of which was begun in September, 1923, was completed during the past year.

Richmond, like many other cities, is traversed by a main drainage stream to which is diverted a large portion of its sewage. This principal stream is known as Shockoe Creek and from its banks the original town, established in 1742, has grown and spread to its present incorporated area of 24 square miles into other drainage areas none of which exceed that covered by the Shockoe drainage basin of eleven and one-half square miles or 48% of the entire area of the City.

Prior to the construction of this project a portion of the upper reaches of the creek had been walled in by the construction of a concrete, tile lined, invert and concrete wall. In some places this construction was covered over with a concrete slab. The lower reaches, extending through the industrial and business section of the City flowed uncovered for a distance of 1.5 miles partly through its original bed and partly through walls built on either side in the shape of building foundations. The creek, which has a normal dry weather flow of 24 cubic feet per second, empties into the James River at 17th Street which junction is the head of tidal waters in the river with a range of 4 feet between mean low and mean high tides.

Many of the principal street crossings over the old creek in the lower section of the City were constructed of stone arches. These together, with other structures of less permanent nature, were perhaps adequate in size to vent the creek area during storm periods at the time of their construction, but as the City grew these structures proved to be inadequate in providing sufficient opening to pass the increased storm water run-off and for which the City was held liable by the courts for damage sustained by property owners abutting the stream on account of being flooded. The responsibility for damage done in the lower end was fixed largely by the fact that the City in its construction of the improvements at the upper end directly contributed to this change of condition at the lower end and hundreds of thousands of dollars was paid out by the city in compliance with the court's decision for claims made.

To meet the situation intensive studies and investigations were carried on during 1921, 1922 and 1923. The plans for improvements involved studies of routes, computation of drainage areas, calculation of flow of water to the sewer, methods of admitting water to the sewer and general calculation of size and shape of conduits that under controlling conditions of grade and curvature would best take the storm water off as fast as tributary sewers delivered it. Sewer gaugings were of immeasurable value as a basis of calculation, particularly the data obtained at the time of three heavy floods in the summer of 1922 and a fourth and unusually heavy rainfall which occurred in 1923. Much consideration was given concerning stresses the structure would be subjected to under contemplated varying conditions of loading, such as railroad, street and building loads.

The project brought into play two problems distinct and opposite in effect. First, the quick removal of water from streets during intense local rains by means of inlets to a sewer having its outfall in the James River. Second, and opposite was the problem of preventing these same inlets from becoming outlets for backwater during flood stages in the river and thus protect that section of the City accustomed to being flooded during periods of extreme river freshets from inundation.

The second condition brought about the necessity of a dyke along North Dock Street that would prevent the river, when overflowing its bank, from flooding the lower areas of Dock, Cary, Main, Franklin and 17th Streets. Gates at the mouth of the sewer had to be considered for the purpose of preventing flood waters in the river from backing up through the street inlets and flooding areas lying lower than the high water mark in the river and this in turn brought about the question of impounding the flow of Shockoe Creek during periods of river freshets and pumping this pounded water over the dyke. This would have necessitated a sewer of very large proportion and to undertake to impound and pump the entire eleven and one-half square mile drainage area would require an extremely expensive installation, particularly so should we undertake to provide for the possibility of high water occurring in Shockoe Creek at the same time it was necessary to close the gates against high water in the river.

To meet these conditions and keep the cost of the project to the minimum a plan was adopted which included the construction of a sewer with no openings in it lower than the expected high water mark of the river. This sewer would carry the runoff from the upper reaches of the creek without flooding the lower area of the City behind the dyke during high water in the river. This conduit was designed to work under a head which made possible a reduction of cross section from the semicircular concrete arch 29 feet wide and 17 feet high to one 27 feet wide and 15 feet high. Its most economical location was found to be west of the old creek bed. To drain the low area protected by the dyke a concrete box sewer 17 feet wide and 11.75 feet high was constructed in the old creek bed. The box sewer is joined to the arch sewer at its upper end and empties into the river. In time of high water in the river, gates in the lower and upper end of the box sewer are lowered, cutting it off from the upstream flow, preventing also water from the river backing up into the area behind the dyke, and forming a 300,000 cubic foot reservoir for the collection of rain water from the lower area, to be pumped under pressure to the river.

Reduction of the amount of rainwater to reach the box section was had by the construction of a storm water cut-off sewer in 19th Street from the City Dock north to Broad Street. This sewer collects only storm water from the Church Hill section east of 19th Street and discharges it into the City Dock. This excess water delivered to the dock is controlled by a specially constructed spillway emptying into the river basin. Both the 19th Street cut-off sewer and the spillway were a part of the Shockoe Creek construction project. With the diversion of the upstream flow through the arch section and the eastern slope through the 19th Street cut-off sewer, only 5% of the eleven square mile drainage area involved will be impounded in the box section sewer or reservoir. This materially reduced the capacity of the pumping equipment required.

The area of inundation in the Shockoe Creek ravine from a river freshet height of 23 feet above mean tide elevation is approximately

55 acres. Flood heights attaining elevation 23.0 above mean tide or greater occurred in the following years: 1870, elevation 25.47; 1877 elevation 27.07; 1889 elevation 23.63; 1899 elevation 25.35; 1901 elevation 23.58. The average frequency of a 23 foot flood, therefore, may be said to be about once in eleven years, although this height has not been reached in the span of the past 26 years. No provision has been made to prevent flooding of this low area by river freshets above elevation 23.00, this being the height of the dyke. The dyke crest may, however, be raised by sand bags and other emergency measures to meet the level of higher waters than that provided for in its construction.

Another and very difficult situation to handle was the construction of a system of separate sanitary sewers in the low lying area. This separation of sanitary from storm water sewage in the affected area is so arranged that the ordinary flow from the east is through an 18 inch line in 17th Street, while that contributed west of the box section is through 18 inch lines on both sides of the arch section, all discharging by gravity directly into the river. In times of high water in the river this separate system of sanitary sewage is made to discharge into a sump directly under the pump house floor and there lifted over the dyke to the river. All basements and sanitary connections were made with this sewer, disconnecting at the same time all rain water connections and turning these into storm water systems or directly into the streets. Great care had to be exercised in this work as there was little or no record to guide one in the underground construction existing, in some instances, for more than 150 years.

The pump house or station, located on South Dock Street, adjoins the box section sewer. The station walls, incorporated in the dyke fill, are built of heavy reinforced concrete resting on bed rock foundation 12 feet below mean tide in the river. The station floor on which is mounted the pumping equipment is at elevation 5.0 above mean tide. Four 20 inch storm water centrifugal pumps were especially designed to give a capacity of 10,000 gallons per minute at 30 foot total head to 15,000 gallons per minute at 15 foot total head and not overload the 125 horse power motors attached to each pump. Two 5 inch pumps each of 750 gallons per minute capacity take care of the unscreened sanitary sewage from the sump under a suction lift varying from 3 to 17 feet and pump it into the river against a varying head up to 20 feet static or 40 foot total. Twenty-five horse power motors are attached to each 5 inch sanitary pump. There is also installed one centrifugal vacuum pump of 40 cubic feet per minute connected to one 5 horse power motor. An eight panel switchboard is installed to receive, in the main, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 2,300 volt incoming and feeder lines.

The gates hereinbefore mentioned are housed in brick buildings, one located beside the pumping station on South Dock Street, the other over the box sewer near the arch junction about 300 feet south of Broad Street. Each gate is made up of copper bearing sheet metal welded to vertical and horizontal stiffening members, forming a very substantial bulkhead. The gates weigh approximately seven tons each and are raised and lowered by electrically operated hoists attached to two vertical screw shafts directly connected to each gate.

When the river reaches a flood stage of elevation eight above mean tide the sanitary sewage is turned into the sump and the sanitary pumps put into operation. When flood stage of ten occurs both gates are to be lowered and storm water pump No. 1 started. Pumps No. 2, 3 and 4 will be operated as the demand would indicate. Only during a rainstorm, with the river at flood stage, would it be necessary to call upon all four storm water pumps at the same time.

Colonel Cutshaw, City Engineer, from 1873 to 1907 planned and recommended improvements in the Shockoe Valley, some of which were executed, and it may be said that although he predicted the necessity for greater improvements than was made during his time he could not, neither could the City Council of his day, justify the expenditure under the then conditions for so extensive an improvement as is herein described. Colonel Cutshaw's successor, Mr. Chas. E. Bolling, City Engineer from 1908 to 1921, made further studies relative to conditions in Shockoe Valley and recommended to the City Council the necessity for immediate improvement. Mr. Allen J. Saville, who came into office in 1921 as Director of Public Works, found no trouble whatsoever in getting the City Council to appropriate sufficient money to make these improvements, the want of which the City was being penalized for in the forced appropriation by Council of funds to pay the cost of damage done by the overflow of Shockoe Creek. The City was not, however, held liable for any damage done to property through the backing up of high waters in James River.

It was, therefore, under the Saville administration of the Department of Public Works that the almost complete designing and planning of this project took place. The construction of the box sewer between North Dock Street and Broad Street together with the Mill

Road section was done by the Public Works force during Director Saville's term of office. Mr. Allen J. Saville resigned the position of Director of Public Works, effective as of August 15, 1924, and Mr. Thomas T. Towles, Chief of the Bureau of Design under Mr. Saville, was assigned to the Department as Acting Director pending the assumption of duties by the then Director elect R. Keith Compton on September 15, 1924. Director Compton appointed Mr. Towles Assistant Director upon his taking office. Mr. Towles resigned this position May 15, 1926, and was succeeded as Assistant Director by G. M. Bowers, present incumbent. Mr. Towles connection with this project through two administrations, from 1921 to 1926, first as design engineer and later Assistant Director was such as to deserve, in great measure, much of the credit for the engineering accomplishment. More than 200 detail plans were prepared under his supervision.

The entire project, outside of the Valley Road-Mill Road section and the box sewer was constructed under contracts awarded and supervised by the Department of Public Works. Contracts for the main arch sewer extending from the river to Hospital Street being awarded under the Directorship of Allen J. Saville, while supplementary contracts were awarded under its present Director, Colonel R. Keith Compton. Resident engineers in charge of construction were as follows:

A. M. Harris, September 4, 1923, to April 30, 1925.
E. P. Asbury, May 1, 1925, to August 31, 1926.
G. C. Molleson, September 1, 1926, to August 15, 1927.

Actual construction covered a period of nearly four years—September 4, 1923, to August 14, 1927—while the cost of the project, including purchase of right of way, will approximate $3,100,000.00.

Contract for various portions of the work was awarded to and completed by the following firms:

Main Arch Sewer: James River to Broad Street, to Smith Bros., Inc., Dallas, Texas. Broad Street to Hospital Street, to Whiting & Turner, Baltimore, Md.

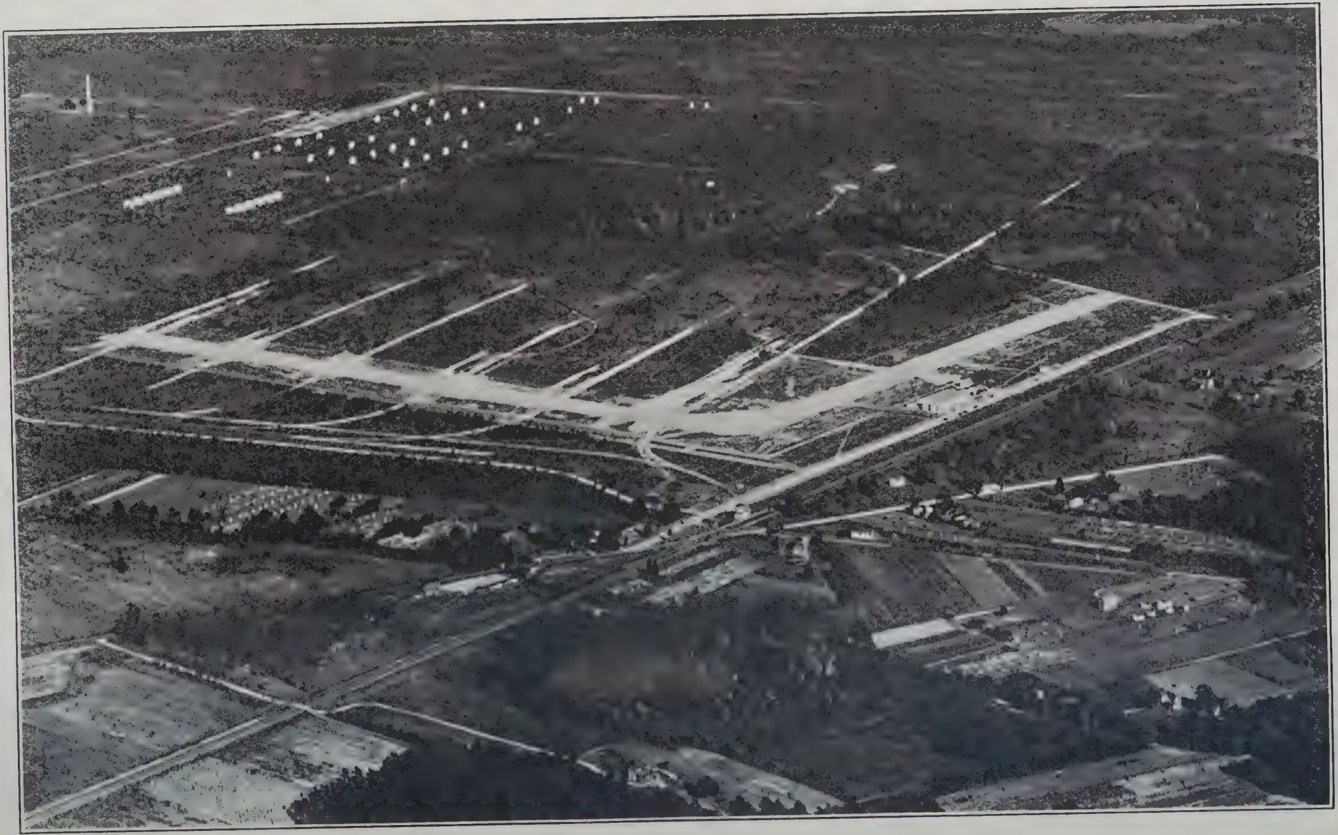
19th Street Sewer to Hughes & Keegan, Richmond, Va.
Eastside Sanitary Sewers, Hankins & Collins, Richmond, Va.
Westside Sanitary Sewers, W. J. McLane, Richmond, Va.
Dock Wall to C. S. Luck & Sons, Richmond, Va.

Pump House and Spillway to Van Doren Brothers, Richmond, Va.
Gate Houses to C. C. Rice, Richmond, Va.
Valley Road section to Kelley and McLane, Richmond, Va.

The City purchased direct all pumping equipment installed.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. BOWERS,
Assistant Director of Public Works.



Site of Richard E. Byrd Flying Field Showing Runway and Hangar Construction as Initial Development of Field.

REPORT OF CONSTRUCTION OF R. E. BYRD FLYING FIELD

Richmond, Va., *December* 31, 1927.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit report on the construction and cost of the Richard E. Byrd Flying Field, Richmond, Virginia.

Following the adoption of a joint resolution approved by Council March 21, 1927, authorizing the purchase of 100 acres and the leasing of 300 acres of land situated at the intersection of the Charles City Road and the C. & O. Railway, a distance of six and three-quarters miles from the Post Office, together with the appropriation by Council of $30,000.00 for the purchase of land and the improvements thereof, the Department of Public Works began on June 1, 1927, the initial construction of an airport which promises to be the center of aeronautical activities for Virginia, if not for this section of the country. Development in aviation today is even greater than that which took place twenty years ago in the development of the automobile. In fact, never in history has a new development made greater progress and so rapidly overwhelmed the minds and imagination of men. In this, the airport is a prime necessity and cities and towns throughout this country, with but few exceptions, are recognizing this fact.

The conservative policy of Richmond's airport development should be stressed. While other cities such as Buffalo, N. Y.; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif., and many others are spending each a million or more dollars in the development of their respective ports; we have in Richmond today a port site comparable to any in this section of the country. This was due in large measure to the natural physical condition of the ground selected for the port site. Authorities agree that flying conditions in this section, due to climatic conditions, are greatly to the advantage of Richmond in promotion of aeronautics and the needs of aircraft.

Artificial preparation of the ground was, of course, necessary in the removal of natural obstructions, perfection of drainage and surfacing of the ground for the landing and taking off of aeroplanes. The area required by the Department of Commerce for a class "A" field is 2,500 x 2,850 feet or approximately 160 acres. Other requirements of the Federal Government pertain to surfacing, landing strips or runways, service facilities, such as hangars, shops, fuel and oil supply; field station and quarters; electric lighting for night flying, water supply, sewerage, field markings, telephone, etc.

Richmond's port, as initially constructed, consists of two "L" shaped or right angle runways, each 300 feet wide by 2,000 feet in length, with a gravel landing strip 100 feet in width in the center and throughout the length of each runway. All lighting equipment installed for night flying is in accordance with the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Lighthouse specifications. The administration building is of frame construction and consists of a lounge and map room, locker room and toilet room including shower stall. The water supply is obtained from a six inch bored well 235 feet deep with a potential capacity flow of approximately 35 gallons per minute. The electric driven pumping unit temporarily installed will deliver, under pressure and under continuous operation, approximately four gallons per minute. More than 400 linear feet of 1½ inch water main was laid for distribution purposes.

Complete facilities commensurate with the initial use of the port are provided, with each unit of equipment installed so planned and constructed as to readily adapt itself to expansion. A progressive program of construction was and will be adhered to with full consideration for future development and needs.

Less than five months were consumed in construction necessary to open the field to landing and servicing of ships including night lighting, notwithstanding some delay was experienced in securing a portion of the right-of-way for the erection of the electric power line. Richmond being designated as a stop on the New York-Atlanta air mail route, which route will be flown during the night hours, necessitated the lighting of the field primarily for this purpose. The City, through its Department of Public Utilities, working in conjunction with this department and in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce purchased and installed all lighting equipment. The airport was formally opened on October 15, 1927, this being the date of the visit to the City of Richmond of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.

Not only does the area obtained by the City—namely 400 acres—provide for the accommodation of a regulation Class "A" field, but reasonable and ample space is provided for future growth and development. The site adjoins the main line of the C. & O. Railway and there is already connecting railroad tracks laid to unused portion of the adjoining tract, making available ample space and facilities to attract manufacturing development. Splendid roads connect the port with the City proper.

Immediately after the authorization and appropriation of funds by Council the question of method of construction was discussed by the administration, whether the port was to be constructed under the usual contract form for construction work or whether the City should undertake to do the construction by direct employment of its own labor and purchase of materials. The latter course was decided upon principally on account of the nature of the work, such as drainage, clearing and grubbing, which involved quantities not susceptible to definite determination. Contracts were, however, let for the boring of the well and installation of the pump and pipe lines to provide water supply, as was also the contract for the erection of the administration building; the sum of the two contracts equivalent to eight per cent of the total expended in the construction of the port.

Below is listed each item and their cost inclusive of all expenditures made to date toward the establishment and construction of the port.

Purchase of 100 acres of land	$. 8,599.74
Lease of 300 acres of land	1,200.00
Interest charges on Bond Issue	463.34
Electric lighting installation	7,000.00
Clearing and grubbing field, 63 acres at $63.66 per acre	4,010.77
Open ditch and tile drain:	
2,083 lineal feet 8 inch tile drain.	
5,852 lineal feet 6 inch tile drain.	
5,906 lineal feet open ditch.	
13,841 lineal feet open ditch and tile drain at $.242 per lineal foot	3,350.19
Grading and rolling landing field, 28 acres, at $58.22 per acre	1,630.15

Graveling runways with 5 inches of gravel 100 feet wide by 4,100 feet long or 45,555 square yards at $.075 per square yard		3,399.68
Water supply; 6 inch well, 235 feet deep—pump and housing		1,973.30
Installation of septic tanks		156.89
3,177 lineal feet road construction, 25 feet wide at $.398 per lineal foot		1,263.68
Administration Building		1,204.16
Overhead and supervision:		
Payroll	$1,647.58	
Transportation	245.66	
Expense of field office and supplies	82.53	
		1,975.77
Total cost		$36,227.67

Subsequent to the appropriation by Council on March 21, 1927, of $30,000.00 for purchase of land and improvements on the port an additional appropriation of $1,200.00 was made by Council for the lease payment on the 300 acres of ground during the remaining months of the current year. In addition to the $31,200.00 appropriated by Council, the Director of Public Works authorized the expenditure of $5,000.00 from funds available in his department.

Examination of the above list of items and their respective cost shows in detail the cost of every nature entering into the construction of the port, its present facilities and completeness. The absence of hangar and shop construction from this list of field construction is to be noted. The cost of such erection would have amounted to no less than ten and possibly as much as fifteen thousand dollars. Such structure was purposely omitted from our initial construction program pending the decision, since reached, regarding the policy of the City as to the operating management of the port.

After full discussion and due consideration on the part of the City Council relative to the control of the City in the management of its airport, an agreement was entered into under date of September 21st, last between the City of Richmond and the Pitcairn Aviation, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., contractors for the New York-Atlanta air mail, whereby the Pitcairn Company were given the non-exclusive privilege of local commercial flying for hire, upon certain conditions.

Briefly stated, these are that the Pitcairn Aviation, Inc., assumes full responsibility and pay all expenses of operating the City's airport, except electric current consumed and repairs made in night lighting, permanent improvements desired by the City and ordinary maintenance and upkeep of the flying field and roadways within the port site. The Pitcairn Aviation, Inc., is required to erect at their expense, a hangar and shop to cost not less than $12,000.00; provide storage and service for visiting ships in a manner that will reflect credit on the City's airport; shall operate and abide by rules and regulations formulated by the City; shall provide not less than three modern planes for passenger and commercial flying; shall standardize on specified rates stipulated in the agreement made; shall indemnify and hold harmless the City from claims of whatever nature through bond to be furnished the City in the sum of $10,000; shall pay annually to the City $500.00 for use of field during the life of their contract, said contract agreement may, however, be terminated upon six months' notice by either party. The contract further provides that if at the end of four years the Pitcairn Aviation, Inc., is not awarded a renewal of the air mail contract, the City will either purchase the hangar and shop for its cost value less depreciation or permit the company to sell the structure to the highest bidder. Provision is expressly made in the contract reserving to the City the right to enter into an agreement with any other company, during the continuance of the Pitcairn agreement, for similar purpose and like privileges as those granted the Pitcairn Company, provided such other party make a capital investment of at least $5,000.00 in permanent building and pay the sum of $500.00 annually to the City. Privilege on and use of the flying field by others, excepting those of local commercial for hire is, in the contract, expressly and specifically reserved by the City to grant or use as in its discretion may be deemed advisable. Thus is the airport to be used by those to whom the City may grant excepting, of course, the unsafe and unreliable "gypsy" for hire flyer. The Pitcairn Aviation, Inc., completed, on October 12th, the erection of a frame hangar and shop, under one roof, the total dimensions of which is one hundred and twenty feet by eighty-five feet. Space is also being provided within the building for offices, sleeping quarters with the necessary toilets, public assembly room, spare parts room and etc. October 25th has been set for completion of the hangar and shop.

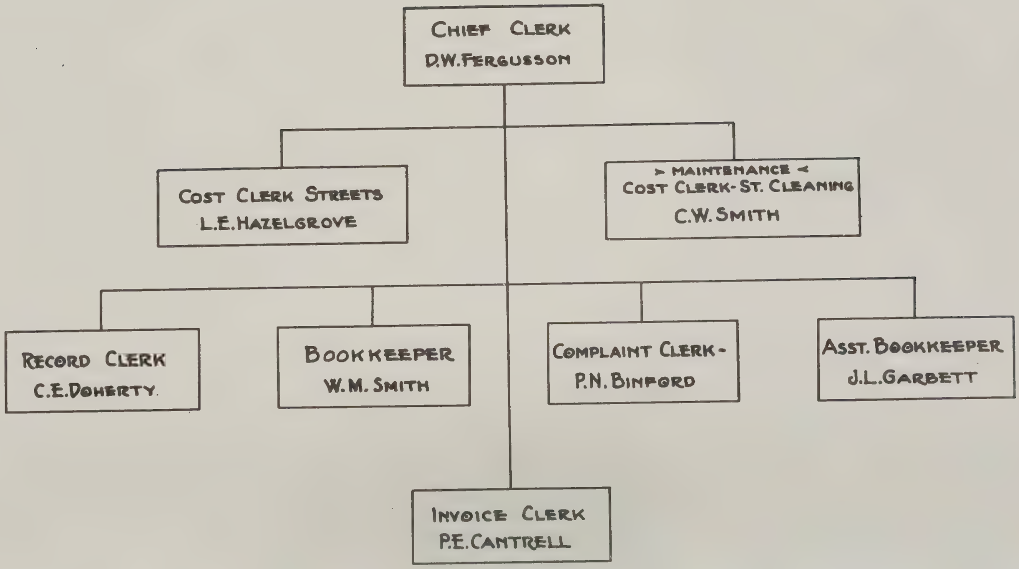
Under the above agreement, the City is, therefore, relieved of considerable expense in maintaining its own organization in operating the airport.

We believe this arrangement of operating the port to be of mutual advantage to both parties to the contract in that it does not divest the City of its control and leaves it to bear only its just minimum expense while the operating company, a public service corporation, is protected against unfair competition in its occupation of this public ground but without special privilege on the port in so far as its general use by the public or the public's interest is concerned.

In conclusion I cannot refrain from commending the favorable action of the City Council in appropriating funds which made possible the establishment of the City's airport and the wisdom of our administration in its policy of construction from which has resulted, I am sure, considerable savings in cost.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. BOWERS,
Assistant Director of Public Works.


CHIEF CLERK
D.W. FERGUSSON
COST CLERK STREETS
L.E. HAZELGROVE
> MAINTENANCE <
COST CLERK-ST. CLEANING
C.W. SMITH
RECORD CLERK
C.E. DOHERTY.
BOOKKEEPER
W.M. SMITH
COMPLAINT CLERK-
P.N. BINFORD
ASST. BOOKKEEPER
J.L. GARBETT
INVOICE CLERK
P.E. CANTRELL

ORGANIZATION CHART
CLERICAL BUREAU
1927

CLERICAL BUREAU

Richmond, Va., *February* 1, 1928.

COL. R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I submit herewith tables covering the appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1928. The total expenditures for all purposes (including special appropriations and bond issues) was $2,257,110.08, or $432,570.06 less than last year, and $1,654,231.37 less than that expended during the year 1925.

The comparative totals of funds available from all sources for the past three years, including the unexpended balances carried forward each year, are $4,140,238.88 for 1925; $2,870,845.88 for 1926; and $2,768,751.34 for 1927.

The various bureaus of the department lived well within the amount allotted them at the beginning of the year and it was unnecessary, as has been the practice in the past, to reallocate the funds along toward the end of the year to insure the proper functioning of the bureaus. This, I think, can be attributed largely to the improved bookkeeping methods employed in this bureau, and the financial statements issued monthly showing the status of the accounts, contracts, etc., for the guidance of those interested.

During the past year 1,643 permits were issued for sidewalks, street incisions, etc., as compared with 1,663 for the year 1926; and 6,400 purchase orders for materials and supplies, as compared with 6,140 for 1926.

As a part of this report the following tables are attached:

Budget Appropriations—Pay Roll.
Budget Appropriations—Expense.
Statement of Bond Accounts.
Statement of Special Accounts.
Statement of Shockoe Creek Improvement Account.
Distribution of Shockoe Creek Improvement Expenditures.
Statement of Expenditures, 1907-1927.
Statement of Receipts.

In connection with the distribution of Shockoe Creek Improvement expenditures, attention is called to the fact that although $3,143,626.41 has been expended to date, only $2,875,053.47 is properly chargeable to actual construction. The difference of $268,572.94 (or 8.54 per cent of the total expenditures) is represented by Legal Department expenditures. Attention is also called to the fact that the cost of discount in connection with the sale of bonds for this improvement, to date, has amounted to $58,779.19, which we have not taken into consideration, due to the fact that the cost of financing is not properly chargeable to this project.

Considerable improvement was made during the year in the handling of empty cement bags returned for credit. Prior to last year this department assumed joint responsibility with the contractors for the return of all empty bags, but found it very unsatisfactory due to the subdivided responsibility. This past year the contractors were held wholly responsible for the return of all empty cement bags. The bags were charged against the contractor at the time the cement was delivered and remained a charge against him until they were returned. The failure on the part of any contractor to return the empty bags meant a loss to him of ten (10) cents each which was deducted from his monthly estimate. This proved to be decidedly the best method yet devised for the return of empty cement bags.

The question of accidents to our Motor Equipment caused much concern during the year when the percentage ran rather high. Many conferences were held in an effort to decrease the number of accidents among our drivers. Several drivers were suspended without pay for 10 days and one or two were discharged from the service on account of inexcusable accidents. Still others were removed permanently from motor equipment. This bureau investigated the accidents with the idea of having the Insurance Companies settle any claims and also to ascertain just who was at fault. In a good many cases we found that our drivers were very careless and some of the accidents no doubt could have been prevented.

We experienced at one time a great deal of trouble in getting the full co-operation of our drivers in reporting the accidents promptly and properly, there being a tendency on their part to withhold or conceal a good bit of the evidence, especially if they were at fault. This made it very difficult to get the claims settled promptly and caused in a good many cases considerable embarrassment to the department. This condition has somewhat improved lately and we hope it will continue to do so.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the employes of the other bureaus for their hearty co-operation during the year, and to commend to you the employes of this bureau for their faithful and efficient services.

Yours very truly,

D. W. FERGUSSON,

Chief Clerk.

BUDGET APPROPRIATION—PAYROLL ACCOUNT

Salaries and Wages from January 16, 1927, to January 15, 1928

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Executive Bureau	$ 650, 129 29	$ 21, 676 10	$ 0 22
Bureau of Surveys and Design		40, 172 51	
Bureau of Maintenance		112, 819 51	
Bureau of Street Cleaning		287, 024 01	
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges		28, 124 51	
Bureau of James River Improvement		12, 004 04	
Bureau of Parks		84, 262 54	
Bureau of Cemeteries		34, 613 56	
Bureau of Playgrounds		12, 970 32	
City Planning		7, 975 29	
Old City Maps		8, 486 68	
	$ 650, 129 29	$ 650, 129 07	$ 0 22

BUDGET APPROPRIATION—EXPENSE ACCOUNT

February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Executive Bureau	$ 338, 716 50	$ 11, 835 52	$ 0 00
Bureau of Surveys and Design		5, 790 29	
Bureau of Maintenance		178, 983 30	
Bureau of Street Cleaning		57, 285 52	
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges		24, 366 52	
Bureau of James River Improvement		9, 837 04	
Bureau of Parks		22, 958 75	
Bureau of Cemeteries		9, 992 22	
Bureau of Playgrounds		8, 081 60	
City Planning		1, 726 63	
Zoning Board		103 41	
Old City Maps		1, 484 59	
Perpetual Care (Cemeteries)		6, 271 11	
	$ 338, 716 50	$ 338, 716 50	$ 0 00

BOND ACCOUNTS

February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Sewers in Sherwood Park............	$ 19,965 25	$ 19,965 25	....
Acme Land Corp., Improvements....	23,680 30	23,680 30	....
Sewers in Garrison and Canepa.......	636 50	636 50	....
Sewer in Grace, bet. 1st and 2nd.....	1,442 14	1,442 14	....
Pave—Meadowbridge Road..........	2,984 36	2,984 36	....
Grading Sts. bet. Tyler and Tazewell, south of Wickham.................	2,027 59	2,027 59	....
Grade, Curb and Gutter, Sts. in Lamb and Garber Tracts.................	4,187 22	4,187 22	....
Shockoe Creek Sewer................	95,080 33	95,080 33	....
Sewers Generally (1251).............	10,572 05	10,572 05	....
Sewers Generally (1252).............	300,000 00	271,643 72	$ 28,356 28
Airport Improvements...............	30,000 00	30,000 00	....
Open, Widen and Grade Sts..........	30,543 30	11,943 43	18,599 87
“ (Dunstan Ave.).................	2,500 00	1,594 08	905 92
“ (Williamsburg Ave.)...........	10,000 00	....	10,000 00
“ (Rosewood, Idlewood and Parkwood Aves.).................	12,000 00	20 00	11,980 00
“ (Gloucester, Loxley and Brookland Parkway)..............	9,900 00	....	9,900 00
“ (Condie St.)..................	3,000 00	....	3,000 00
New Lock Gates (Upper)............	13,000 00	13,000 00	....
Improved Street Paving (1235).......	71,198 87	63,968 09	7,230 78
Cary St., 9th to 12th (Paved)........	15,000 00	15,000 00	....
Relay Spalls, Cary, 23-26-24, 25, 26, Cary to Main; 28, Dock-Main......	10,000 00	3,751 70	6,248 30
Williamsburg Ave., Hatcher to Northampton..........................	5,000 00	....	5,000 00
Sewers Generally (1226).............	25,000 00	....	25,000 00
Grading Sts. Generally..............	50,000 00	....	50,000 00
New Incinerator....................	65,000 00	2,238 48	62,761 52
Belmont and Nelson Sts. (C. & G.)...	10,000 00	7,419 43	2,580 57
Water Terminal Improvements.......	100,000 00	24,707 41	75,292 59
Resurface, 37th and Orleans..........	4,200 00	2,379 80	1,820 20
Riverview Cemetery, Comfort Sta...	5,000 00	235 75	4,764 25
Pave, Cumberland St................	3,000 00	....	3,000 00
Sewers—Petersburg Turnpike, Maury St. and Oak Grove................	100,000 00	....	100,000 00
Pave, Laurel St.....................	11,500 00	....	11,500 00
Avondale Land Co., Sewer Rights....	10,000 00	....	10,000 00
Jefferson St., Storm Sewer...........	1,400 00	....	1,400 00
	$1,057,817 91	$ 608,477 63	$449,340 28

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Monroe Park House, Electric Light	$ 95 00	$ 95 00	
Improved Street Paving (319)	366,823 00	341,998 38	$ 24,824 62
Grading Streets	10,000 00	8,304 99	1,695 01
Oiling Streets	65,000 00	65,000 00	
Street Signs	7,500 00	7,500 00	
Curb and Gutter	40,475 60	38,637 56	1,838 04
Boulevard Bridge, Repairs	12,000 00	12,000 00	
Chamberlayne Ave., Bridge Repairs	4,400 00	4,400 00	
Ninth St., Bridge Repairs (326)	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Cemetery Improvements	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Purchase of New Trees	1,430 04	1,430 04	
Marking Maymont Trees	800 00		800 00
Reimburse Grove Ave. Crest Corp.	3,300 00	3,300 00	
Grade, Gravel, Curb and Gutter	100,000 00	84,159 37	15,840 63
Playground Payroll	5,465 00	5,465 00	
Maury Cemetery Stand	50 00	50 00	
Pollard Park Comfort Station	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Maury Cemetery Comfort Station	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Carter Jones Park and Seabrook Playground	9,500 00	9,500 00	
Madison Playgrounds	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Myrtle Lawn Retaining Wall	450 00	450 00	
Oakwood Cemetery Improvements	9,000 00	9,000 00	
Various Street Improvements	40,000 00	27,806 64	12,193 36
Airport Rental	1,200 00	1,200 00	
New Lock Gates (Lower)	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Ninth St., Bridge Repairs (345)	12,000 00	11,989 90	10 10
Gravel Pit, R. & H. Turnpike and Willow	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Marshall St. Steps Rail Repairs	99 00		99 00
Hopewell Highway	5,000 00		5,000 00
	$ 722,087 64	$ 659,786 88	$ 62,300 76

STATEMENT OF SHOCKOE CREEK IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT

January 31, 1928

	Bonds Sold and Miscellaneous Receipts	Amount Discount	Net Credits	Disbursements
Sale of Bonds, Jan. 1, 1924	$1,500,000 00	$ 32,746 95	$1,467,253 05	$ 197,592 98
Disbursed during 1924	....	....	....	840,241 80
Borrowed:				
April 30, 1925	50,000 00	1,558 33	48,441 67	....
May 4, 1925	50,000 00	1,534 73	48,465 27	....
May 6, 1925	50,000 00	1,517 02	48,482 98	....
May 11, 1925	75,000 00	2,240 11	72,759 89	....
May 13, 1925	75,000 00	2,222 50	72,777 50	....
June 4, 1925	50,000 00	1,351 74	48,648 26	....
June 9, 1925	50,000 00	1,322 22	48,677 78	....
June 9, 1925	50,000 00	1,239 10	48,760 90	....
July 6, 1925	75,000 00	1,744 24	73,255 76	....
July 10, 1925	50,000 00	1,139 24	48,860 76	....
July 16, 1925	50,000 00	1,103 83	48,896 17	....
July 24, 1925	50,000 00	1,056 60	48,943 40	....
August 8, 1925	50,000 00	985 76	49,014 24	....
August 7, 1925	60,000 00	1,168 75	58,831 25	....
August 10, 1925	50,000 00	956 25	49,043 75	....
August 19, 1925	50,000 00	897 23	49,102 77	....
September 2, 1925	50,000 00	820 48	49,179 52	....
October 9, 1925	100,000 00	1,204 18	98,795 82	....
November 6, 1925	65,000 00	567 85	64,432 15	....
November 9, 1925	50,000 00	419 33	49,580 67	....
November 23, 1925	50,000 00	330 55	49,669 45	....
December 4, 1925	25,000 00	135 76	24,864 24	....
December 9, 1925	75,000 00	363 01	74,636 99	....
January 6, 1926	25,000 00	38 36	24,961 64	....
January 13, 1926	100,000 00	70 80	99,929 20	....
January 5, 1927	75,000 00	44 27	74,955 73	....
Balance of Proceeds from sale of bonds after paying notes	75,000 00	....	75,000 00	....
Aug. 27, 1925, refund from J. H. Rose & Co.	100 00	....	100 00	....
Amount of pay-in by C. W. Bowry, acct. trip to Raleigh, N. C.	14 02	....	14 02	....
Disbursed to Jan. 31, 1926	....	....	....	1,667,849 10
Credit E. S. McLaughlin, payroll account	8,648 18	....	8,648 18	....
Sale of Materials, paid through Comptroller, 1924	7,560 44	....	7,560 44	....
Sale of Materials, paid through Comptroller, 1925	3,582 17	....	3,582 17	....
Pay-in by A. G. Arrighi (foundation walls, 1519 E. Main St.)	3,385 82	....	3,385 82	....

STATEMENT OF SHOCKOE CREEK IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT—CONTINUED

January 31, 1928

	Bonds Sold and Miscellaneous Receipts	Amount Discount	Net Credits	Disbursements
Pay-in by L. H. Mundin (foundation walls, 1517 E. Main St.)	$ 3,000 00		$ 3,000 00	
Pay-in by G. C. Molleson (Niagara Falls, N. Y., trip)	30 23		30 23	
Pay-in by Smith Bros. (T. T. Towles Florida expenses)	112 50		112 50	
Transferred from Sewers Generally (Res. 2-12-26)	200,000 00		200,000 00	
Transferred from Sewers Generally (Res. 6-18-26)	100,000 00		100,000 00	
Sale of Materials, paid through Comptroller, 1926	8,949 15		8,949 15	
Disbursed to Jan. 31, 1927				$ 352,324 81*
Transferred to Sewers Generally (Resolution 7-15-25)	200,000 00		200,000 00	
	$3,210,382 51	$ 58,779 19	$3,151,603 32	$3,058,008 69*
Sale of Materials, paid through Comptroller, 1927	1,485 70		1,485 70	
Repaid by Sewers Generally	36,583 84		36,583 84	
Disbursed to Jan. 31, 1928				122,201 56†
	$3,248,452 05	$ 58,779 19	$3,189,672 86	$3,180,210 25‡

Total Net Credits	$ 3,189,672 86
Total Disbursements (Deduct)	3,180,210 25
Balance Available	$ 9,462 61

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*To reconcile these figures with actual expenditures for the Shockoe Creek project, they should be reduced respectively to $330,022.18 and $3,035,706.06, by reason of having funded Sewers Generally during 1926 to the extent of $22,302.62.

†To reconcile these figures with actual expenditures for the Shockoe Creek project, they should be reduced to $107,920.35, by reason of having funded Sewers Generally during 1927 to the extent of $14,281.21.

‡To reconcile these figures with actual expenditures for the Shockoe Creek project, they should be reduced to $3,143,626.41, by reason of having funded Sewers Generally during 1926 to the extent of $22,302.63 and during 1927 to the extent of $14,281.21.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHOCKOE CREEK EXPENDITURES

January 31, 1928

	Payroll	Expense	Total
1923—			
Construction	$ 44,563 86	$ 110,894 48	$ 155,458 34
Surveys	3,658 01	561 54	4,219 55
Design	14,628 47	14,284 80	28,913 27
Legal Department	....	9,001 82	9,001 82
Totals for 1923	$ 62,850 34	$ 134,742 64	$ 197,592 98
1924—			
Construction	$ 18,380 94	$ 624,851 06	$ 643,232 00
Surveys	660 00	....	660 00
Design	7,182 69	1,361 67	8,544 36
Legal Department	....	187,805 44	187,805 44
Totals for 1924	$ 26,223 63	$ 814,018 17	$ 840,241 80
1925—			
Construction	$ 25,987 76	$1,566,208 38	$1,592,196 14
Design	5,516 68	589 09	6,105 77
Legal Department	....	69,547 19	69,547 19
Totals for 1925	$ 31,504 44	$1,636,344 66	$1,667,849 10
1926—			
Construction	$ 9,734 28	$ 311,991 43	$ 321,725 71
Design	5,838 37	239 61	6,077 98
Legal Department	....	2,218 49	2,218 49
Totals for 1926	$ 15,572 65	$ 314,449 53	$ 330,022 18
1927—			
Construction	$ 3,658 80	$ 104,261 55	$ 107,920 35
Totals for 1927	$ 3,658 80	$ 104,261 55	$ 107,920 35
Total Expenditures	$ 139,809 86	$3,003,816 55	$3,143,626 41

TOTAL BUREAU DISBURSEMENTS

	Payroll	Expense	Total
Construction	$ 102,325 64	$2,718,206 90	$2,820,532 54
Surveys	4,318 01	561 54	4,879 55
Design	33,166 21	16,475 17	49,641 38
Legal Department	....	268,572 94	268,572 94
	$ 139,809 86	$3,003,816 55	$3,143,626 41

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

From 1907 to 1927, Inclusive, Compiled from Annual Reports

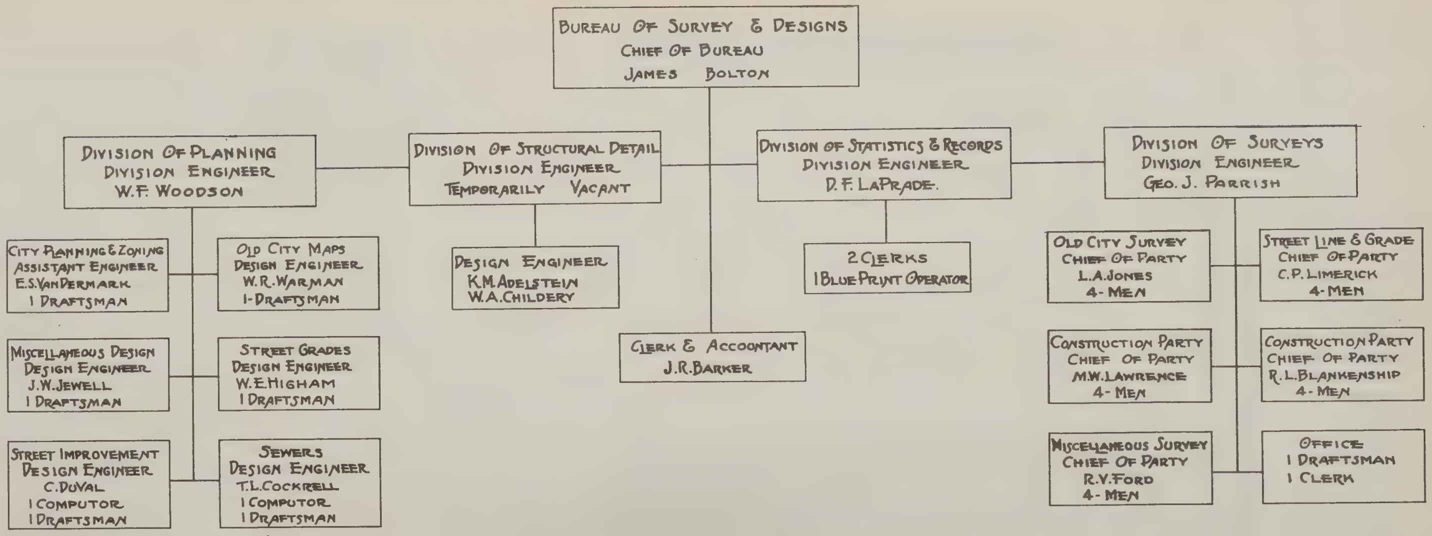
	From Budget and Special Funds	From Bond Issue Funds	Total
1907	$ 627,523 64		$ 627,523 64
1908	632,955 98		632,955 98
1909	570,846 59	$ 63,734 48	634,581 07
1910	404,183 26	210,966 59	615,149 85
1911	628,136 97	327,020 02	955,156 99
1912	714,803 81	349,205 77	1,064,009 58
1913	648,708 33	264,001 80	912,710 13
1914	588,526 48	561,447 15	1,149,973 63
1915	794,432 02	632,437 08	1,426,869 10
1916	575,485 71	507,366 10	1,082,851 81
1917	402,782 81	217,952 45	620,735 26
1918	335,682 38	100,841 66	436,524 08
1919	412,141 11	171,969 52	584,110 63
1920	595,464 15	698,314 35	1,293,778 50
1921	684,329 07	604,261 24	1,288,590 31
1922	978,643 87	1,152,962 99	2,131,606 86
1923	995,508 61	1,736,225 95	2,731,734 56
1924	1,207,370 13	2,469,343 87	3,676,714 00
1925	1,240,920 61	2,670,420 84	3,911,341 45
1926	1,680,491 88	1,009,188 80	2,689,680 68
1927	1,648,632 45	608,477 63	2,257,110 08

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Paid into the Treasury Through the Comptroller

February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928

Dog Pound	$ 740 50
Bureau of Surveys and Design	3,518 63
Bureau of Street Cleaning	334 29
Bureau of Maintenance and Repairs	399 88
Bureau of Parks	1,583 00
Bureau of James River Improvement	7 50
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges	3 00
Executive Bureau	307 18
Total Receipts paid into the Treasury	$ 6,893 98


Bureau Of Survey & Designs
Chief Of Bureau
James Bolton
Division Of Planning
Division Engineer
W.F. Woodson
Division Of Structural Detail
Division Engineer
Temporarily Vacant
Division of Statistics & Records
Division Engineer
D.F. LaPrade.
Division Of Surveys
Division Engineer
Geo. J. Parrish
City Planning & Zoning
Assistant Engineer
E.S.VanDermark
1 Draftsman
Old City Maps
Design Engineer
W.R.Warman
1-Draftsman
Miscellaneous Design
Design Engineer
J.W.Jewell
1 Draftsman
Street Grades
Design Engineer
W.E.Higham
1 Draftsman
Street Improvement
Design Engineer
C.DuVal
1 Computor
1 Draftsman
Sewers
Design Engineer
T.L.Cockrell
1 Computor
1 Draftsman
Design Engineer
K.M.Adelstein
W.A.Childery
Clerk & Accountant
J.R.Barker
2 Clerks
1 Blue Print Operator
Old City Survey
Chief Of Party
L.A.Jones
4-Men
Street Line & Grade
Chief Of Party
C.P.Limerick
4-Men
Construction Party
Chief Of Party
M.W.Lawrence
4-Men
Construction Party
Chief Of Party
R.L.Blankenship
4-Men
Miscellaneous Survey
Chief Of Party
R.V.Ford
4-Men
Office
1 Draftsman
1 Clerk

ORGANIZATION CHART
BUREAU OF SURVEY & DESIGN
1927.

BUREAU OF SURVEYS AND DESIGN

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 23, 1928.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:

In submitting our annual report I feel that it is needless to dwell upon surveys made and plans prepared for work executed during 1927, since this will be covered in detail in the reports of the Construction Bureau Chiefs. We will therefore dwell more in the matter of needed City improvements and plans prepared and being prepared by this Bureau looking to that end. However, we are enclosing tabulations showing the status of the "Old City" surveys and mapping, miscellaneous work handled by the Bureau during 1927 and an analysis of operating cost of the Bureau is attached to the end of the report.

We are also enclosing herewith two maps for which we have had many calls, one of which shows division of the City into wards and precincts, the other one indicates the growth of the City from its original incorporation in 1742 to the present time and the territories added at each annexation.

General Improvements.

We are enclosing herewith maps on which are indicated in red, improvement projects deemed to be almost necessities at this time. The total estimated cost of these projects are as follows. Tabulation of these projects is also attached.

Sewers	$1,000,000.00
Smooth Paving	854,000.00
Grade, Gravel, Curb and Gutter	463,000.00
Grand Total	$2,317,000.00

Realizing that the above amount is far in excess of probable appropriations for 1928 improvement work we have indicated by solid red lines on the maps, projects believed to be most urgent. Estimated cost of projects deemed most urgent total as follows:

Sewers	$ 600,000.00
Smooth Paving	300,000.00
Grade, Gravel, Curb and Gutter	285,000.00
Grand Total	$1,185,000.00

In each of the two tabulations above under the caption "grade, gravel, curb and gutter," and likewise upon the map there appear quite a few projects that involve grading and graveling only but we are not undertaking to separate these in this report.

Such projects as surveys and plans have been completed for or so nearly so as to insure their completion before the opening of the construction season are indicated on accompanying maps by check marks.

The Electric Railway franchise approved August 19, 1926, and its provision for the extension of a car line on Broad Street from Sheppard to the Corporate Line and on Lafayette from Broad to Grove Avenue will necessitate the improvement of these streets when the tracks are laid. Although the street improvement plans are ready for these projects it is doubtful if it will become necessary to carry them out before 1929. For this reason no reference is made to these projects on the accompanying maps.

Major Projects.

No mention is made upon the accompanying maps of the proposed Valley Road. However, interest in this project is growing steadily and while some thought has been given to the project by this Bureau, extensive surveys and plans are necessary before the matter can be given proper consideration and we recommend that sufficient appropriation be made for this study. The road, if constructed as at present visualized, would begin at a point on 14th Street a little south of North Dock Street extending to 15th and Dock thence northwardly along 15th Street and extension thereof to Brown Street thence approximately paralleling the Seaboard Air Line Railway to the west, crossing over the Railroad to the opposite side at a point yet to be determined and continuing up the Valley to the Hermitage Road, a distance of approximately three and one-half miles. Of this distance the City has the right-of-way for only half a mile and part of this will have to be widened. This project if carried through to conclusion will serve as a major highway offering a low grade link between the industrial sections and railroad terminals on the South Side and lower East End with those of the North Side and West End. Such a highway will materially reduce the amount of heavy hauling now carried on through the congested business center and over steep grades traversing the present used routes.

Another major project before us for consideration is the replacement of the 9th Street Bridge across James River; a structure now composed of an assembly of repair and replacement parts to the original structure, requiring extensive annual maintenance in order to meet present and increasing traffic needs.

Extensive surveys and some preliminary studies were made during 1927 looking to this improvement and our studies will be continued during 1928. Aside from the ordinary structural features involved in the design of this proposed bridge there are many other interesting questions to be determined such as the proposed elimination of grade crossings with the C. & O. tracks between Cary Street and Canal Street which carries with it the problem of providing approaches to and exits from the bridge for Cary, Canal, and Byrd Street traffic. The question of separating street car traffic from vehicular traffic at the north end of the bridge in a manner less obstructive to traffic in general is also involved and what is probably the biggest question is the one of so locating the approach and exit at the north end as to reduce property damage to a minimum. The administration will, in the very near future, be faced with the necessity of erecting a new structure in place of the present bridge, the cost of which will be in the vicinity of a million and a quarter dollars.

This report would not be complete without some mention of the Airport. Commercial aviation is so decidedly in its infancy in so far as development in this Country is concerned that it is entirely impractical to set up a complete plan for ultimate development; Richard E. Byrd Flying Field will therefore necessarily have to develop with the development of commercial aviation. The many favorable comments the Department has received on the facilities installed at the present time is of course gratifying. However, we must realize that our present development by no means meets the specifications of the United States Department of Commerce for a class "A" flying field. We must therefore look forward to annual capital expenditures upon the development of this field for several years yet and we feel that $20,000.00 could be and should be spent upon the improvements of this field during 1928 in the lengthening of additional runways and in making as much of the area between the runways safe for landing purposes as is practical. The success so far attained with the limited funds available in 1927 has been too great and too favorably commented upon to permit us to be satisfied with the limited accommodations now afforded flyers. The real service to Richmond through the ownership of an aviation field will only be realized when it is made practical for the landing of heavily loaded commercial planes under all weather conditions.

Probably the most important functions of this Bureau from the standpoint of City economics is the development of a City Plan and control of suburban development under the provisions of the Platting Act enacted by the General Assembly in 1924. Development of a City Plan for the control of suburban development is a continuous unending operation. If properly carried on, however, will result in vast savings to the City following future annexations. Conservatively estimated this saving will amount to an excess of ten dollars for each dollar the City spends in the development of the City Plan even including interest on City planning cost that would accrue between time of expenditure and time of realization of the saving. The last annexation was in 1914 at which time the City added to its corporate area 13.22 square miles, assuming bonded and floating debts of the annexed parcels totaling three-quarter million dollars and purchasing privately owned utilities amounting to $250,000.00. Had the utilities and improvements represented by these bonds and purchases been sufficiently and advisedly planned the assumption of this debt required by law would have been no burden to the City of Richmond. However, many of these improvements have had to be replaced by the City, some even before maturity of their bonds, and in the last six years the City of Richmond has spent in this territory upwards of $600,000.00 for street extensions and sewer easements, some of which could have been avoided had the streets been graded to well thought out grades before permanent improvements had been installed and at least 75% of this expenditure could have been avoided had the development of this area progressed under a well thought out City Plan prior to annexation.

Since the passage of the Platting Act suburban territory developed under the control authorized under the Platting Act totals twelve and three-quarter square miles, equivalent to 96% of the area annexed in 1914, and utility installations and surface improvements in this area have a combined cost of upwards of three million dollars, all of which were installed under the supervision of the Department and in accordance with plans reviewed and approved by the Director. From all which it is conservatively estimated that the City planning work of the Bureau has in the past four years created a potential saving to the City a minimum of one and one-half million dollars to be realized upon the next annexation.

We can not stress too strongly the economic value to the City of carrying on this work. To do this efficiently, however, requires careful and accurate surveys and maps clearly outlining the topography of the area under our control. Such a survey and maps have been completed of approximately 34 square miles. There is, however, an additional 100 square miles within our control area not so covered and the Bureau is thereby seriously handicapped in its efforts to realize for the City the full economic value conferred by the provisions of the Platting Act. We wish to urge the importance of extending the Randall Survey either by the methods used in that survey or by means of aerial photography handled in the latest approved manner. The Survey Division has already extended its Precise Traverse into a large per cent of the territory referred to which traverse will form the control for aerial mapping and we are now at a point where the sum of $20,000.00 can be used materially to the City's interest in development of such a map for the purpose of exercising to better advantage the authority given the City under the Platting Act and we wish to urge the appropriation of this sum. $20,000.00 is the smallest amount with which this work could be started efficiently, but following the first year, further perfection and extension of the mapping could be done with smaller appropriations.

Miscellaneous Work of the Division of Surveys

Street Lines and Grades—During 1927, lines and grades were marked for 715 locations, turning into the City treasury a total of $3,575.00 in fees. Line and grade was also marked in 41 locations for which no fees were collectable. One hundred and twenty-nine Alley Profiles were run, and plans proposed and alley grades recommended for adoption or revision in 108 blocks.

Setting Monuments and Revising Maps—Again this year, particular attention was given to replacing and checking monuments which had been destroyed and in monumenting the new corners of streets which have had their lines changed by widening or extension. In this connection 506 monuments were placed, including those set in connection with the Old City Survey. Among the most important streets which were completely resurveyed and monumented were:
Patterson Avenue; Belt Line R. R. to the Corp. Line; Grove Avenue, Thompson to Antrim; Bainbridge Street, 24th to Forest Hill Avenue, and Clopton Street, Hull to Bainbridge.

Precise Traverse—Work on Precise Traverse was discontinued after May 15th, due to the reduction in forces which took place at that date. Progress to date is 110 new B. M. set, connected by 80 miles of traverse, of which 50% has been finally adjusted and coordinated.

Municipal Airport—During 1927 extensive surveys were made at the Municipal Airport. The boundaries of both the 100 acre and 300 acre tracts were established and monumented, profiles and sections were taken over the entire 400 acres for the development of a topo map, and numerous surveys made in connection with the preliminary and final location of the runways.

Yours very truly,
JAMES BOLTON,
Chief, Bureau of Surveys and Design.

STATUS OF "OLD CITY" SURVEY AND MAPPING

Map No.	Records Complete	Precise Traverse and Field Survey	Working Map and Basic Map for Final Setting of Stones	Final Setting of Stones	Final Measurement Between Stones	Basic Street Line and Sewer Map Tracings. Map Without Distances and Final Stones
1	Complete	Complete	Complete	1/3 Complete	1/3	Complete
2	Complete	Complete	Complete	¼ Complete	¼	Complete
3	Complete	Complete	Complete	¼ Complete	¼	Complete
4	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
5	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	....	Complete
8	Complete	Complete	Complete	¼ Complete	¼	Complete
9	Complete	Complete	Complete	¼ Complete	¼	Complete
10	Complete	Complete	Complete	¼ Complete	¼	Complete
12	Complete	Complete	Complete	½ Complete	½	Complete
24	Complete	Complete	Complete	¼ Complete	¼	....
25	Complete	Complete	Complete	¼ Complete	¼	....
26	Complete	Complete	Complete	¼ Complete	¼	....

MISCELLANEOUS WORK HANDLED BY BUREAU OF DESIGN DURING 1927

726 Plans and Drawings made and added to the files.
3,600 Property Transfers indexed.
54 Alley petitions filed.
0.5 Miles of Street added within the corporate limits.
1.57 Miles of Streets were widened.

Suburban development plans examined and approved.

50 Subdivision layouts.
12.71 Miles of Sewers.
11.95 Miles of Water Mains.
11.95 Miles of Gas Mains.

DISTRIBUTION OF COST OF OPERATION, YEAR 1927

	Field	*Office*
Street Improvement—		
Curbs and Gutters, Paving—Damages	$15,106.33	$14,656.95
Sewers	4,706.71	7,236.22
Bridges	761.13	1,534.09
Parks, playgrounds and cemeteries	2,619.96	797.59
James River Harbor	776.74	3,105.65
Street Line and grades, profiles	8,361.15	991.41
Buildings	-------	2,428.66
Old City Maps and Surveys	3,760.06	3,805.52
Retaining walls	-------	553.11
Precise traverse and control	2,524.97	-------
City properties	-------	499.42
Setting monuments	3,403.99	-------
Assisting other City Departments	1,197.14	228.59
Records and files	-------	6,882.68
Blue print and photostat	-------	1,868.74
City Planning and Zoning—		
Extension and widening streets and alleys	3,458.51	1,279.88
Control of subdivisions	1,745.14	542.11
City Planning—General, and Zoning	-------	2,911.61
General City Maps	-------	1,368.01

	Field	*Office*
Council Papers	-------	173.19
Airport	1,549.05	420.36
	$49,970.88	$51,283.80

Total cost of operation for Field and Office $101,254.68

TENTATIVE 1928 PROGRAM FOR GRADE, GRAVEL, CURB AND GUTTER

Clay Street, Summit to High Point.
Cleveland Street, Monument to Franklin (east side only).
Sauer Avenue, Monument to Broad.
Malvern Avenue, Broad to 300 ft. south.
Lombardy Street, Winder to Lakeview.
Grayland, Carrolton to Rothesay.
Sheppard, Broad to Clay.
Floyd Avenue, Nansemond to Berrington.
Berrington, Floyd to Grove.
Thompson Street, Floyd to Grove.
Mulberry Street, north to Broad Street.
Moore Street, Harrison to Gilmer.
Monument Avenue and Belmont Avenue (Maury Monument Site).
Rosewood Avenue, Rothesay to Beaumont.
Orleans Street, Fulton to Erin.
19th Street, Brauers Lane to "U" Street where not already in.
23rd Street, "V" Street to "X" Street.
20th Street, Brauers Lane to Fairfield Road.
Canepa Street, Oakwood Avenue to Melton Street.
Melton Street, "S" to Canepa.
Cliff Road, National Cemetery Road to 37th Street.
"M" Street from alley east of 35th Street to 37th Street.
Fairfield Road, 20th Street to Mechanicsville Pike.
19th Street, Fairfield Road, 300 ft. south.
Spottsylvania, Redd to Richmond.
McCarthy Street, "R" Street to Canepa.
"S" Street, 28th to 30th Street.
37th Street, "M" Street to "O" Street.
"M" Street, 36th to 38th Street.
Harnish Avenue and 39th Street, Hull to Midlothian Turnpike.

Roanoke Street, Forest Hill Avenue to Midlothian Turnpike.
10th Street, Semmes to Railroad Avenue.
42nd Street, 200 ft. south of Rhodes to Forest Hill Avenue.
Decatur Street, Broad Rock Road to 34th Street.
29th Street, Semmes to Stonewall.
Bainbridge Street, 24th to Forest Hill Avenue.
Ingram Avenue, 23rd Street to Petersburg Pike.
28th Street, Semmes to Perry.
Clopton Street, Bainbridge to Hargrove.
20th Street, Maury to Dinwiddie.
Gordon Avenue, Petersburg Pike to 21st Street.
Fauquier Avenue, Laburnum to Bellevue.
Bellevue Avenue, Chamberlayne to Fauquier.
Brook Road, Claremont to Corporate Line.
Seminary Avenue, Claremont to Corporate Line.
Avondale, Fauquier to Rappahannock.
Lamb Avenue, Jones to Woodrow.
Woodrow Avenue, Jones to Ladies Mile Road.
Cliff Avenue, Brookland Park Boulevard to Jones Street.
Northside Avenue, Meadowbridge Road to R. & H. Turnpike.
Bancroft, Meadowbridge Road to R. & H. Turnpike.
Gladstone, Meadowbridge Road to R. & H. Turnpike.
Delaware Avenue, Meadowbridge Road to Highland.
Burns Street, Maryland to Carolina.
Pollock Street, Meadowbridge Road to Wellington.
Wickham Street, Chamberlayne to Tazewell.
Laburnum (north side) Brook to Rappahannock.
Woodrow, Norwood to Hooper.
The Terrace, Norwood to Overbrook Road.
Griffin Avenue, Hooper to Norwood.
Hawthorne Avenue, Brookland Park Boulevard to Ladies Mile Road.
Seminary Avenue, Edgehill Road to Brookland Park Boulevard.
Meadowbridge Road, Maryland to Milton.
Milton Street, Carolina to Maryland.
Fendall, Norwood to Overbrook Road.
Pollock Street, Carolina to 1st Avenue.
The Plaza, Norwood to Lancaster.
Lancaster, Fendall to Griffin.
Nottoway, Fauquier to Rappahannock.
Rappahannock, Nottoway to Laburnum.

Palmyra, Chatham to Gloucester—north side only.
Chestnut, 3rd to 4th Avenue.
Pulaski, 2nd to 3rd Avenue.

TENTATIVE 1928 PAVING PROGRAM

East Side Hermitage Road, Westwood to Corp. Line.
Westwood Avenue, Chamberlayne Avenue to Brook Road.
Overbrook Road, Lombardy to Griffin.
4th Avenue, Cypress to Trigg.
Franklin Street, 15th to 21st Street.
17th Street, Main to South Dock Street.
Dock Street, 20th to Gillies.
28th Street, "Q" Street to "S" Street.
"Q" Street, 25th to Oakwood Avenue.
West Side Petersburg Pike, Hull to Corp. Line.
1st Street, Broad to Cary Street.
7th Street, Canal Street to Leigh Street.
Canal Street, 7th to 9th Street.
Cary Street, Morris to Boulevard.
Cary Street, 14th to 22nd.
Main Street, 5th to Cherry.
Brookland Park Boulevard, 2nd Avenue to North Avenue.
Marshall Street, Viaduct to Bowe Street.
2nd Street, Main to Cary.
4th Street, Franklin to Main.
5th Street, Main to Cary.
6th Street, Grace to Cary.
3rd Street, Leigh to Broad.
Hull Street, Broad Rock Road to Corp. Line.

TENTATIVE 1928 SEWER PROGRAM

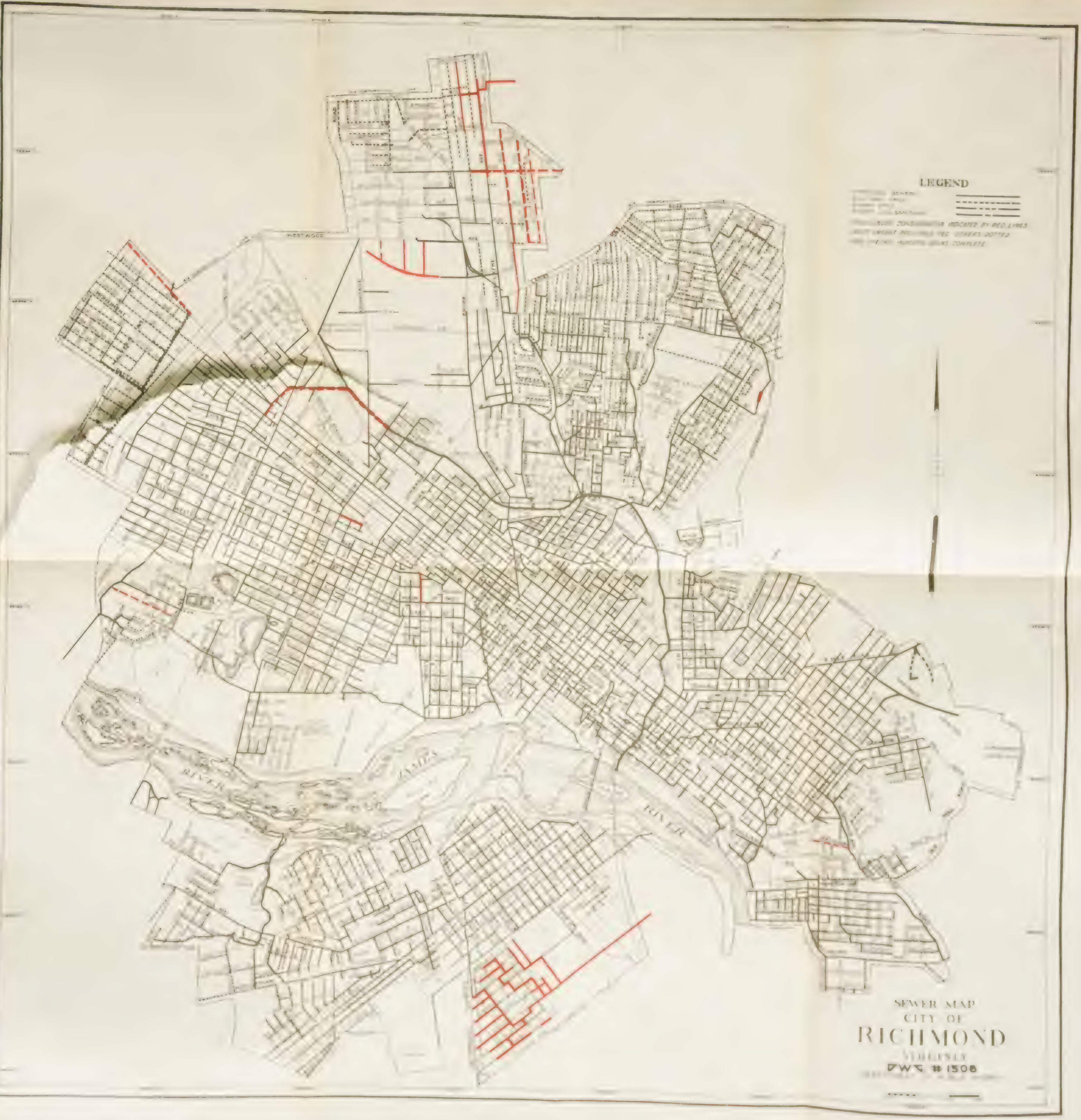
Hermitage Road, Westwood Avenue to Corp. Line.
North Ginter Park Storm Water System in Seminary and Chamberlayne Avenues between Laburnum Avenue and Corp. Line with outfall in Forest Lawn Cemetery Road.
Hawthorne Avenue, Walton Avenue to Brookland Park Boulevard.
Linden Street, Park Avenue to Main Street.
Park Avenue, Allen Avenue to Meadow Street.

Rady Street, south of Detroit Avenue.

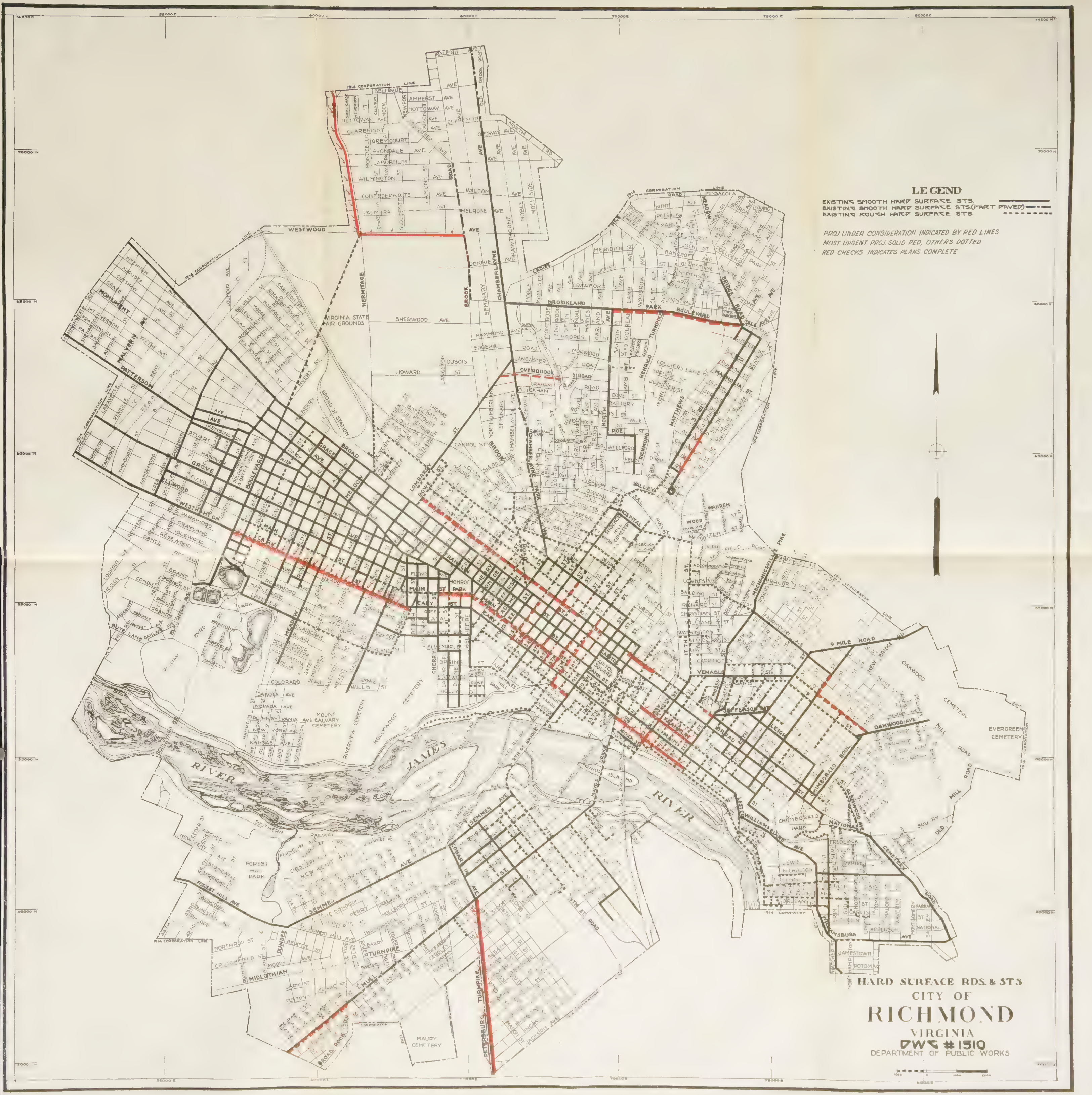
Oak Grove Combined System between Albany and Ingram Avenues, Petersburg Pike and James River.

Purchase of privately owned systems in Ginter Park and Brookdale.

Miscellaneous extensions for New Developments and elimination of dry closets.


LEGEND
CONSTRUCTION INDICATED BY RED LINES
OTHERS DOTTED
COMPLETE
WESTWOOD
ROAD
RIVER
JAMES
RIVER

SEWER MAP
CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
DWG #1506

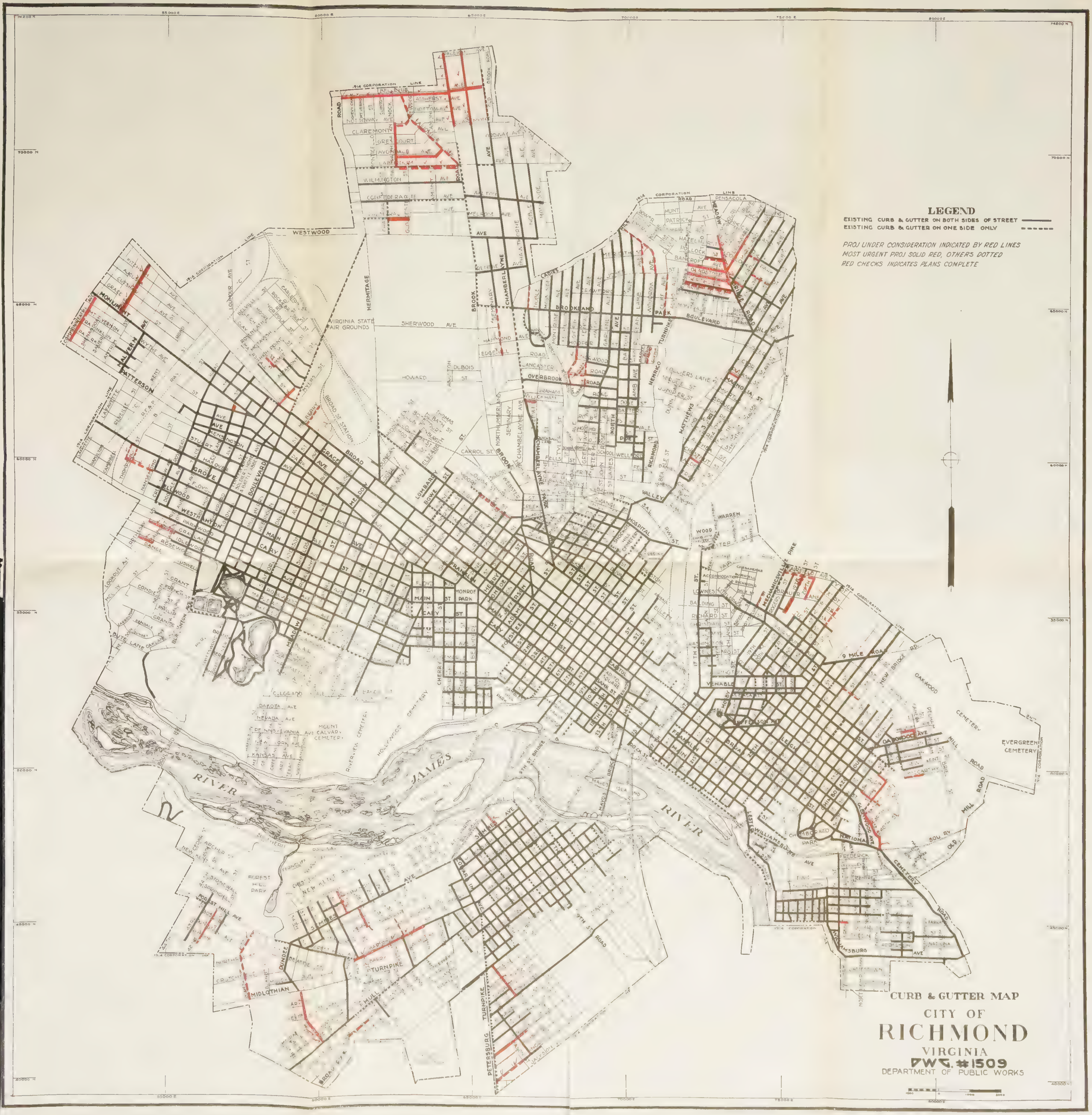

1914 CORPORATION LINE
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
BROAD ST. STATION
CAPITOL SQUARE
MONROE PARK
BYRD PARK
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
MAURY CEMETERY
FOREST HILL PARK
CHIMBORAZO PARK
MAYO'S ISLAND
JAMES
RIVER
RIVER
BROOKLAND PARK BOULEVARD
CHAMBERLAYNE AVE
BROAD
GRACE
FRANKLIN
MAIN
CARY
MONUMENT AVE
BOULEVARD
HERMITAGE
BROOK ROAD
HULL ST.
PETERSBURG TURNPIKE
MIDLOTHIAN TURNPIKE
SEMMES AVE
MECHANICSVILLE PIKE
WILLIAMSBURG AVE
9 MILE ROAD
NEW BRIDGE
OAKWOOD AVE
GOVERNOR ST
MAYO'S BRIDGE
9TH ST. BRIDGE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
1000
0
1000
2000
60000 E

LEGEND

EXISTING SMOOTH HARD SURFACE STS. ▬▬▬
EXISTING SMOOTH HARD SURFACE STS.(PART PAVED) ▬ - ▬
EXISTING ROUGH HARD SURFACE STS. - - - - -

PROJ UNDER CONSIDERATION INDICATED BY RED LINES
MOST URGENT PROJ. SOLID RED, OTHERS DOTTED
RED CHECKS INDICATES PLANS COMPLETE

HARD SURFACE RDS. & STS
CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
DWG #1510
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

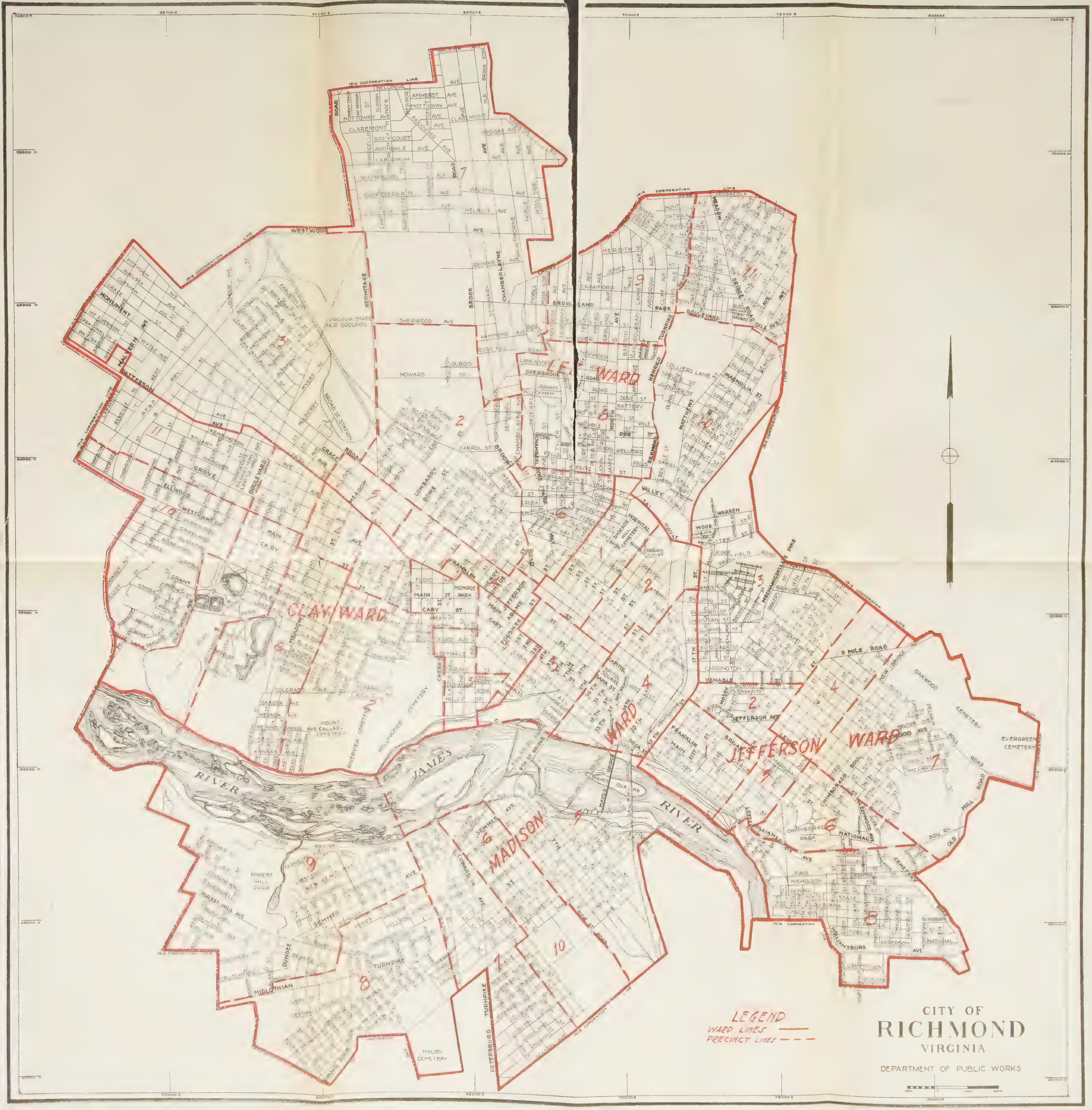

1914 CORPORATION LINE
WESTWOOD
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
SHERWOOD AVE
HERMITAGE
HOWARD
DUBOIS
BROOK ROAD
CHAMBERLAYNE
BROOKLAND PARK BOULEVARD
OVERBROOK
HENRICO TURNPIKE
MONUMENT
MALVERN AVE
PATTERSON
BROAD
GRACE
KENSINGTON
GROVE
ELLWOOD
WESTHAMPTON
BOULEVARD
MAIN
CARY
FRANKLIN
LOMBARDY
BROAD ST STATION
MONROE PARK
CARROL ST
NORTH
VALLEY
HOSPITAL
WARREN
MECHANICSVILLE PIKE
9 MILE ROAD
NEW BRIDGE RD
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
MILL ROAD
CHIMBORAZO PARK
WILLIAMSBURG AVE
NATIONAL
LEIGH
JEFFERSON
VENABLE
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
JAMES RIVER
MAYO ISLAND
MAYOS BRIDGE
9TH ST BRIDGE
FOREST HILL PARK
FOREST HILL AVE
SEMMES AVE
MIDLOTHIAN TURNPIKE
PETERSBURG TURNPIKE
DUNDEE
BEATTIE
HULL
70000 N
65000 N
60000 N
55000 N
50000 N
45000 N
40000 N
55000 E
60000 E
65000 E
70000 E
75000 E
80000 E
1000
0
1000
2000

LEGEND

EXISTING CURB & GUTTER ON BOTH SIDES OF STREET ——
EXISTING CURB & GUTTER ON ONE SIDE ONLY - - - -

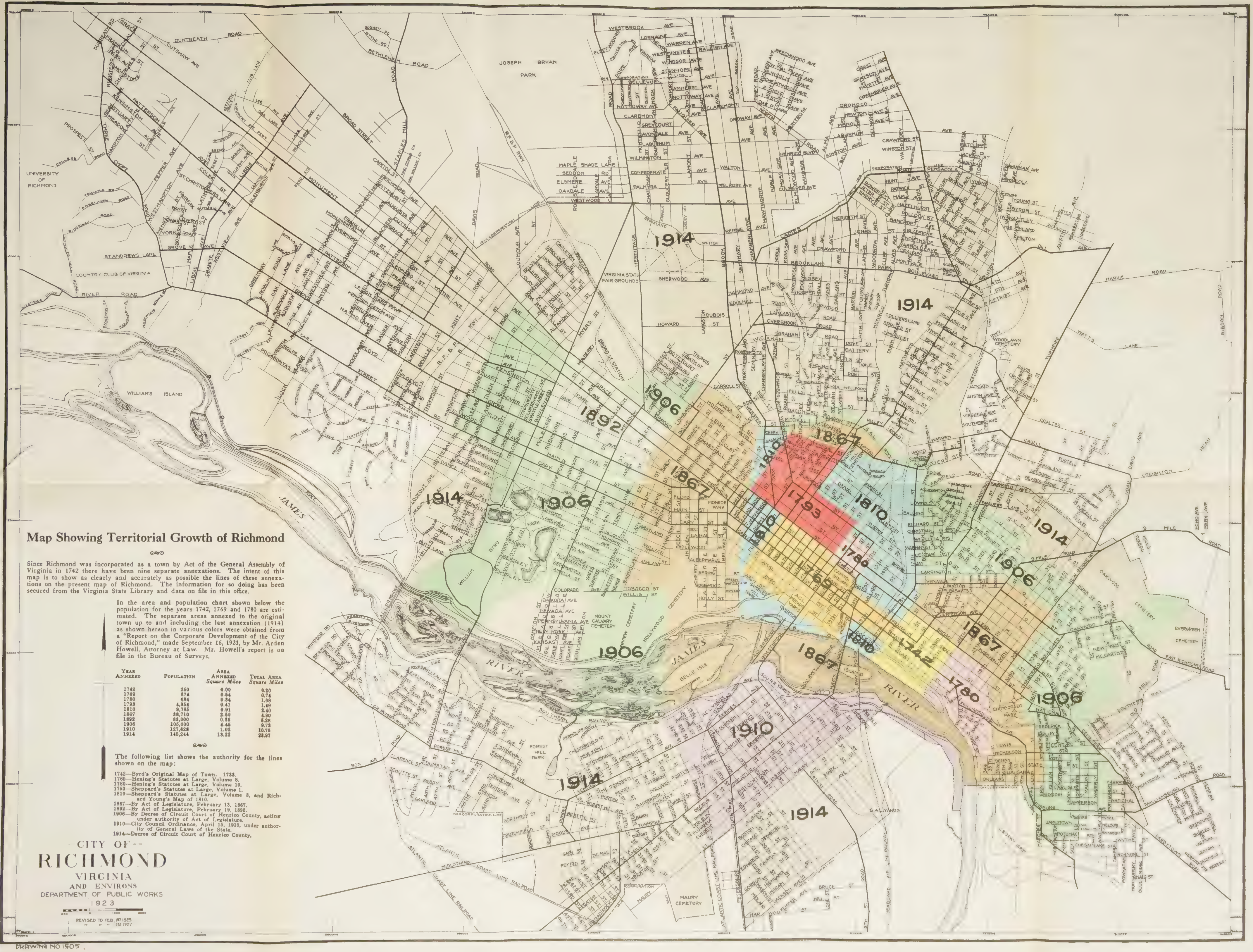
PROJ UNDER CONSIDERATION INDICATED BY RED LINES
MOST URGENT PROJ SOLID RED, OTHERS DOTTED
RED CHECKS INDICATES PLANS COMPLETE

CURB & GUTTER MAP
CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
DWG. #1509
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS


LEGEND
WARD LINES
PRECINCT LINES
LEE WARD
CLAY WARD
JEFFERSON WARD
MADISON WARD
JAMES RIVER
MAYO'S ISLAND
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
FOREST HILL PARK
CHIMBORAZO PARK
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
MAURY CEMETERY
1914 CORPORATION LINE

CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS


JAMES RIVER
1742
1769
1780
1793
1810
1867
1892
1906
1910
1914
WILLIAM'S ISLAND
BELLE ISLE
JOSEPH BRYAN PARK
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND
COUNTRY CLUB OF VIRGINIA
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
MAURY CEMETERY
WOODLAWN CEMETERY
FOREST HILL PARK
MONROE PARK
CHIMBORAZO PARK
BROAD STREET
MONUMENT AVE
MAIN ST
CARY ST
RIVER ROAD
BROOK ROAD
NINE MILE ROAD
MIDLOTHIAN TURNPIKE
HULL ST
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Map Showing Territorial Growth of Richmond

Since Richmond was incorporated as a town by Act of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1742 there have been nine separate annexations. The intent of this map is to show as clearly and accurately as possible the lines of these annexations on the present map of Richmond. The information for so doing has been secured from the Virginia State Library and data on file in this office.

In the area and population chart shown below the population for the years 1742, 1769 and 1780 are estimated. The separate areas annexed to the original town up to and including the last annexation (1914) as shown hereon in various colors were obtained from a "Report on the Corporate Development of the City of Richmond," made September 16, 1923, by Mr. Arden Howell, Attorney at Law. Mr. Howell's report is on file in the Bureau of Surveys.

YEAR ANNEXED	POPULATION	AREA ANNEXED *Square Miles*	TOTAL AREA *Square Miles*
1742	250	0.00	0.20
1769	574	0.54	0.74
1780	684	0.34	1.08
1793	4,354	0.41	1.49
1810	9,785	0.91	2.40
1867	38,710	2.50	4.90
1892	83,000	0.38	5.28
1906	105,000	4.45	9.73
1910	127,628	1.02	10.75
1914	145,244	13.22	23.97

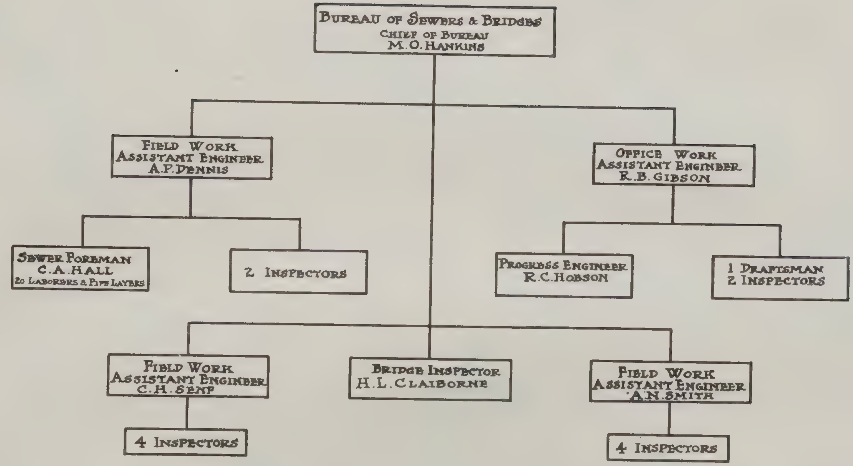
The following list shows the authority for the lines shown on the map:

1742—Byrd's Original Map of Town. 1733.
1769—Hening's Statutes at Large, Volume 8.
1780—Hening's Statutes at Large, Volume 10.
1793—Sheppard's Statutes at Large, Volume 1.
1810—Sheppard's Statutes at Large, Volume 3, and Richard Young's Map of 1810.
1867—By Act of Legislature, February 13, 1867.
1892—By Act of Legislature, February 19, 1892.
1906—By Decree of Circuit Court of Henrico County, acting under authority of Act of Legislature.
1910—City Council Ordinance, April 15, 1910, under authority of General Laws of the State.
1914—Decree of Circuit Court of Henrico County.

—CITY OF—
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
AND ENVIRONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1923

REVISED TO FEB. 1ST 1925
" " " 1ST 1927

DRAWING NO. 1505


BUREAU OF SEWERS & BRIDGES
CHIEF OF BUREAU
M.O. HANKINS
FIELD WORK
ASSISTANT ENGINEER
A.P. DENNIS
OFFICE WORK
ASSISTANT ENGINEER
R.B. GIBSON
SEWER FOREMAN
C.A. HALL
20 LABORERS & PIPE LAYERS
2 INSPECTORS
PROGRESS ENGINEER
R.C. HOBSON
1 DRAFTSMAN
2 INSPECTORS
FIELD WORK
ASSISTANT ENGINEER
C.H. SENF
BRIDGE INSPECTOR
H.L. CLAIBORNE
FIELD WORK
ASSISTANT ENGINEER
A.N. SMITH
4 INSPECTORS
4 INSPECTORS

ORGANIZATION CHART
BUREAU OF SEWERS AND BRIDGES
1927

BUREAU OF SEWERS AND BRIDGES

Richmond, Va., *January* 15, 1928.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I submit herewith a report of the work done by the Bureau of Sewers and Bridges for the year 1927.

The work of the Bureau will be classified as follows:

A. Construction of new sewers, as authorized under Sewers Generally Bond Issue and by certain Special Appropriations.

B. Construction and repairs to Bridges.

C. Repairs and Maintenance of Sewers by City Sewer Maintenance Force.

D. Service rendered by City Sewer Force.

The Sewers Generally Bond Issue appropriations of $150,000.00 by resolution of March 21, 1927, and $150,000.00 by Ordinance of May 24, 1927, has all been expended with the exception of $9,144.08. Bids were returned on December 30, 1927, for Goochland Street, Malone Street, etc., to the amount of $4,252.00 to be paid from this balance in Sewers Generally, the balance being allotted to inlet, curb and sidewalk repaving on North Richmond Sewer contracts completed in December, 1927. From the above $300,000.00 Sewers Generally appropriation, $36,583.84 was refunded to Shockoe Creek, $4,973.28 of this money being spent in 1926. All Special Appropriations during the year 1927 were expended.

Under the Sewers Generally Bond Issue Appropriations 10.29 miles of sewers were constructed during 1927. Under Special Appropriations .81 miles of sewers were constructed. Total miles, 11.10.

The following statements summarize the body of this report:

"MAP"—Showing location of sewers constructed during the year 1927.

I. Cost and details of 1927 work.

II. Construction and repairs to Bridges.

III. Maintenance and repairs to sewers by Maintenance Force.
IV. Miscellaneous work done by contractors.
V. Service performed by City Sewer Force.
VI. Summary of work done.
VII. Total length of sewer system.
VIII. Expenditures under Sewers Generally Bond Issue and Special Appropriations.
IX. Comparative statement of work and expenditures.
Organization Chart.

"A"—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SEWERS

Organization.

Mr. M. O. Hankins, Chief of Bureau, was in charge of all work with the aid of three Assistant Engineers in charge of field work and one in charge of office work.

Mr. A. P. Dennis, Assistant Engineer, had charge of all sewer maintenance throughout the City, also the following sewer construction: Alley between Hanes, Fendall, Essex and Brookland Park Boulevard, 20th Street between Main and Cary Streets, Sewer in Easement from Essex Place to Cannons Branch, Fourth Avenue and Brookland Park Boulevard, 33rd and Stonewall Streets, repairs to sewers, rear First National Bank, and in alley between 24th, 25th, Main and Cary Streets.

Assistant Engineer A. N. Smith had charge of the following work: Sherwood Park Sewer, miscellaneous sewers under contract 569, namely, Ohio Street, Osborne Turnpike, County Road, Elm Street, Williamsburg Avenue, 34th Street, Hatcher Street, Erin Street, Charlotte Street, Cedar Street, 18th Street, Apperson Street, Goddin Street and Fairfield Avenue, also Moore Street from Summit to Highpoint Streets, Axtell Street, Oak to Kinney Streets, Poe Street Sewer, Mitchell Street between Chamberlayne Parkway and Roane Street, Mitchell Street between Hickory and St. Peter Street, St. Peter Street between Mitchell and Bacon Streets, School Street outfall and laterals, Hooper Street between Fendall and Hanes, Highpoint Street, Clay to Leigh Streets, Patton Avenue between Summit and Highpoint Streets, Oakwood Sewer along ravine, Fourth Avenue between Valley Road and Chestnut Street, also sewers constructed under contract 606, namely, Byron Avenue, Napoleon Avenue, Bainbridge Street, Roanoke Street, Boscobel Street, Northside Avenue, 38th Street, Church Street and Oakwood Cemetery Storm Sewer.

Mr. C. H. Senf, Assistant Engineer, had charge of the following work: Miscellaneous sewers constructed under contract 570, namely, Riverview Sewers, Sauer Avenue, Parkwood Avenue, Dance Street, Cherry Street, Appomattox and Amelia Streets, also Seminary Avenue between Wickham and Roberts Streets, Alley between Greenwood, Fendall, Wickham and Roberts Streets, 10th Street, Turpin to City Dump, 8th Street between Preston and Baker Streets; 6th Street between Crouch and Hospital Streets, and extension of sewer in River Hills, also various sewers on Southside constructed under contract 572, namely, Everett Street, 5th Street, 33rd Street, Marx Street, Petersburg Pike, 14th Street, Broad Rock Road and Moody Avenue. Mr. Senf also had charge of the Combined sewers South of Graham Road and Garland Avenue Sewer System, also Grace Street between 1st and Foushee Streets.

Mr. R. B. Gibson, Office Engineer, had charge of all office work. Mr. R. C. Hobson, Progress Engineer, rendered very efficient service in checking quantities and monthly estimates on the various contracts during the year. Mr. Hobson also keeps tabulated list of various house connections in Sub-Divisions outside the City in order to furnish Comptroller with necessary information to collect the five dollar ($5.00) fee for each connection made.

Outstanding Features.

(*a*) *Location of Work.*

North Richmond.

The Garland Avenue Sewer System, consisting of combined sewers in Jones Street between Garland Avenue and Hanes Avenue, North Avenue between Brookland Park Boulevard and Ladies' Mile Road, Hanes Avenue from Hooper Street to Meredith Street, Garland Avenue from Norwood to Essex, Crawford Street from North Avenue to Garland Avenue, and Meredith Street from North Avenue to Garland Avenue. Also South of Graham Road Combined Sewer System between North Richmond Road and North Avenue, Graham Road and Gentry Street with laterals in each street to take care of both sanitary and storm conditions.

South Richmond.

There were no outstanding sewer systems constructed on south side this year, there being only small sanitary sewer extensions.

East End.

The 30-inch Precast Reinforced Concrete Pipe along ravine in

Oakwood Cemetery from 31st and "V" Streets to 3,700 feet east, and 60-inch Precast Reinforced Concrete Pipe from 33rd and Kuhn Streets to 600 feet north connecting with 30-inch line, was only large construction job in East End this year.

West End.

We added to the Riverview Sewer System this year with the construction of combined sewers in Meadow Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and Colorado Avenue, and in Greenville Street between New York Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, also combined sewer in Dance Street between McCloy Street and Belmont Avenue, combined sewer in Moore Street between Summit and Highpoint Streets, and various sanitary sewers which were short extensions to take care of deeper basements and dry closets.

(*b*) *Types of Construction.*

When pipe needs for the year were advertised, it was decided to accept machine-made plain concrete pipe as an alternate for terra cotta pipe in sizes from 6 to 24 inches. Machine-made plain concrete pipe being lower than terra cotta pipe, after various tests, it was decided to accept the concrete pipe, and we started the use of same about the first of July on the various construction contracts. Due to the manufacturers inability to make satisfactory specials for some time after the award of the contract, terra cotta specials were used along with the concrete pipe. Later, however, the manufacturer of the concrete pipe perfected the specials to such a point that they were acceptable to the City and were used in sewer construction.

Bituminous Joint Compound was used in making joints on concrete the same as on terra cotta.

During the year 24,289 lineal feet of pipe in sizes from six to twelve inches were used in house connections, 17,795 lineal feet being terra cotta pipe and 6,494 lineal feet being concrete pipe.

42,775 lineal feet of pipe in sizes from eight to twenty-four inches in main sewer was used during the year, of which 22,138 lineal feet was terra cotta pipe and 20,637 lineal feet was concrete pipe.

12,053 lineal feet of Precast Reinforced Concrete Pipe in sizes from twenty-seven to sixty inches was used during the year. This pipe was manufactured by Lock Joint Pipe Company, and has proven satisfactory.

3,364 lineal feet of Two-Piece Segment Block was used during the year.

420 lineal feet of Reinforced Concrete Box Sewer 3′ 3″ x 3′ was constructed during the year on School Street contract, being substituted for segment block after contract was awarded, owing to condition of ground.

(*c*) *Letting the Work.*

Contracts 569, 570, 571, 572 and 573 were advertised latter part of March, 1927, bids returnable 1st of April. Messrs. H. D. Driscoll, Inc., was low bidder on contracts 571, 572 and 573, but after conference with Director of Public Works and Messrs. Hughes and Keegan it was decided to award contract to Hughes and Keegan at Messrs. H. D. Driscoll's unit prices bid. Contract 569 and 570 was awarded to W. J. McLane and all five of these contracts were completed on time except contract 573, which was two months late starting.

Four other major contracts were advertised, bids returnable June 8, 1927, and H. D. Driscoll, Inc., being low bidder on all these contracts was awarded each of them.

Alternate bids were asked on Precast Reinforced Concrete Pipe, One-Piece Segment Block and Two-Piece Segment Block, on all contracts except the one along ravine in Oakwood Cemetery, on which we proposed to use Precast Reinforced Concrete Pipe.

After Mr. Driscoll had started Fourth Avenue, Garland Avenue, and South of Graham Road Contracts, due to the inability of contractor to meet his payrolls the City of Richmond declared the four contracts in default, and they were finished on time by Allen J. Saville Corporation, working for National Surety Company, Bondsmen for H. D. Driscoll, Inc.

Other contracts were advertised, awarded and completed on time.

(*d*) *Cost of Work.*

The actual cost of work is shown in statement VIII. This is a detailed statement of expenditures for cement, pipe, brick, castings, etc. The unit prices bid this year were slightly lower last year, together with cheaper prices on the different materials shows quite a saving for the City.

The cost of supervision of the entire work of this Bureau was 10.5 per cent.

(*e*) *Progress of Work.*

All contracts were completed on time with the exception of School Street Sewer contract 573, which overrun about two months due to being two months late in starting and the addition of sewer in Patton Avenue between Summit and Highpoint Streets, and Highpoint Street between Clay and Leigh Streets.

(B)—CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS TO BRIDGES, ETC.

All work of this nature comes under the direct supervision of the Chief of Bureau. Mr. A. B. Dunford, Bridge Foreman, made all repairs to wooden structures (bridges, barricades, steps and handrails). Mr. H. L. Claiborne, deceased, made inspection and estimates on all repair work of the above nature for the coming year.

Repair Work.

The work started on Boulevard Bridge last year over Seaboard Air Line Railways portion of bridge was completed at a total cost of $9,073.14, exclusive of bills from Railway Company for train service, which we now hold to the amount of $5,419.11.

The floor system on 9th Street Bridge at south end for a distance of four hundred feet was renewed and steel traffic treads placed to correspond to rest of bridge, at a total cost of $10,283.04.

After an examination of 9th Street Bridge by Mr. O. L. Grover (Certified Bridge Inspector), it was decided to reinforce the four spans on south end. The Atlantic Bridge Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, was employed to do this work, which was completed at a total cost of $10,214.36.

During the year Mr. A. B. Dunford also repaired floor boards and guard rail at north end of 9th Street Bridge at a cost of $1,451.18.

Other repairs were made on 9th Street Bridge during the year at a cost of $301.85. We also contracted with C. C. Rice to build new watch house at south end of bridge for $230.00, this being a turnkey job.

This makes a total of $22,178.58 spent on 9th Street Bridge during the year.

Other miscellaneous bridge repairs will be found in statement II of this report.

(C)—SERVICE RENDERED BY CITY SEWER MAINTENANCE FORCE

This force of five laborers with Mr. Clay Drewry as Foreman, under the supervision of Mr. A. P. Dennis, we find to be almost indispensable on account of valuable service rendered throughout the year. Mr. Drewry makes final inspection on all sewer construction before paying final estimates. A full report of this force's activities will be found in statement III of this report.

(D)—SERVICE RENDERED BY CITY SEWER FORCE

This force is under the supervision of Mr. A. P. Dennis with Mr. C. A. Hall as foreman.

The work of this force constitutes installing house connections to existing sewers, cleaning basins, unstopping main sewers, and constructing short extensions.

There were 489 house connections installed to existing sewers throughout the City during the year, at a cost of $12,152.40, of which $11,109.20 is collectable from the property owners.

There were also 191 unstops made during the year, at a cost of $1,273.75, of which $271.00 is collectable from the property owners.

During the year 5,467 cleanings were made on 3,587 basins at an average cost of $1.86 each for labor.

In conclusion, I wish to call your attention to the faithful service rendered the City by the employees of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

M. O. HANKINS, *Chief,*
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges.

Con-tract No.
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I. STATEMENT OF SEWERS CONSTRUCTED DURING 1927

Contract No.	LOCATION (For Actual Layout see Map "A")	Lineal Feet House Connections				Lineal Feet T. C. Pipe Main Sewer								Lineal Feet Precast Reinforced Concrete Pipe							Lineal Feet Segment Block					Concrete Sewers	Manholes	Basins	House Conn's	Length		Cost 1927
		6"	8"	10"	12"	6"	8"	10"	12"	15"	18"	21" 20"	24"	27"	30"	36"	39"	42"	48"	60"	30"	36"	39"	42"	48"	3.3x3'				Feet	Miles	
	Sewers Gen. partially complete January 1, 1927.																															
485	Semmes Avenue					Pipe	repor	ted in	1926																							$ 947 88
498	West of Belt Line					Pipe	repor	ted in	1926																							13,776 50
504	Decatur Street					Pipe	repor	ted in	1926																							50 85
508	South of Cary Street					Pipe	repor	ted in	1926																							1,541 63
509	Hamilton Street					Pipe	repor	ted in	1926																							29 26
513	23rd and Cary Streets					Pipe	repor	ted in	1926																							96 58
	Sub-Total																															$ 16,442 70
	Sewers Gen. contracts started and completed 1927																															
556	Woodrow Avenue					Pipe	repor	ted sp	ecial a	pprop	riatio	n																				$ 882 67
559	Sherwood Park					Pipe	repor	ted sp	ecial a	pprop	riatio	n																				13 28
569	Various East End—Group No. 3	1,079					946		2,807																		20	3	43	3,753		7,331 56
570	Various West End—Group No. 1	1,007					635		2,931		20		4				654				814						17	12	60	5,058		12,173 08
571	Various Northside—Group No. 2	4,644					1,321	438	1,883		308	412	1,939														35	8	163	6,301		20,289 75
572	Various Southside—Group No. 4	277					924		862		219																10	2	15	2,005		3,329 83
573	School Street	108					150		1,701	732	565	314			20						254		277		646	420	20	11	7	5,079		28,598 63
	House Connections Grove Avenue	1,380																											34			1,010 19
	20th and Cary Streets			42					130																		2		1	130		484 73
Terms	569—House Connections	1,889	203		166																						2		58			2,175 05
	Sub-Total	10,384	203	42	166		3,976	438	10,314	732	1,112	726	1,943																			
		Plain Concrete Pipe																														
595	South of Graham Road	138					381		3,126	1,134	185		364		1,088			312	912								30	57	7	7,502		$ 27,235 43
596	Oakwood Sewer System	20								15	100		34		2,839					596							13		1	3,584		23,352 31
597	Fourth Avenue								566	413		715			453												9	10		2,147		5,499 79
598	Garland Avenue System	25							1,751	686	1,049	780	581	987	1,525	1,560	558										23	66	1	9,477		35,437 89
606	Cliff Street, etc	316					*1,201		1,031	1,519	434	181		549													19	23	13	4,915		11,896 62
613	Grace Street	212	26						325																		1		7	325		2,986 58
615	33rd and Stonewall, etc	597					1,221		696		570		45														18	8	28	2,532		4,020 08
627	National Cemetery Road						23		87	378	768		278														2	21		1,534		3,728 98
	Total	11,692	229	42	166		6,802	438	17,896	4,877	4,218	2,402	3,245	1,536	5,925	1,560	1,212	312	912	596	1,068		277		646	420	221	221	438	54,342	10.29	$ 206,889 15
	Special Appropriations.																															
551	Canepa Street					Pipe	repor	ted in	1926																							$ 1,452 68
553	Grace Street	115	34							286																	1		3	286		2,925 57
556	Woodrow Avenue	100					125		592																		5		4	717		460 38
559	Sherwood Park								10	6														1,373			2			1,389		19,432 50
615	Carter Jones Park					Pipe	repor	ted in	sewer	s gene	rally																					1,064 17
618	Oakwood Cemetery								1,402	391	85																9	19		1,878		3,008 37
627	National Cemetery Road					Pipe	repor	ted in	sewer	s gene	rally																					1,000 27
	Total	215	34				125		2,004	683	85													1,373			17	19	7	4,270	.81	$ 29,343 94
	Sewers Gen. Bond Issue—Total	11,692	229	42	166		6,802	438	17,896	4,877	4,218	2,402	3,245	1,536	5,925	1,560	1,212	312	912	596	1,068		277		646	420	221	221	438	54,342	10.29	$ 206,889 15
	Special Appropriation—Total	215	34				125		2,004	683	85													1,373			17	19	7	4,270	.81	29,343 94
	City Sewer Force—Total	11,541	304	26	40																								489			33,379 48
	City Sewer Maintenance Force—Total																										14	101				16,583 66
	Grand Total	23,448	567	68	206		6,927	438	19,900	5,560	4,303	2,402	3,245	1,536	5,925	1,560	1,212	312	912	596	1,068		277	1,373	646	420	252	341	934	58,612	11.10	$ 286,196 23

*192 lineal feet 8" C. I. pipe included.

II. STATEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS TO BRIDGES 1927

Location	Contractor	Nature of Work	Contractor	Material	Total
Boulevard Bridge	Cement Gun Company	Repairing bridge	$7,512 34	$1,560 80	$ 9,073 14
Chamberlayne Ave. Bridge	Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co.	Train service	1,011 28		1,011 28
9th Street Bridge	A. B. Dunford	Replacing 400′ floor and laying steel treads (S. E.)	3,428 88	6,854 16	10,283 04
9th Street Bridge	Atlantic Bridge Co.	Reinforcing bridge	10,214 36		10,214 36
9th Street Bridge	A. B. Dunford	Repairing sidewalk and guard (rail north end bridge)	548 60	902 58	1,451 18
9th Street Bridge	Cruickshanks Iron Works	Repairing handrail	59 30		59 30
9th Street Bridge	Cruickshanks Iron Works	Repairing handrail	40 80		40 80
9th Street Bridge	C. C. Rice	Building watch house	230 00		230 00
Mayo Bridge	Cruickshanks Iron Works	Repairing iron rail N. W. end	46 25		46 25
15th and Broad Streets	A. B. Dunford	Rebuilding steps	100 00	23 35	123 35
Lester Street and City Wharf	A. B. Dunford	Repairing steps	20 00		20 00
Fulton Street Bridge	A. B. Dunford	Repairing bridge	191 87	82 11	273 98
Maury Street Bridge No. 1	A. B. Dunford	Rebuilding bridge	202 96		202 96
Maury Street Bridge No. 2	A. B. Dunford	Rebuilding bridge	126 33	35 87	162 20
Maury Street Bridge No. 3	A. B. Dunford	Repairing bridge	28 69		28 69
Carrington Street	A. B. Dunford	Repairing steps	116 40	26 74	143 14
Lombardy Street Bridge	A. B. Dunford	Repairing sidewalk and rail	10 73	44 96	55 69
Lombardy Street Bridge	O. E. Walker	Painting bridge	269 00	66 50	335 50
Lombardy Street Bridge	Cruickshanks Iron Works	Repairing rail	36 44		36 44
At S. C. D. Side Track	O. E. Walker	Painting bridge	35 00	15 79	50 79
9th Street Bridge	A. B. Dunford	Blocking wedges, oiling, etc.	108 14	79 43	187 57
Pollock and Maple Streets	A. B. Dunford	Repairing bridge	48 90	6 20	55 10
Dove Street	A. B. Dunford	Repairing bridge	16 30	3 00	19 30
6th and Albany Streets	City Maintenance Force	Repairing bridge		58 34	58 34
8th and Abigail Streets	A. B. Dunford	Rebuilding steps	245 92	272 59	518 51

II. STATEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS TO BRIDGES 1927—Continued

Location	Contractor	Nature of Work	Contractor	Material	Total
Tredegar Street	A. B. Dunford	Rebuilding steps	78 66	120 08	198 74
1st Street Viaduct	A. B. Dunford	Rebuilding steps	197 43	207 01	404 44
1st Street Viaduct	O. L. Grover	Inspection	70 00	....	70 00
Marshall Street Viaduct	O. L. Grover	Inspection	50 00	....	50 00
5th Street Viaduct	O. L. Grover	Inspection	200 00	....	200 00
Boulevard Bridge	O. L. Grover	Inspection	20 00	....	20 00
Lombardy Street Bridge	O. L. Grover	Inspection	10 00	....	10 00
Lombardy Street Bridge	Progressive Machine Eng. Co.	Cutting out old I beams	27 64	....	27 64
9th Street Bridge	M. C. Thurston	Making pickets for fence	5 00	....	5 00
9th Street Bridge	A. B. Dunford	Repairing bridge	5 85	3 33	9 18
Total			$25,313 07	$10,362 84	$ 35,675 91

III. STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS TO SEWERS BY CITY MAINTENANCE FORCE 1927

(Clay Drewry, Inspector)

Class of Work	Number	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Raising and lowering manholes to grade	112	$ 3 20	$ 358 74
Basins repaired	166	8 04	1,335 90
New basins built (connections included)	101	32 21	3,252 30
Manholes built	14	24 67	345 42
Basins unstopped	95	2 60	247 50
Making unstops of sewers	41	17 77	728 58
Sewers inspected and washed	23 miles	24 09	554 04
Repairing broken sewers			548 22
Repairs and clean outs on Schmidt sewer (Brookdale)			87 10
Repairs and cleaning out Westhampton sewer			297 00
Inspection of Shockoe Creek			14 85
Repairing siphon at 36th and "M"			126 78
Surface drains, basin openings, ditching, hauling materials, etc			1,654 18
Total			$ 9,550 61

Summary

Labor	$ 9,550 61
Material	6,170 22
Equipment	862 83
	$16,583 66

IV. STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS WORK DONE BY CONTRACTORS 1927

Location	Contractor	Nature of Work	Total
Carlisle Avenue	Hughes & Keegan	Building culvert	$ 2,777 92
National Street	A. G. Rolfe	Building culvert	621 30
Alley rear First National Bank	A. W. Maynard	Repairing broken sewer	2,120 19
Alley 24th-25th, Main and Cary	A. W. Maynard	Repairing broken sewer	184 19
36th and "M"	Sewer Maintenace Force	Repairing siphon	228 61
17th and Washington Streets	Sewer Maintenance Force	Changing basins and sewer	98 65
Lester Street	A. W. Maynard	Repairing sewer	364 89
Miscellaneous Expenditures—			
Hobson's Car No. 28	Street Department	Rebate to Street Department	315 00
Tests on concrete pipe	Froehling & Robertson		700 00
Acquisition of Burfoot Street	R. A. Hughes	Resolution	350 00
Sewer contract forms	Whittet & Shepperson		496 25
Smith's Car No. 6	Kirkmeyer Motor Co.		457 81
Loadometers	Black & Decker Mfg. C.		661 50
Marchant Calculating Machine	Richmond Office Supply Co.		472 85
Brookdale Sewer		Investigating title	75 00
Indigent plumbing	Various contractors	By order Board of Health	1,003 50
Wilmington Avenue	Park Department	Restoring grass plot	135 00
			$ 11,062 66
	Precast reinforced concrete pipe for future use		$ 381 47
	Joint compound for future use		200 00
		Total	$ 11,644 13

V. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMED BY CITY SEWER FORCE 1927

(C. A. Hall, Foreman)

Kind of Service	Number	Lineal Feet Pipe Laid				Days Labor
		6″	8″	10″	12″	
House connections installed	489	11,541	304	26	40	1,919
House connections unstopped	191					254
Construction of main sewers						9
Repairing main sewers						103
Cleaning main sewers						123
Constructing drains and basin connections						5
Repairing drains and basin connections						26
Cleaning drains and basin connections						2
Repairing basins						4
Constructing manholes						3
Repairing manholes						14
Repairing house connections						81
Locating sewers						18
Refilling sunken sewer trenches						1
Hauling material						282
Lighting trenches						18
Shoveling snow						8
Vacations						77
Holidays						193
Rain and snow						385
Catch basins and inlets cleaned	3,587					
Number of cleanings made	5,467					

TABLE V.—Continued

Cost of Sewer Force 1927

Payroll Sewer Force		$ 17,988 92
Payroll Cleaning Basin Force		10,135 59
Materials:		
Pipe	$ 2,234 68	
Cement	143 84	
Castings	98 02	
Brick	15 00	
Tools, boots, suits, etc.	247 27	
Miscellaneous	596 34	
Cost of repaving over sewer trenches	1,919 82	5,254 97
Total		$ 33,379 48

Note: Average force for the above work—One foreman and twenty men.

VI. SUMMARY OF COST OF WORK DONE DURING 1927

Bureau of Sewers and Bridges

Sewers Built Under Sewers General Bond Issue:	
Cost of Sewers per Statement I	$ 206,889 15
Payroll of Inspection and Supervision	39,310 64
General Expense	1,014 25
Sewers Built Under Special Appropriation (Statement I)	29,343 94
Construction and Repairs to Bridges (Statement II)	35,675 91
Maintenance and Repairs to Sewers (Statement III)	16,583 66
Miscellaneous Work Done by Contract (Statement IV)	11,644 13
City Sewer Force Payroll and Material (Statement V)	33,379 48
Grand Total	$ 373,841 16

VII. STATEMENT OF TOTAL LENGTH OF SEWERS IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

	Length in Miles			Manholes			Basins			House Connections		
	Total Length	Built Prev. to 1927	Built During 1927	Total No.	Built Prev. to 1927	Built During 1927	Total No.	Built Prev. to 1927	Built During 1927	Total No.	Built Prev. to 1927	Built During 1927
T. C. Pipe Sewers	248.13	244.18	3.95									
Brick Sewers	78.71	78.71										
Seg. Block Sewers	13.20	12.57	.63									
Concrete Sewers	5.76	5.68	.08									
Pre. Con. Pipe Sewers	16.64	14.35	2.29									
Stone Sewers	7.14	7.14										
Plain Conc. Pipe Sewers	4.15		4.15									
Total	373.73	362.63	11.10	6,017	5,765	252	5,048	4,707	341	37,831	36,897	934
House Connections	174.11	169.51	4.60									

Grand Totals

Total length of sewers	373.73 miles
Total length of house connections	174.11 miles
Total number of house connections	37,831
Total number of manholes	6,017
Total number of basins	5,048

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VIII. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES SEWERS GENERALLY BOND ISSUE AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATION 1927

January 1, 1927, to January 1, 1928

Bureau of Sewers and Bridges

SEWERS GENERALLY BOND ISSUE

Contract No.	LOCATION	Miles	Cement	Pipe	Castings	Conc. Pipe Seg. Block	Brick	Repaving	Miscellaneous	Contractor	Total Exclusive of General Expense and Payroll
	Contracts let 1926, Completed 1927:										
485	Semmes Avenue							$ 947 88			$ 947 88
498	West of Belt Line		$ 21 27	$ 43 98		$ 142 55		1,394 16	$ 213 34	$ 11,961 20	13,776 50
504	Decatur Street					50 85					50 85
508	South of Cary Street					152 90		1,378 73	10 00		1,541 63
509	Hamilton Street							29 26			29 26
513	23rd and Cary Streets							96 58			96 58
	Total		$ 21 27	$ 43 98		$ 346 30		$ 3,846 61	$ 223 34	$ 11,961 20	$ 16,442 70
	Contracts Let and Completed 1927:										
556	Woodrow Avenue		$ 14 10				$ 91 18		$ 45 00	$ 732 39	$ 882 67
559	Sherwood Park									13 28	13 28
569	Various East End—Group No. 3	.72S	203 80	$ 1,773 85	$ 227 34		363 00	$ 389 65	120 68	4,253 24	7,331 56
570	Various West End—Group No. 1	.24S .72C	650 66	1,713 68	290 70	$ 1,306 97	531 48	334 38	102 79	7,242 42	12,173 08
571	Various Northside—Group No. 2	.52S .67C	312 00	7,437 67	416 10		761 70	438 38	287 91	10,635 99	20,289 75
572	Various Southside—Group No. 4	.29S .09C	124 25	961 81	136 72		237 75	126 24	101 25	1,641 81	3,329 83
573	School Street	.96C	1,321 66	2,278 55	262 55	5,738 47	557 46		238 25	18,201 69	28,598 63
595	South of Graham Road	1.42C	2,558 93	3,062 42	635 92	5,609 85	1,509 84	51 81	299 18	13,507 48	27,235 43
596	Oakwood Cemetery Ravine	.68SS	3,193 82	190 27	149 00	9,093 53	300 57		82 10	10,343 02	23,352 31
597	Fourth Avenue	.40C	383 31	1,482 45	186 35	678 50	342 51	130 08	109 80	2,186 79	5,499 79
598	Garland Avenue	1.80C	3,207 48	5,081 60	618 46	8,730 60	1,139 37	58 97	236 59	16,364 82	35,437 89
606	38th and Cliff Road, etc	.22S .71C	536 54	2,538 92	290 79	761 60	936 66	337 89	329 94	6,164 28	11,896 62
613	Grace Street	.07S	23 53	233 96	12 20		25 16	1,473 95	30 40	1,187 38	2,986 58
615	33rd and Stonewall, etc	.47C	195 70	1,252 11	191 63		335 52		30 00	2,015 12	4,020 08
627	National Cemetery Road	.29SS	117 15	1,731 82	190 57		580 17		94 50	1,014 77	3,728 98
Terms	569—House Connections, McLane		41 41	384 72	11 12		34 95	16 34	70 00	1,616 51	2,175 05
	Grove Avenue House Connections		1 41	247 83						760 95	1,010 19
	20th and Cary Streets	.02C	19 03	60 42	14 00		36 00	79 05	9 00	267 23	484 73
	Total	10.29	$ 12,904 78	$ 30,432 08	$ 3,633 45	$ 31,919 52	$ 7,783 32	$ 3,436 74	$ 2,187 39	$ 98,149 17	$ 190,446 45
	Total expenditures 1926 contracts, completed 1927		21 27	43 98		346 30		3,846 61	223 34	11,961 20	16,442 70
	Payroll and General Expense 1927*										40,324 89
	Sewers Gen. Bond Issue, Grand Total, January 1, 1927, to January 1, 1928	10.29	$ 12,926 05	$ 30,476 06	$ 3,633 45	$ 32,265 82	$ 7,783 32	$ 7,283 35	$ 2,410 73	$ 110,110 37	$ 247,214 04
	Special Appropriation—Contracts Started 1926, Completed 1927:										
551	Canepa Street		$ 24 67				$ 15 00			$ 1,413 01	$ 1,452 68
	Sub-Total		$ 24 67				$ 15 00			$ 1,413 01	$ 1,452 68
	Contracts Let and Completed 1927:										
553	Grace Street	.05S	17 62	$ 259 16	$ 12 60		37 50	$ 1,423 93	$ 8 60	1,166 16	2,925 57
556	Woodrow Avenue	.14S	20 17	359 71	63 00		6 32		11 18		460 38
559	Sherwood Park	.27C	646 96	13 16	43 40	$ 9,658 10	97 50		13 40	8,959 98	19,432 50
615	Carter Jones Park		24 21	83 30	22 78		27 96			905 92	1,064 17
618	Oakwood Cemetery	.35SS	137 84	915 04	351 00		139 80		8 65	1,456 04	3,008 37
627	National Cemetery Road									1,000 27	1,000 27
	Total Special Appropriation	.81	$ 871 47	$ 1,630 37	$ 492 78	$ 9,658 10	$ 324 08	$ 1,423 93	$ 41 83	$ 14,901 38	$ 29,343 94
	Total Sewers Generally	10.29	12,926 05	30,476 06	3,633 45	32,265 82	7,783 32	7,283 35	2,410 73	110,110 37	247,214 04
	Grand Total	**11.10	$ 13,797 52	$ 32,106 43	$ 4,126 23	$ 41,923 92	$ 8,107 40	$ 8,707 28	$ 2,452 56	$ 125,011 75	$ 276,557 98

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*Payroll and general expense for sewers generally and special appropriation.

**Sanitary sewers, 2.25 miles—Combined sewers, 7.53 miles—Storm sewers, 1.32 miles.

IX. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WORK AND EXPENDITURES

Bureau of Sewers and Bridges

YEAR	Miles of Main Sewers Built	Number of House Connections Built	Miles of House Connections Built	Number of Stacks Built	Number of Basins Built	Number of Basin Cleanings Made	Total Expenditures Bureau of Sewers
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	$ 244,214 48
1911	...	...	...	...	...	1,458	375,355 59
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	302,354 38
1913	7.56	2,185	7.16	253	175	...	164,946 80
1914	14.00	2,619	11.83	252	432	...	215,691 57
1915	6.38	989	4.25	114	164	...	275,954 67
1916	10.06	1,459	6.26	129	124	1,600	No Summary Made
1917	4.67	716	2.59	69	32	...	269,540 05
1918	2.70	344	1.11	60	36	2,294	75,989 23
1919	2.29	630	2.81	30	26	2,252	36,822 89
1920	1.92	615	2.51	28	40	2,287	103,776 39
1921	2.81	769	2.96	40	25	2,610	116,587 54
1922	25.80	1,848	7.58	453	233	2,210	714,959 83
1923	18.81	1,713	7.20	244	231	2,371	753,439 03
1924	43.56	1,466	6.32	645	399	2,433	1,231,993 57
1925	25.77	1,492	7.37	456	267	3,311	1,025,540 69
1926	13.03	1,359	7.21	248	373	5,028	543,097 80
1927	11.10	934	4.60	252	341	5,467	373,841 16

THE LIBRARY
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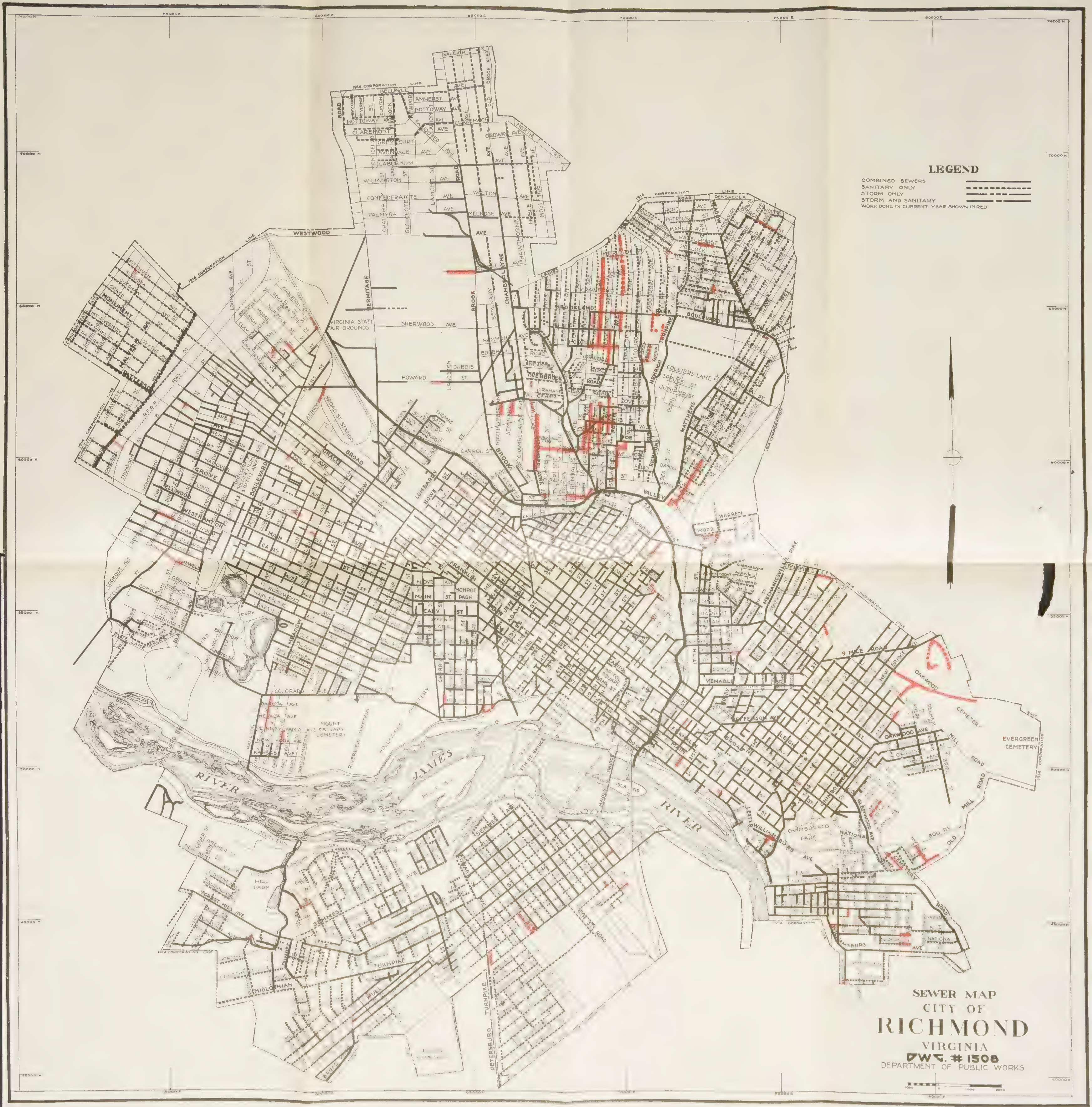
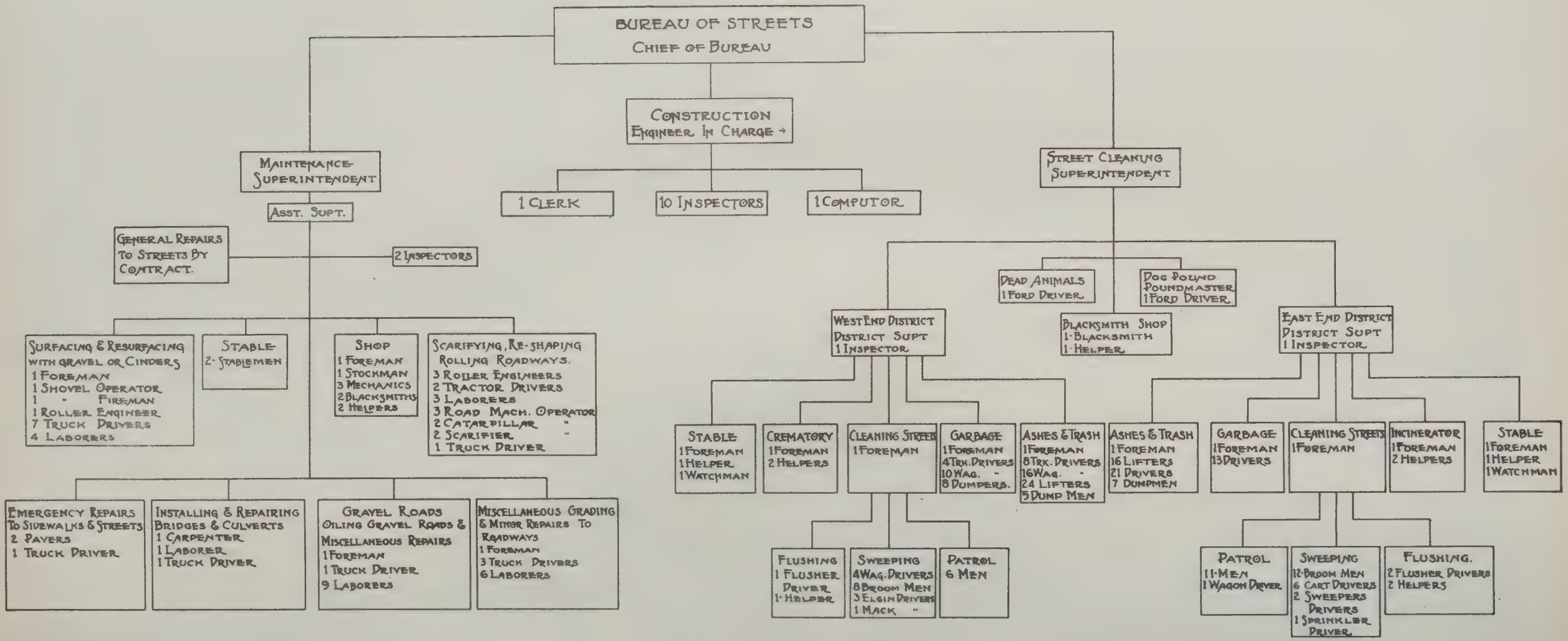

LEGEND
COMBINED SEWERS
SANITARY ONLY
STORM ONLY
STORM AND SANITARY
WORK DONE IN CURRENT YEAR SHOWN IN RED
SEWER MAP
CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
DWG. #1508
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1000
0
1000
2000
1914 CORPORATION LINE
WESTWOOD
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
SHERWOOD AVE
HOWARD
BROAD
GRACE
GROVE
BOULEVARD
MONUMENT
MAIN
CARY
FRANKLIN
BROOK
CHAMBERLAYNE
HERMITAGE
VALLEY
9 MILE ROAD
OAKWOOD AVE
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
JAMES RIVER
RIVER
FOREST HILL AVE
FOREST HILL PARK
MIDLOTHIAN
TURNPIKE
HULL
PETERSBURG TURNPIKE
CHIMBORAZO PARK
MILL ROAD
OLD ROAD
NATIONAL
WILLIAMSBURG AVE
VENABLE
JEFFERSON AVE
LOMBARDY
MEADOW
ELLWOOD
WESTHAMPTON
COLORADO
DAKOTA AVE
NEVADA AVE
PENNSYLVANIA AVE
HENRICO TURNPIKE
COLLIERS LANE
MECHANICSVILLE PIKE
BROOKLAND
PARK
MELROSE
CONFEDERATE AVE
PALMYRA
WILMINGTON
LABURNUM
AVONDALE AVE
GREY COURT
CLAREMONT
NOTTOWAY AVE
AMHERST
BELLEVUE
RALEIGH
DENSACOLA
PATRICK
MARLER
HAZELHURST
POLLOCK
NORTH
ORDWAY
WILTON
HAWTHORNE
SEMINARY
NORTHUMBERLAND
EDGEHILL
HAMMOND
DUBOIS
LANGSTON
CARROL ST
BROAD ST STATION
ROSEWOOD
PARK
LOOKOUT
GRANT
FRENCH ST
SPRUCE ST
JUNIPER ST
MATTHEWS
WARREN
HOSPITAL
MAYO BRIDGE
9TH ST BRIDGE
SEMMES
ARCHER
17TH


BUREAU OF STREETS
CHIEF OF BUREAU
CONSTRUCTION
ENGINEER IN CHARGE +
1 CLERK
10 INSPECTORS
1 COMPUTOR
MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDENT
ASST. SUPT.
GENERAL REPAIRS TO STREETS BY CONTRACT.
2 INSPECTORS
SURFACING & RESURFACING WITH GRAVEL OR CINDERS
1 FOREMAN
1 SHOVEL OPERATOR
1 " FIREMAN
1 ROLLER ENGINEER
7 TRUCK DRIVERS
4 LABORERS
STABLE
2 STABLEMEN
SHOP
1 FOREMAN
1 STOCKMAN
3 MECHANICS
2 BLACKSMITHS
2 HELPERS
SCARIFYING, RE-SHAPING ROLLING ROADWAYS.
3 ROLLER ENGINEERS
2 TRACTOR DRIVERS
3 LABORERS
3 ROAD MACH. OPERATOR
2 CATARPILLAR "
2 SCARIFIER "
1 TRUCK DRIVER
EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO SIDEWALKS & STREETS
2 PAVERS
1 TRUCK DRIVER
INSTALLING & REPAIRING BRIDGES & CULVERTS
1 CARPENTER
1 LABORER
1 TRUCK DRIVER
GRAVEL ROADS
OILING GRAVEL ROADS & MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS
1 FOREMAN
1 TRUCK DRIVER
9 LABORERS
MISCELLANEOUS GRADING & MINOR REPAIRS TO ROADWAYS
1 FOREMAN
3 TRUCK DRIVERS
6 LABORERS
STREET CLEANING SUPERINTENDENT
DEAD ANIMALS
1 FORD DRIVER
DOG POUND
POUNDMASTER
1 FORD DRIVER
BLACKSMITH SHOP
1 BLACKSMITH
1 HELPER
WEST END DISTRICT
DISTRICT SUPT
1 INSPECTOR
STABLE
1 FOREMAN
1 HELPER
1 WATCHMAN
CREMATORY
1 FOREMAN
2 HELPERS
CLEANING STREETS
1 FOREMAN
GARBAGE
1 FOREMAN
4 TRK. DRIVERS
10 WAG. "
8 DUMPERS.
ASHES & TRASH
1 FOREMAN
8 TRK. DRIVERS
16 WAG. "
24 LIFTERS
5 DUMP MEN
FLUSHING
1 FLUSHER DRIVER
1 HELPER
SWEEPING
4 WAG. DRIVERS
8 BROOM MEN
3 ELGIN DRIVERS
1 MACK "
PATROL
6 MEN
EAST END DISTRICT
DISTRICT SUPT
1 INSPECTOR
ASHES & TRASH
1 FOREMAN
16 LIFTERS
21 DRIVERS
7 DUMPMEN
GARBAGE
1 FOREMAN
13 DRIVERS
CLEANING STREETS
1 FOREMAN
INCINERATOR
1 FOREMAN
2 HELPERS
STABLE
1 FOREMAN
1 HELPER
1 WATCHMAN
PATROL
11 MEN
1 WAGON DRIVER
SWEEPING
12 BROOM MEN
6 CART DRIVERS
2 SWEEPERS DRIVERS
1 SPRINKLER DRIVER
FLUSHING.
2 FLUSHER DRIVERS
2 HELPERS

ORGANIZATION CHART
BUREAU OF STREETS
1927

BUREAU OF STREETS

Richmond, Va., *February 7*, 1928.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your instructions, I am herewith handing you Annual Report of the three Divisions of the Bureau of Streets for 1927.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Paving

The Paving Program for 1927 completed some of the most needed through arterial routes in the City; the most notable among them being—

Chamberlayne Avenue, S. A. L. Bridge to Brookland Park Boulevard, East Side Petersburg Turnpike, Hull Street to Corporation Line.

Cary Street, Twelfth Street to Morris Street.

National Cemetery Road, Brown Street to Williamsburg Avenue.

Although we were late starting on our Paving Schedule—the first contract being let May 10th—all contracts were finished within the time alloted the Contractor. Tables 1 to 9 will give the detailed program of the work done in 1927.

With the exception of a few streets resurfaced over the existing Granite Spall, all pavement was laid on a six-inch concrete base; this base approximates a 1-3-6 mix, or about 0.17 of a barrel of cement to the square yard—the cement being furnished by the City.

Design.

Following the development in Highway Design, all bases this year have been deepened to eight inches at the edge running to six inches three feet from the edge. On the one-course concrete construction a mix approximating a 1-2-4 is used, or approximately 0.25 of a barrel of cement to the square yard with the same sectional design as the base. With concrete streets over 34 feet wide an expansion joint is carried longitudinally through the center of the street.

Strength of Concrete Used.

The compressive strength of the concrete this year was unusually good, on fifty-three test cylinders taken on concrete base, the compressive strength averaging 1,982 pounds per square inch, at 28 days; and nineteen test cylinders on one-course concrete pavement averaged 2,953 pounds per square inch, at 28 days. Particular attention has been given to obtaining a well compact sub-grade, the full thickness of pavement and a comparatively dry concrete, thoroughly tamped.

Type of Pavement Laid.

Three types of Asphalt surfaces were used: namely, Sheet Asphalt—one and one-half inch binder and one and one-half inch wearing surface; Bituthilic—two inches thick; and Amiesite—two inches thick. One course concrete was laid on two projects. Brick on sand cushion and Granite Spall on a cement sand bed were also used on hills and heavy traffic streets.

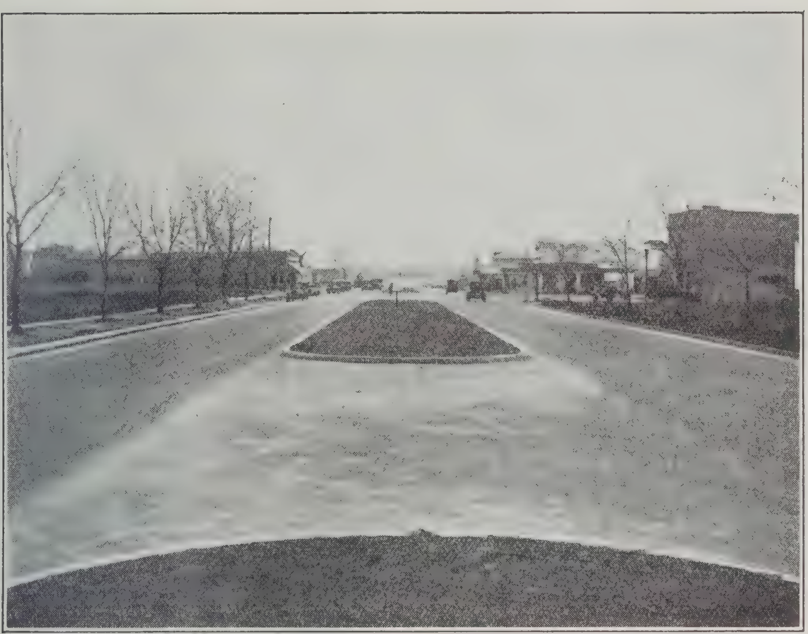
Chamberlayne Avenue Project.

The traffic count on Chamberlayne Avenue—between the S. A. L. Bridge and Brookland Park Boulevard—shows about 4,800 vehicles in ten hours. Until the grading, construction of curb and gutter, and paving with Asphalt of the East driveway, this volume of traffic was carried on a twenty-five foot roadway on the West drive. That portion of the West drive between Wickham Street and the Brookland Park Boulevard was constructed of one-course concrete, laid in 1920, and had reached a condition which required constant maintenance. To save this concrete, and to make Chamberlayne Avenue on both sides an Asphalt Street, the old one-course pavement was topped off with Sheet Asphalt.

Chamberlayne Avenue now has two twenty-five foot driveways with a twenty-foot grass plot in the center and is one of the handsomest boulevards in the City.

Petersburg Turnpike.

The traffic conditions on the Petersburg Turnpike—from Hull to the Corporation Line—has been congested for some time owing to the traffic being confined to a twenty-foot concrete strip of paving on the West driveway. This paving was laid in 1920. The construction of



Chamberlayne—Edge Hill Road to Lombardy Street, Asphalt. 1927.

Fourth Avenue Looking North from Willow Street, Concrete. 1927.

Petersburg Pike, East Side, Looking North from Gordon Avenue, Sheet Asphalt. 1927.

National Cemetery Road Looking West from Nicholson Street, Amiesite. 1927.

the East driveway this year (twenty-seven feet wide) with sheet Asphalt has relieved the congestion, and the possibility of curbing and guttering and a topping off with Asphalt of the West driveway in 1928 will complete the much needed improvement on this main artery, and will also assist materially in the industrial development now beginning on the Petersburg Turnpike just outside of the City limits.

Cary Street.

The Cary Street Project from Twelfth to Morris (the beginning of the much needed pavement to the Boulevard) had some features that are interesting from a construction standpoint.

From Twelfth Street to Third Street, Cary Street was originally paved with Granite Spall on a sand cushion. Instead of discarding the Granite Spall and paving it with other material, the original pavement was hauled onto the adjacent streets and there culled, and after the concrete base was constructed the select Granite Spall was then relaid in a cement sand bed, the joints poured with Asphalt and then covered with Granite Chips.

This construction gives a street smooth enough for automobile traffic and also one that can be used for horse-drawn vehicles. Using this type of construction on the hills is desirable on account of it not being slippery in wet weather as well as giving practically a permanent paving at moderate cost.

From Third Street to Morris Street a section was adopted of an Asphalt running strip in the center of twenty-six feet, and a parking strip of one-course concrete on each side of eight feet. This type of construction is not only more economical than paving the total width of the street with Asphalt, but has an added advantage of the parking being done on a surface that is not affected by the drippings from automobiles, and also gives a well defined line between the parking area and the running area.

National Cemetery Road.

Amiesite for the first time was used as a pavement on a through thoroughfare. The National Cemetery Road from Brown Street to Williamsburg Avenue had an Asphalt Macadam roadway approximately sixteen feet wide, built many years ago. This roadway was not only inadequate to handle the traffic but was rough and could not be maintained for the heavy traffic that uses this street. It was decided to widen this road to a thirty-six foot width. Eight inch curb and four foot gutters were constructed. The Macadam center of sixteen feet was not disturbed and a six inch concrete base six feet wide was poured between the Macadam and the edge of the gutters. The total area between the gutters was then surfaced with approximately two inches of Amiesite.

Other Projects.

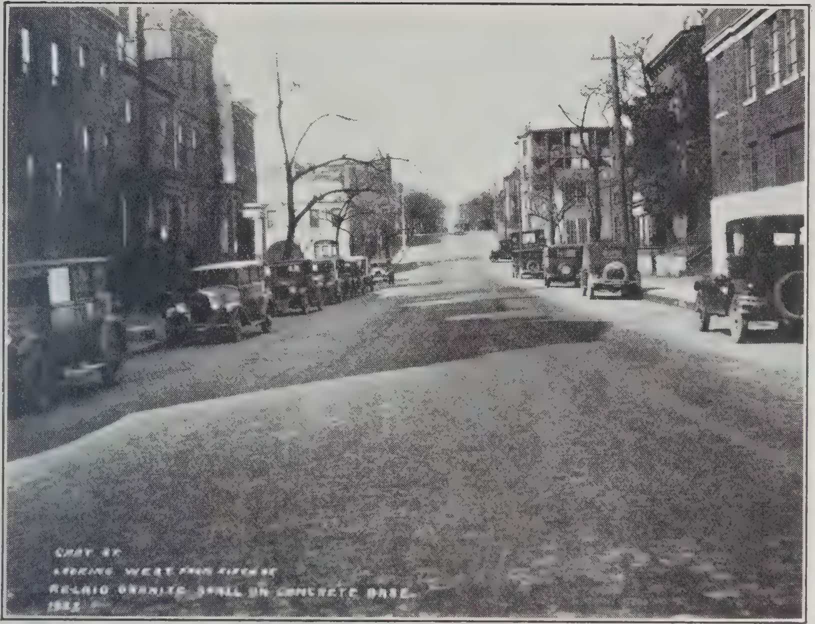
Grove Avenue, from Berrington Street to Corporation Line, was paved with Sheet Asphalt. On one project, Roseneath Road, Grove Avenue to Kensington Avenue, Warrenite Bitulithic was used. Brick streets constructed were Main Street, Fourteenth to Twenty-first; and Main Street, Adams to Jefferson Streets. One-course concrete was laid on Fourth Avenue, Magnolia to Cypress Streets; and Hull Street, Pilkington to Broad Rock Road. The work on Hull Street was the completion of the total width paving between these limits.

Work Done.	1927 Square Yards
Total square yards of Sheet Asphalt laid on Concrete Base	53,998
On existing Concrete Base	9,442
One-Course Concrete laid	16,441
Warrenite Bitulithic on Concrete Base	4,956
Amiesite on Macadam and Concrete Base	13,546
Amiesite on existing Spall	2,596
Vitrified Brick on Concrete Base	9,527
Granite Spall on Concrete Base	15,776
Spall relaid with Asphalt Filler	21,898
Total amount of paving done	148,160

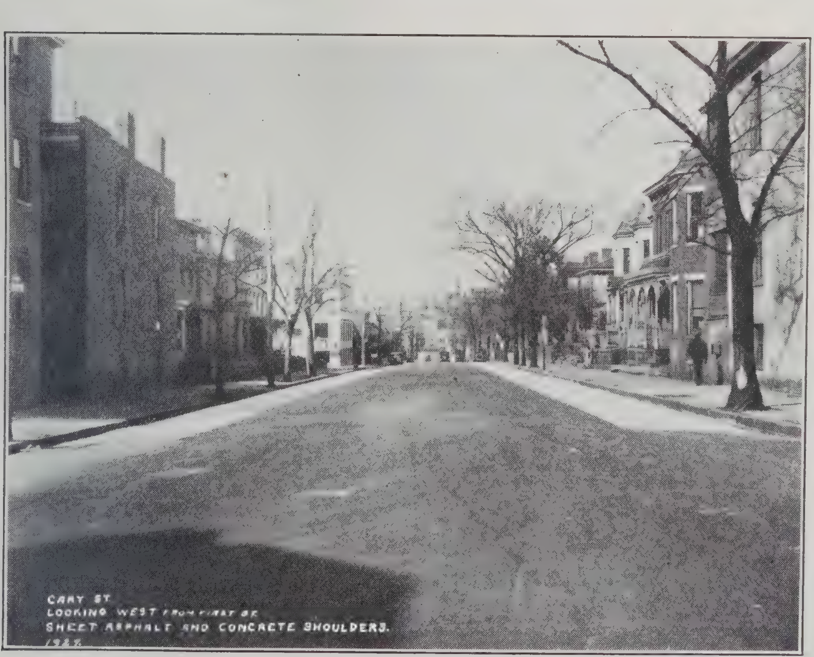
Appropriations.

The total appropriation available for paving by the Bureau of Streets was $452,870.00, derived as follows:

Budget Account	$110,981.85
Short-Term Loan	235,250.00
Bond Account	93,500.27
Appropriated by Council (5% reserve)	13,137.88
Total	$452,870.00


CARY ST.
LOOKING WEST FROM FIFTH ST.
RELAID GRANITE SPALL ON CONCRETE BASE.
1927

Cary Street Looking West from Fifth Street, Relaid Granite Spall on Concrete Base. 1927.


CARY ST
LOOKING WEST FROM FIRST ST.
SHEET ASPHALT AND CONCRETE SHOULDERS.
1927.

Cary Street Looking West from First Street, Sheet Asphalt and Concrete Shoulders. 1927.

Roseneath Road—Grove and Hanover, Bitulithic. 1927.

Grove Avenue Looking West from Belt Line Bridge, Sheet Asphalt. 1927.

Grade, Gravel, Curb and Gutter.

The Grade, Gravel, Curb and Gutter Program covered all locations of the City. Sixty-nine different projects were included in this work. Five contracts were let in all, and many drainage situations that could not be handled satisfactorily by the Maintenance Division were relieved. In some instances streets that had been heretofore almost impassable in wet weather are now in good condition.

It is the policy of this Bureau to oil the graveled streets the year after they have been constructed, and when this is done on light traffic streets there is no call on this Department for smooth paving. The grading, graveling curbing and guttering in the suburban districts is one of the most necessary improvements for this area. Streets curbed and guttered amounted to 7.6 miles, or 40,128 lineal feet. See Tables 10, 11 and 12 for 1927 Curb and Gutter Grading and graveling construction.

Appropriation for Grade, Gravel, Curb and Gutter.

The total appropriation given this Bureau for Grade, Gravel, Curb and Gutter was as follows:

Brought forward from 1926	$ 45,074.17
Budget Account	46,645.80
Appropriated by Council	119,362.12
Advanced by individuals	12,128.59
Total	$223,210.68

Sidewalk and Alley Paving.

In 1926 the Council appropriated $20,000.00 as a revolving fund for sidewalk and alley paving. During 1927 three contracts were let for sidewalk paving and two contracts for alley paving; in all, 2,730 square yards of sidewalk were laid by contract and 1,204 square yards done under permit, or a total of 3,934 square yards for sidewalks laid.

The Alley paving was all done of one-course concrete and amounted to 3,986 square yards. See Tables 13 and 14 for work done in 1927.

Appropriations for Sidewalk and Alley Paving.

Brought forward from the $20,000 Revolving Fund of 1926	$ 1,554.77
Additional appropriation by Council	5,000.00
Collection from individuals	19,064.65
Advanced by individuals	2,773.96
Total	$28,393.38

The concrete paving that we have done in the alleys has been satisfactory and has also made the property owners in other localities desirous of having this class of work constructed. I would strongly recommend that we ask for additional $20,000 to carry on this work.

Paving Laboratory.

For close supervision over materials and mixtures a Paving Laboratory was established at 1110 Capitol Street the first of 1927. This Laboratory contains apparatus, chemical supplies, and various equipment to analyze and test all materials used in Asphaltic mixtures, Concrete, Brick Paving and Oiled surfaced treatment, as well as all classes of Oils, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Paint.

The function of the Laboratory is as follows: Inspection and analysis of all materials used by the Department of Public Works, with the exception of Portland Cement—which is inspected at the mill. It has direct supervision of the Asphalt Plants, Asphalt Surfaces, Concrete Mixtures and their ingredients, Road Gravel, Road Oil, Brick Filler, Brick, Asphalt Blocks, etc.

A brief summary of laboratory control over each type of construction is as follows:

Laboratory Inspection of Asphalt Surface.

Inspection at the Asphalt Plant is performed by an Inspector working directly under the supervision of the Laboratory. This Inspector performs routine, screen tests of the sand and stone used, and submits samples to the Laboratory for checking of all the sand, stone, limestone dust, and Asphalt Cement as they arrive at the Asphalt Plant. Daily samples of the finished mixture are submitted to the Laboratory from the Plant for analysis. In case of any doubt as to quality of a particular mixture or of the separate ingredients being of proper quality, a sample of the doubtful material is immediately analyzed and a proper correction is made at the Plant. The temperature of each load of Asphalt is taken by the Inspector and if accepted a ticket for this particular load is issued, showing the truck number and the number of the batches of material carried. This ticket is presented to the Street Inspector by the driver of the truck. At the end of the day's run the total yardage and tonnage is calculated and transferred into pounds per square yard, which gives an indication of the average thickness of the surface for the day. Samples are taken from the finished pavement daily and analyzed in the same manner as the Plant samples, with the addition of a density test which indicates the amount of rolling or compression to which the pavement has been subjected.

Concrete Surfaces.

The activities of the Laboratory on this type of construction consists of only the examination of materials and mixtures.

The material is analyzed before unloading and the mixture for a desired strength formulated in the laboratory; the finished product is analyzed throughout the progress of the work as a check. At regular intervals test cylinders of the actually poured concrete are moulded and tested for compression strength at seven and twenty-eight days; thus an accurate tabulation of compressive strength is kept on all of our work.

In the maintenance work this testing has proven to be of great value; for example, a concrete patch is poured in a heavy traffic location, it is of the utmost importance that this patch be opened to traffic as soon as possible; a number of cylinders are moulded and tested separately on successive days. As soon as the compressive strength has reached the point which is known to be safe the patch is then opened to traffic. Without this check the street would either have been opened before the concrete attained the proper strength or possibly kept closed for a length of time greater than was necessary.

Curb, gutter, sidewalks and other concrete structures are given similar laboratory supervision. Materials used in oiled surfaced treatments, Vitrified Bricks and Granite Spall Pavement are each carefully checked by the necessary laboratory tests. During the past year 584 samples of various construction materials were analyzed or tested. The cost of testing the paving work per square yard is as follows:

Asphalt Surfaces	.0116 per sq. yd.
Road Gravel	.0012 per sq. yd.
One-course Concrete and Base	.0053 per sq. yd.
Brick and Spall	.0042 per sq. yd.
Oil Resurfacing	.0001 per sq. yd.
Curb and Gutter	.0086 per lin. ft.

TABLE I

SHEET ASPHALT PAVEMENT LAID IN 1927

LOCATION	Total Lineal Feet of Streets	Cubic Yards Excavation	Lineal Feet Curb and Gutter	Lineal Feet Concrete Curb	Square Yards Pavement	Total Cost
Cary Street, Third Street to Morris Street	4,510	3,393	....	....	21,196*	$ 52,748 19
Chamberlayne Avenue (East Side), (S. A. L.) Bridge to Brookland Park Boulevard	6,334	11,127	3,308	2,804	18,263	61,294 16
Chamberlayne Avenue (West Side—Sheet Asphalt top only), Wickham Street to Brookland Park Boulevard	3,284	101	....	2,470	9,422	12,838 74
Grove Avenue, Berrington Street to Corporation Line	1,358	2,282	1,498	1,902	5,467	23,029 96
Petersburg Turnpike (East Side only), Hull Street to Corporation Line	5,818	3,137	687	4,487	16,317†	45,696 91
Totals	21,304	20,040	5,493	11,663	70,665	$195,607 96

*Includes 6,693 square yards of 8′ 0″ one course concrete shoulders 6″ to 8″ thick.

†Includes 552 square yards of 6″ one course concrete at street intersections and a crossover at the Corporation line.

TABLE II

GRANITE SPALL PAVEMENT WITH CONCRETE BASE LAID IN 1927

LOCATION	Lineal Feet of Streets	Cubic Yards Excavation	Square Yards of Pavement	Total Cost
Cary Street, Third Street to Twelfth Street	2,814	3,766	13,238	$ 40,451 36
North Dock Street, 14th Street to 17th Street	692	1,184	3,307*	10,404 34
Totals	3,506	4,950	16,545	$ 50,855 70

*Includes 769 square yards on sand cushion without concrete base in the car track area and area north of track.

TABLE III

SIX-INCH ONE-COURSE CONCRETE PAVEMENT LAID IN 1927

LOCATION	Lineal Feet of Street	Cubic Yards of Excavation	Lineal Feet Concrete Curb and Gutter	Lineal Feet Concrete Curb	Square Yards Pavement	Total Cost
Fourth Avenue, Cypress Street to Magnolia Street	1,804	977	....	167	4,830	$ 10,041 05
Hull Street, Pilkington Street to Broad Rock Road	3,865	1,190	....	1,496	4,366	12,177 25
Totals	5,669	2,167	....	1,663	9,196	$ 22,218 30

NOTE: Quantities are the City's part only.

TABLE IV

VITRIFIED BRICK PAVEMENT LAID IN 1927

LOCATION	Lineal Feet of Street	Cubic Yards of Excavation	Square Yards of Pavement	Total Cost
Main Street, Fourteenth to Twenty-first Street	2,586	2,420	8,552	$ 37,828 71
Main Street, Adams Street to Jefferson Street	354	244	975	3,644 79
Total	2,940	2,664	9,527	$ 41,473 50

NOTE: Quantities are City's part only.

TABLE V

AMIESITE PAVING ON SIX-INCH CONCRETE BASE

LOCATION	Lineal Feet of Streets	Cubic Yards Excavation	Lineal Feet Curb and Gutter	Lineal Feet Concrete Curb	Square Yards of Pavement	Total Cost
National Cemetery Road, Brown Street to Williamsburg Avenue	3,964	7,200	7,860	....	12,830*	$ 58,336 42

*NOTE: About 7,300 square yards was placed on old gravel or penetration macadam base.

TABLE VI

WARRENITE-BITULITHIC PAVEMENT ON SIX-INCH CONCRETE BASE

LOCATION	Lineal Feet of Streets	Cubic Yards Excavation	Lineal Feet Curb and Gutter	Lineal Feet Concrete Curb	Square Yards of Pavement	Total Cost
Roseneath Road, Grove Avenue to Kensington Avenue	1,270	1,200	411	2,309	4,956	$ 15,274 60

TABLE VII

PAVING DONE BY MAINTENANCE FORCES

STREET	FROM	TO	TYPE	Square Yards of Pavement	Miles of 30 ft. Street	Cost
Granby	Main	Cary	Amiesite on spall base	991	0.056	$ 1,700 14
Twenty-Fourth	Broad	Marshall	Amiesite on spall base	1,605	0.091	3,152 55
Cary	Crenshaw	Nansemond	Amiesite on concrete base	716	0.046	1,719 09
Henry	Broad	Marshall	Spall with asphalt filler	713	0.045	786 03
Mitchell	Chamberlayne	Brook Road	Spall with asphalt filler	1,620	0.092	2,278 36
Byrd	Fifth	Sixth	Spall with asphalt filler	2,047	0.116	2,430 66
Grayland	Robinson	Stafford	Spall with asphalt filler	1,324	0.075	1,660 94
Graham	Broad	Marshall	Spall with asphalt filler	1,007	0.057	1,354 66
Twenty-Eighth	Main	Dock	Spall with asphalt filler	1,578	0.090	2,505 14
Thirty-Seventh	Orleans	Louisiana	Spall with asphalt filler	967	0.055	1,275 20
Orleans	Thirty-Seventh	Williamsburg	Spall with asphalt filler	1,061	0.060	1,104 60
Cary	Twenty-Third	Twenty-Sixth	Spall with asphalt filler	2,446	0.139	2,349 99
Twentieth	Main	Cary	Spall with asphalt filler	1,454	0.083	1,287 96
Twenty-Third	Main	Cary	Spall with asphalt filler	1,639	0.093	1,503 85
Twenty-Fourth	Main	Cary	Spall with asphalt filler	1,656	0.094	1,568 66
Twenty-Fifth	Main	Cary	Spall with asphalt filler	1,656	0.094	1,499 92
Twenty-Sixth	Main	Cary	Spall with asphalt filler	1,223	0.069	1,246 56
Jail Alley	Broad	Marshall	Spall with asphalt filler	738	0.042	866 21
Total				24,441	1.397	$ 30,290 52

TABLE VIII

TABLE SHOWING LENGTH IN MILES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF SMOOTH PAVED STREETS

	Amiesite on Concrete Base	Spall on Concrete Base	Bessonite	Sheet Asphalt	Asphalt Blocks	Bitulithic	Asphaltic Concrete	Willite on Concrete Base	Vitrified Brick	One-Course Concrete	Durax Block	Total Miles Dedicated Streets
Total length in miles prior to 1927	......	......	1.63	11.85	13.63	3.25	30.53	3.68	3.77	12.86	3.84	395.1
Net addition in 1927	0.75	0.66	......	4.03	......	.24	......	......	.56	1.07	......	0.5
Total miles December 31, 1927	0.75	0.66	1.63	15.88	13.63	3.49	30.53	3.68	4.33	13.93	3.84	395.6

TABLE IX

	Approximate Length of Streets	Approximate Length of Smooth Paved Streets	Approximate Length of Paved Streets Other Than Smooth Paved	Total Per Cent Paved
Year ending December 31, 1926	395.1	85.0	46.5	33.28
Year ending December 31, 1927	395.6	92.3	44.5	34.60

NOTE: This table does not include streets paved with spall, with asphalt filler on sand cushion as smooth pavement.

TABLE X

CURB AND GUTTER—GRADE AND GRAVEL

LOCATION	Lineal Feet Street	Cubic Yards Grading	Lineal Feet Curb and Gutter	Square Yards Gravel Surface	Total Cost
Arnold Ave., Meadow Bridge Road to R. H. Pike	1,805	1,903.40	2,892.50	4,136.20	$ 6,769 54
Allen Ave., Idlewood to Lakeview	870	1,491.00	1,726.00	1,988.00	3,547 16
Brauer's Lane, 19th Street to 140 ft. East	140	28.90	280.30	None	271 46*
Broad Rock Road, Hull to Midlothian Pike	1,230	2,659.40	2,255.30	4,536.40	7,497 55
Burns Ave., Maryland to Meadow Bridge Road	90	296.60	231.10	381.30	518 44
Chicago Ave., Petersburg Pike to 20th Street	820	2,824.20	1,688.70	3,088.30	5,507 18
Davis Ave., Idlewood to Grayland	260	47.65	520.00	None	1,197 55*
Delaware Ave., Byron to Young	325	106.50	647.50	980.20	1,322 86
Dinwiddie and Morgan Sts., 20th to 7th Sts.	3,760	By Force Acct.	7,121.00	10,730.50	23,903 51
Edwards Ave., Petersburg Pike to 21st St.	835	2,395.00	1,809.40	2,527.50	4,957 63
Everett Street, 2nd to 3rd Streets	265	500.00	506.80	696.00	1,680 25
Franklin Street, Antrim to 210 ft. East of Malvern	710	410.40	1,443.30	3,499.80	3,640 63
Fairfax Avenue, 20th to 22nd Streets	710	384.80	1,442.30	1,980.00	3,316 70
Grayland Avenue, Robinson to Davis	345	99.10	764.40	None	1,075 53*
Hazelhurst Avenue, Meadow Bridge Road to Pleasantview	540	2,317.60	1,163.40	1,483.00	3,237 46
Lamb Avenue, Brookland Park Boulevard to Essex	500	1,397.10	627.20	1,913.30	2,779 75†
Lamb Avenue, Brookland Park Boulevard to Jones	1,220	928.56	2,534.40	3,418.00	5,508 55
Laburnum Ave., Chamberlayne to Seminary (North Side)	475	65.80	475.00	None	645 60*
Leigh Street, Boulevard to Summitt	880	1,068.00	1,777.50	3,210.00	4,165 75
Louisiana Street, Tompkins to Malone	300	1,008.30	657.50	923.00	1,886.06*
"M" Street, 35th to Alley East of 35th Street	165	6.00	164.70	None	272 75¶
"M" Street, 35th to 36th Streets	380	407.90	318.00	985.70	1,135 69§
Maryland Avenue, Meadow Bridge Road to Highland	1,635	4,078.90	3,333.30	4,837.20	9,293 48
Maury Street, Petersburg Pike to A. C. L. Ry.	970	131.40	970.30	None	1,581 87*
Moody Avenue, 34th to Bland	700	813.20	986.70	1,486.60	2,480 65†
North Avenue, Meredith to Ladies Mile Road	620	168.00	1,264.50	None	1,995 05*
Norwood Avenue, Garland to Griffin	985	1,114.40	1,893.10	2.014.60	4,318 47

TABLE X—CONTINUED

LOCATION	Lineal Feet Street	Cubic Yards Grading	Lineal Feet Curb and Gutter	Square Yards Gravel Surface	Total Cost
Nansemond Street, Park to Patterson	295	98.00	630.40	1,113.50	$ 1,317 55
Northside Avenue, at Napoleon and Wellington	100	None	182.00	12.50	433 70‡
Park Avenue, Roseneath Road to Nansemond	440	137.10	915.90	1,441.10	1,989 58
Park Avenue, Antrim to 210 ft. East of Malvern	710	333.10	1,491.40	2,151.90	3,138 05
Parkwood Avenue, Beaumont to Rothesay Road	540	1,128.00	1,116.00	2,089.00	2,745 87
Second Avenue at Myrtle and Pulaski	100	60.00	185.50	None	227 79*
State Street, Erin to Northampton	640	519.00	1,321.30	2,350.00	1,995 96
Woodrow Avenue, South from Brookland Park Boulevard	335	715.50	689.00	1,181.90	2,279.72
Wythe Street, Malvern to 210 ft. East of Malvern	210	127.70	414.50	681.80	833 07
Woodrow Avenue, Brookland Park Boulevard to Jones	1,290	1,278.60	2,649.90	3,490.00	5,547 86
Fifty Foot Street, Woodrow to 300 ft. East of Woodrow	290	893.80	596.00	852.20	1,794 11
19th Street, Brauer's Lane to Fairfield	730	2,053.80	1,175.40	1,699.30	3,271 16
22nd Street, Dinwiddie to Fairfax	610	1,679.40	1,207.60	1,258.00	3,083 44
25th Street, Semmes to Stonewall	725	1,670.00	1,442.30	2,698.05	4,739 71
29th Street, Nine Mile Road to "Y" Street	920	1,184.00	1,665.60	2,586.00	3,684 09
30th Street, Semmes to Bainbridge	1,435	1,431.00	2,835.80	4,224.00	6,498.16
30th Street, Midlothian Pike to Forest Hill Avenue	675	1,177.80	1,449.80	2,525.00	3,363.83
31st Street, Semmes to Forest Hill Avenue	1,080	1,942.00	2,138.30	4,457.00	5,208.52
37th Street, "M" to Cliff Road	360	50.40	380.00	None	579.91*°
41st Street, Forest Hill to Dunstan Avenue	670	1,723.00	1,355.40	1,895.70	4,512 98
43rd Street, Spring Hill to Reedy	1,685	3,266.90	3,482.30	5,187.20	8,759 68
Totals	35,375	48,121.21	66,818.60	96,709.75	$ 170,511 86

*No gravel necessary.
†Part of this street gravelled only.
‡No grading necessary.

¶Curb and gutter north side of street only, 35th Street to Alley east.
§Curb and gutter on south side of street from 35th to 35th Streets.
°Curb and gutter on west side only.

TABLE XI

GRADE AND GRAVEL

LOCATION	Lineal Feet Street	Cubic Yards Excavation	Square Yards Gravel	Total Cost
Douglas Court (Howard Road and Langston Ave.)	560	1,963.6	2,943.1	$ 2,060 86
Dunstan Ave., 41st St. to Reedy Creek	700	699.0	1,939.0	1,444 08
Fauquier Ave., Brook Road to Bellevue Ave.	2,780	18,707.2	15,243.0	18,353 60
Lawson St., 38th St. to 39th St.	265	264.0	1,190.0	597 80
Meadow Bridge Road, Maryland to Missouri	1,550	5,733.9	6,230.8	5,896 34
Marshall St., Hermitage to Lodge	450	1,750.4	2,027.0	1,771 98
Meadow St., Hermitage to 70 ft. North of Marshall	165	451.9	516.5	465 74
Phillips St., Nelson to Carrolton	380	1,100.0	968.1	967 70
Pollock Street, Meadow Bridge to Pleasant View	655	1,020.8	1,813.0	1,264 51
Wise Tract (Riverside Drive and Warwick Road)	1,435	411.5 Borrow	3,909.0	2,098 21
Fifteenth St., Stockton to Everett	330	1,400.3	1,181.0	1,366 09
33rd St., Stonewall to Riverside Drive	500	564.7	1,461.4	1,113 49
39th St., Hull to Lawson and Alley West	460	785.0	1,319.5	1,003 77
Highland and Patrick Sts., First to Meadow Bridge Road	2,640	3,485.96	7,047.0	3,611 61
Warwick Road and 45th St.	1,300	2,100.0	2,600.0	1,048 51
Totals	14,170	40,439.26	50,388.40	$ 43,064 29

TABLE XII

GRADING ONLY

LOCATION	Lineal Feet Street	Cubic Yards Excavation	Total Cost
Dance Street, Belmont to McCloy	560	3,612.8	$ 1,784 48
North Dale, Edgehill Road to Wickham Alley	870	2,819.8	1,656 61
Alley between North Dale and Wickham Alley to Court	335	1,671.2	976 16
Wickham St., Tyler to Tazewell	735	4,252.0	2,850 32
Riverside Drive through Geo. E. Wise Property	1,435	5,067.4	7,780 44
Pleasant Tract	1,475	5,302.4	2,766 31
Totals	5,410	23,266.6	$ 17,814 32

TABLE XIII

CONCRETE SIDEWALK PAVING LAID IN 1927

LOCATION	Lineal Feet of Sidewalk	Square Yards	Width	Total Cost
Barton Ave., between Brookland Park Boulevard and Crawford	70.1	27.3	3.5	$ 55 62
Dickerson St., "R" to Canepa St	429.7	193.2	4.0	595 41
Grace St.—3000 Block	51.9	40.4	7.0	75 19
Haynes Ave., between Norwood and Hooper	847.5	376.7	4.0	825 48
Overbrook Road, The Terrace to Alley west of Hawthorne Ave	787.3	349.9	4.0	650 60
Roseneath Road, Grove Ave. to Monument Ave	1,751.5	1,236.76	4.0 to 6.6	2,512 20
Roseneath Road, east side from Grove Ave. north to Alley	139.9	85.5	5.5	548 21
Roseneath Road, east side from Hanover Ave. north to Alley	129.6	79.2	5.5	
Roseneath Road, east side from Stuart Ave. south to Alley	136.3	83.3	5.5	
Roseneath Road, east side between Hanover Ave. and Kensington	36.5	22.3	5.5	
Stuart Ave., Belmont to Cleveland Aves	100.0	66.7	6.0	117 61
27th St., west side, Semmes Ave. to Spring Hill	298.3	132.58	4.0	296 00
Florida Ave., north from Meadow Bridge Road	81.9	36.4	4.0	219 11
Totals	4,860.5	2,730.24	....	$ 5,895 43

TABLE XIV

CONCRETE ALLEY PAVING LAID IN 1927

LOCATION	Total Length in Feet	Cubic Yards Excavation	Square Yards 6″ Concrete	Total Cost
Alley—Maplewood, Lakeview, Addison, Stafford	341.4	175.0	693.8	$ 1,597 36
Alleys A, B and C—Grove, Floyd, Shields, Addison	739.5	203.9	1,556.9	2,835 33
Alley nearest Cary—Main, Cary, Eleventh, Twelfth	233.0	61.3	266.64	582.60
Alley nearest Grove—Floyd, Grove, Meadow, Rowland	341.3	97.4	468.62	1,051 20
Alley—Grace, Monument, Belmont, Cleveland	422.8	326.0	1,000.0	2,223 90
Totals	2,078.0	863.6	3,985.96	$ 8,290 39

TABLE XV

WORK LET IN 1927—INCOMPLETE

LOCATION	Length of Street	Money Expended to Date	Type of Work
Belmont Ave., Nelson St., Rosewood Ave. to Granite St.	2,320′	$ 5,648 90	Grade, gravel, curb and gutter
National Cemetery Road, 36th St. to V. E. & P. tracks	700′	425 51	Grading only
Totals	3,020′	$ 6,074 41	

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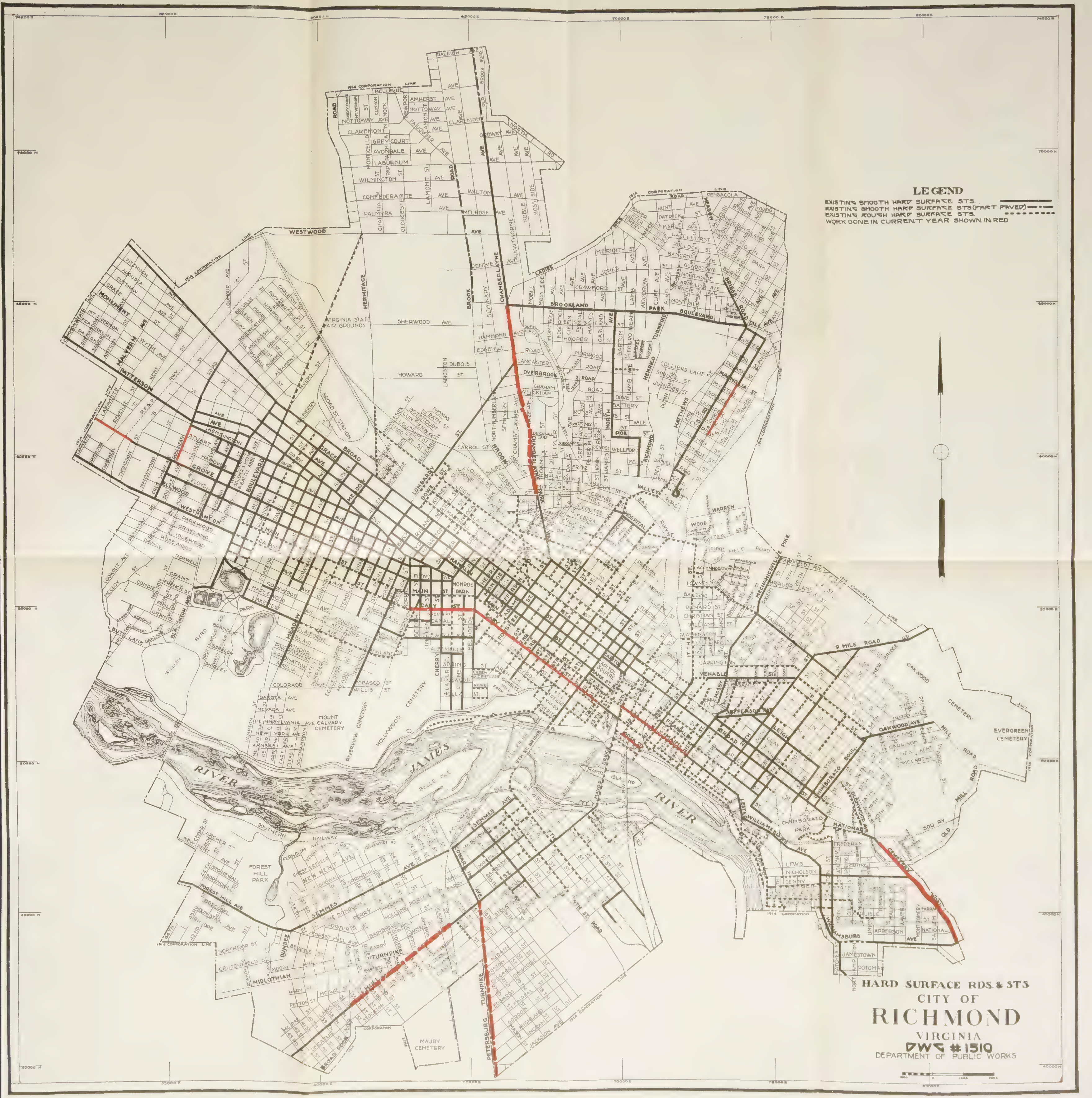
1914 CORPORATION LINE
JAMES RIVER
BELLE ISLE
MAYO ISLAND
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
BROAD ST. STATION
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
MAURY CEMETERY
FOREST HILL PARK
CHIMBORAZO PARK
CAPITOL SQUARE
BROAD
GRACE
FRANKLIN
MAIN
CARY
MONUMENT AVE
BOULEVARD
BROOKLAND PARK BOULEVARD
CHAMBERLAYNE AVE
BROOK ROAD
HERMITAGE ROAD
WESTWOOD
HULL ST
SEMMES AVE
COWARDIN AVE
PETERSBURG TURNPIKE
MIDLOTHIAN TURNPIKE
FOREST HILL AVE
WILLIAMSBURG AVE
MECHANICSVILLE PIKE
NINE MILE ROAD
OAKWOOD AVE
MILL ROAD
OLD CEMETERY ROAD

LEGEND

EXISTING SMOOTH HARD SURFACE STTS. ▬▬▬▬
EXISTING SMOOTH HARD SURFACE STTS.(PART PAVED) ▬ • ▬
EXISTING ROUGH HARD SURFACE STTS. - - - - -
WORK DONE IN CURRENT YEAR SHOWN IN RED

HARD SURFACE RDS. & STS

CITY OF

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

DWG #1510

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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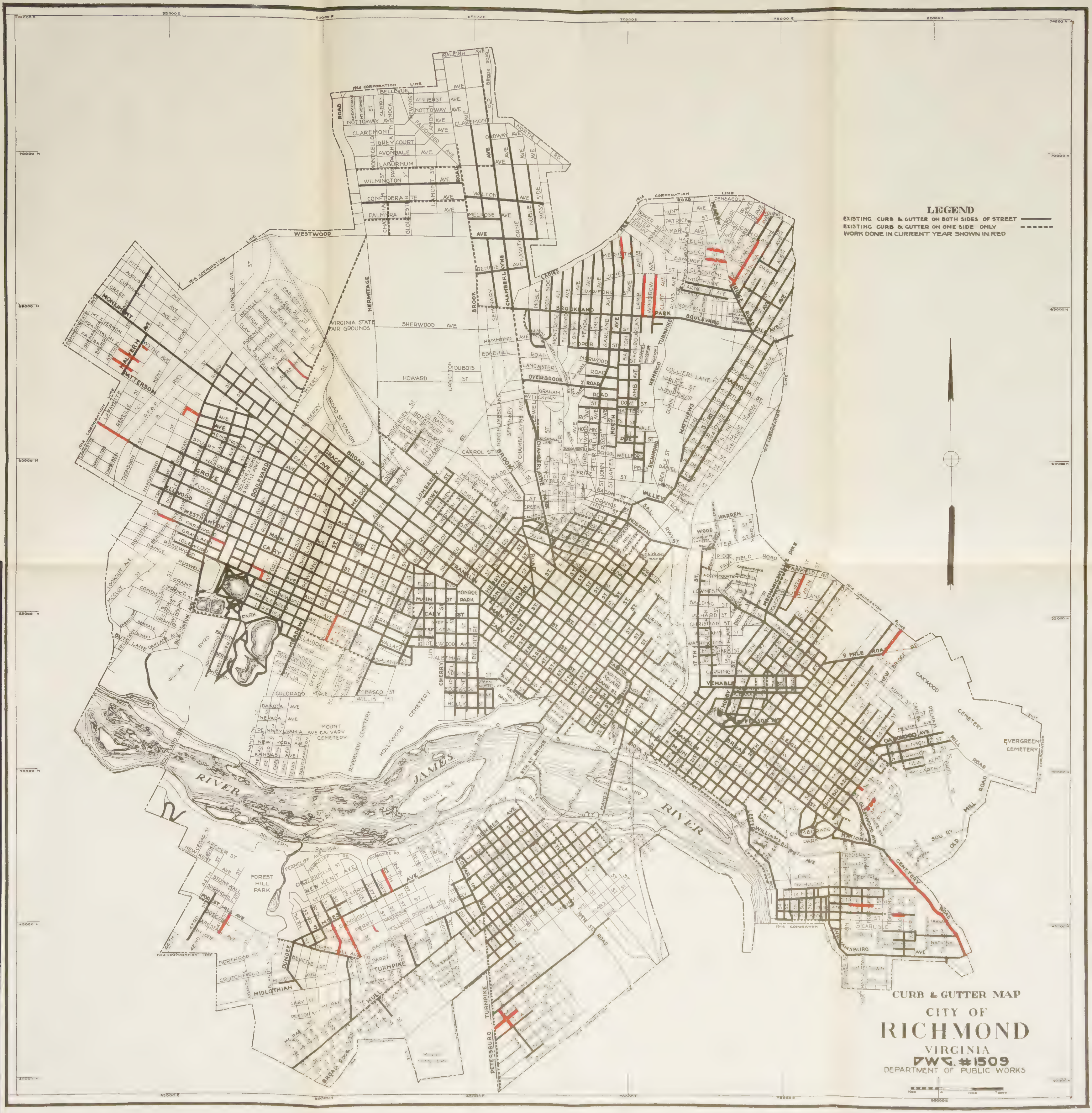


1914 CORPORATION LINE
WESTWOOD
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
BROAD ST. STATION
MONUMENT AVE
GROVE
BOULEVARD
BROAD
GRACE
MAIN
CARY
BROOKLAND PARK BOULEVARD
CHAMBERLAYNE
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
JAMES RIVER
BELLE ISLE
MAYOS ISLAND
FOREST HILL PARK
CHIMBORAZO PARK
BYRD PARK
HULL
SEMMES AVE
MIDLOTHIAN TURNPIKE
PETERSBURG TURNPIKE
9 MILE ROAD
NEW BRIDGE RD
MECHANICSVILLE PIKE
WILLIAMSBURG AVE

LEGEND

EXISTING CURB & GUTTER ON BOTH SIDES OF STREET ———

EXISTING CURB & GUTTER ON ONE SIDE ONLY - - - - -

WORK DONE IN CURRENT YEAR SHOWN IN RED

CURB & GUTTER MAP

CITY OF

RICHMOND

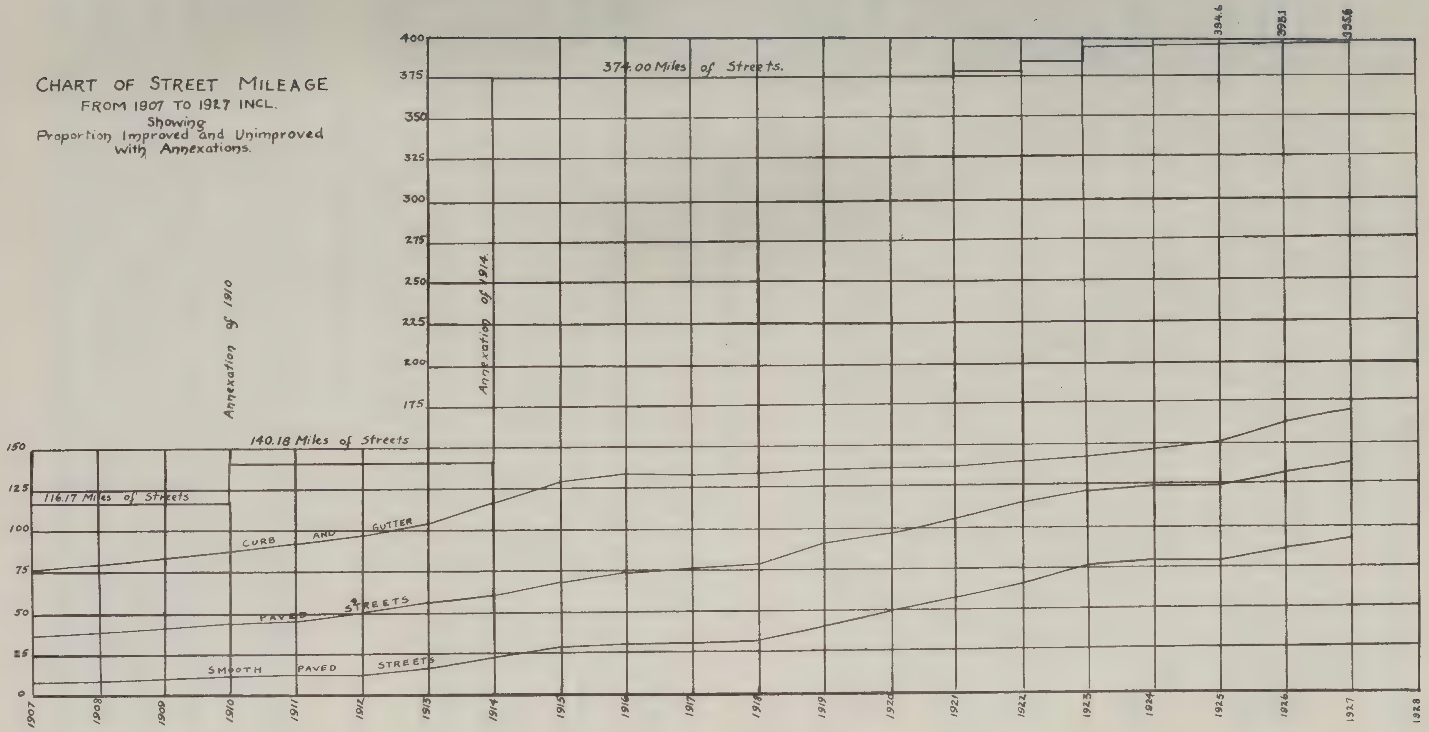
VIRGINIA

DWG. #1509

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

CHART OF STREET MILEAGE

FROM 1907 TO 1927 INCL.
Showing
Proportion Improved and Unimproved
with Annexations.



MAINTENANCE DIVISION

One very vital division of the Bureau of Streets is that of the Maintenance or Repair Work. This Division in all of its branches either supervises the actual construction or inspects all repair work done on the City streets.

The branches referred to above are—the Maintenance Contractor, the Automobile Equipment Repair Shop, Permit and Inspection, and our own organized and regularly employed Maintenance Force.

The Maintenance Force is composed of an Assistant Superintendent, four Foremen and about sixty men. This force is, as far as possible, used to man the following labor-saving and economical equipment: 1 Steam Shovel, 5 Steam Rollers, 18 Trucks, 11 Tractors, 4 Miami Trailers, 7 Gilbert Graders, 1 Baker Loader, 1 Compressor, 3 Baker Road Machines, 3 Adams Graders, 1 Concrete Mixer, 7 Sprinklers, 1 Oil Distributor, 3 Sweepers, 10 Wagons and 21 Mules, also 1 8,000-gallon, 1 10,000-gallon Oil Storage Tank, and many other smaller pieces of equipment.

(See also Organization Chart.)

Maintenance by Contract.

For various reasons we have found it necessary to do by contract that part of our Maintenance which includes Durax Block, Asphalt Block, Spall and other pavings where various utility services have to be installed or repaved after the paving has been laid. The Contractor for this work was chosen after receiving competitive bids containing unit prices on different classes of work, and award made to the lowest responsible bidder, as in the previous year. This contract was a yearly contract and extended from January 15, 1927, to January 15, 1928, and was supervised by the Superintendent of Maintenance with the aid of the Inspection and Permit Branches.

Permit and General Street Inspection.

Whenever it is necessary for any person, firm, corporation, etc., to excavate in the City streets for any purpose; to place granolithic sidewalks, private driveways across the sidewalks, cellar doors, gasoline pumps and many other purposes they are required to obtain from the Permit and Inspection Branch of the Maintenance Division a permit to do this work and it is the duty of the City Inspector and his three assistants to see that the work is done properly. The inspection of all repair work done by the Maintenance Contractor also is a duty of our Inspection Force. In the past year 10,142 permits were issued; 18,895 square yards of new granolithic sidewalks were laid under these permits. In addition to the above, 48,697 square yards of paving were relaid where streets were opened under permits.

Automobile and Equipment Repair Shop.

Repair shop is located in a building of 65 feet by 85 feet at Fifteenth and Marshall Streets. This Shop is a combination of the Maintenance Shop and the Street Cleaning Shop which was organized primarily to repair equipment, but has gradually grown until it takes care of all of the mechanical, automotive and rolling equipment of the entire Department. This shop repairs and keeps in running order—1 Steam Shovel, 5 Steam Rollers, 1 Gas Roller, 40 Passenger cars and 65 Trucks, Tractors, Flushers, etc., also 44 pieces of motor-driven equipment.

The two Blacksmith Shops which should also be mentioned—although one is a part of the Street Cleaning—repair approximately 100 pieces of rolling stock and keep the 100 mules of the Department shod.

The Working Force of the Shop consists of 1 Foreman, 1 Stock Clerk, 2 Mechanics, 2 Mechanic's Helpers, 2 Blacksmiths and 1 Blacksmith's Helper.

The Shop, as stated in previous years' reports, is equipped with facilities to repair electrical equipment, make storage batteries, repair radiators, and to weld broken parts so that very little work is done outside of the Shop. An accurate cost is kept on the expense of each car and its mileage, and inspection service is maintained for all passenger cars twice a month, at which time they are greased, the oil changed if needed, batteries and tires tested and minor repairs made. The Shop has become an indispensable part of the organization of this Department.

City Maintenance Force.

The City Maintenance Force or Repair Force was expanded somewhat to include in its work the repair work on sidewalks, gutters, roads, and also repairs to Asphalt Streets with the exception of work done by the Contractor over trenches. This force is a distinct advantage in that it can be called upon at any time of night or day in an emergency. Its duties constitute, besides routine work, resurfacing graveled streets by scarifying, shaping and rolling; resurfacing with bank gravel streets with flattened crowns; surfacing dirt streets with gravel to make them passable; oiling graveled roads; placing Calcium Chloride on dusty streets, cindering alleys; placing and maintaining street signs; snow removal; cindering slippery hills and placing culvert drains.

Maintenance to Gravel Roads.

The work of maintaining our graveled roads has been greatly facilitated by the purchase in recent years of three Gravel Pits—one on the Northside, one on the Southside and a small one in the East End. In buying these Pits the City not only saved a great deal in the actual price of the gravel in the bank, but has shortened the haul of the gravel in these sections, which is the greatest portion of the cost of the gravel placed on the streets. We have followed a policy of not hauling gravel from one section of the City to another, except in cases of emergency or when there was no gravel pit in the section that was in imperative need of attention. While working on the Southside we kept our trucks at the Gravel Pit with a watchman to take care of them and in this way saved from 30 to 45 minutes going each way to and from the stables. This can be done during mild summer weather.

Our method of maintaining graveled roads consists of scarifying with a Steam Roller, shaping with a Gilbert Road Machine on a Fordson Tractor, and rolling again with a Steam Roller. This class of work was done to the extent of 1,139,601 square yards at a unit cost of .01 cent per square yard. Another method of resurfacing graveled roads consists of scarifying, shaping and building up the roadway to the proper crown with bank run gravel, and rolling. In the past year 439,174 square yards of street were resurfaced in this manner, at a cost of .084 cents per square yard.

The introductory remarks in this section are to explain the low cost of resurfacing with bank gravel, which is very marked. The object of the work is to keep our graveled roads in the best condition for their service to the public.

The other method of maintenance is that of shaping streets with a Road Machine, which is very effective, and is used in between the periods in which a street is scarified or resurfaced. The amount of the work shaped with Road Machines reached 297.7 miles of streets.

Bituminous Treatment of Graveled Roads.

During the year of 1927 we continued the work of treating with oil our graveled streets, and retreating those which had been treated in previous years. Our chief material for this work consisted of Barber Brand Liquid "A" Asphalt and a similar material made by the Texas Company. Our method of oiling or treating our graveled roadways consists of first bringing our road to a smooth surface and allowing it to stand sometime, after which the street is swept. Immediately following the sweeping the first application of one-fourth gallon of oil to the square yard is laid; this treatment is left to stand over night and then a second quarter of a gallon to the square yard is laid, and immediately a stone chip covering of forty pounds to the square yard is placed over the entire street and rolled with a 13-ton Steam Roller. In cases of re-oiling the same method is used, only we make one application of oil of about 0.3 gallons per square yard. These treatments can be maintained for any number of years on light traffic streets by patching when worn, and re-oiled when needed. We find that graveled streets which have been oiled in this manner do not wear down or lose their crowns as do ordinarily graveled streets, which is another point in favor of the practice. Bituminous treatments add to the comfort of the residents living on the streets and almost relieve entirely the dust nuisance.

I would recommend that our Street Cleaning be extended to cover oiled roads which would add to their life and general appearance as well as the comfort of the residents residing on oiled streets. In 1927, 338,691 square yards of streets were oiled at a cost of .113 cents per square yard; 274,422 square yards of streets were re-oiled at a unit cost of .072 cents per square yard.

Maintenance to Improved Roads.

For the first time in several years the Maintenance Force made all repairs to Brick sidewalks, Concrete sidewalks, Concrete Curb and Gutter, Concrete Roadways and Asphalt Roads. In the past two years this class of repairs was made by the Maintenance Contractor. In the past year 1,543 square yards of sidewalk; 3,001 square yards of granolithic gutter; 2,372 square yards of Concrete Roads; and 6,860 square yards of Asphalt Topping were relaid. In addition to the repair work the Maintenance Force laid two blocks of Amiesite Paving over Spall Paving, acting as contractor for the new construction division. A large amount of Spall paving was relaid with Asphalt filler and stone chip covering by means of special appropriations, and this is also covered in that portion of this report under "New Construction."

Calcium Chloride.

Next to oiling a street the second best method of laying dust is by the application of Calcium Chloride in a quantity of one and one-half pounds per square yard of roadway. This application should successfully lay the dust for a period of from six to eight weeks. In 1927 the Maintenance Division applied this Calcium Chloride treatment to 104,206 square yards of dusty graveled roads.

Culverts.

To avoid cross gutters, which constitute a nuisance and a hazard to automobile traffic, we have placed innumerable cross drains or culverts which carry the water across the intersection without making a break in the crown of the road. Pipes so placed totaled 1,901 lineal feet in the past year.

Sidewalks and Alleys.

Last but not least of the Maintenance worries are the unimproved sidewalks and alleys. According to our Charter the permanent improvement of sidewalks and alleys is the obligation of the abutting property owners, but the Maintenance Department is called upon to keep all unimproved sidewalks and alleys in a passable condition. This may seem a small task but it takes six trucks all the year round with the assistance of our teams and larger trucks in very bad weather to keep up these sidewalks and alleys. We use all of the cinders we can get from the City Gas and Electric Plants and other places, and then have to buy from ten to twenty carloads or more to satisfy the demand. Strange to say, gravel is cheaper than cinders and better, and therefore, I hope that in certain seasons we can substitute sandy gravel in the place of cinders.

Snow Removal.

During 1927 we were only called on twice to clear the streets of snow, although many times it was necessary to place cinders on the slippery hills due to the sleet. The only outstanding snows were on March 2, 1927, and December 3, 1927. The snow in March was of small moment as it was late in the season, but in December we worked all of one Sunday and Sunday night for which we were entirely compensated by the excellent results. We were unusually fortunate in that we could work unmolested by traffic in the snow which occurred in December.

Street Signs.

Our street sign program has become so well organized that installing a street sign program has become a pleasure instead of a very tedious job. The 1927 program consisted of installing 211 street signs—which were furnished by the Municipal Street Sign Company, of New York—at an average cost of $34.45 per sign complete, of which $3.68 was the labor charge for installing, and $30.77 the average cost per sign. By comparison you will see that our average total cost is slightly higher than last year, although our labor charge was less. The difference is due to the fact that we had to buy more poles as there were not so many available poles in place that could be used. As in previous years we utilized all iron trolley poles, gas lamp poles, concrete poles and ornamental light poles when they were in a suitable position to hold the street sign for that location. Maintenance of the street signs is a growing problem as many are knocked down by vehicles and recently many of the poles holding our signs were moved for various reasons. I think everyone should be proud of the progress we have made in the street sign work and I wish to recommend that our appropriation be continued until we have reached the ideal condition of having all of our intersections designated with an appropriate street name sign. Maintenance to street signs has cost approximately $230.00. Through the program of 1927 the total number of street signs has reached approximately 1,176.

Recommendation.

Bank Gravel in the West End is a very scarce article but nevertheless it is badly needed and in large quantities. I wish to recommend the purchase of a Gravel Pit in the West End as soon as one can be located.

The most vital need of the Maintenance Force is a combination of Field Office, Stable, Garage, Warehouse, Trestle, Trackage, Plant Space, Storage Yard, etc. The selection of this tract of land should be made to take care of the future growth of the City westward and close to the railroad, preferably with trackage on it. It should be located so as to be accessible to our labor, or near bus or street car service. It should be on high ground rather than in a ravine and should be a strip of ground narrow and long to give a chance to elevate for a trestle—say 300 feet by 1,000 feet in dimensions. I think we should select the best place for our Maintenance Plant and not try to make some City owned property do when it is not suitable.

I think the future should be considered and an effort made to locate a Maintenance Yard that is permanent and economical.

TABLE 1.

DETAILED STATEMENT AND SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER PERMIT AND INSPECTED BY MAINTENANCE DIVISION OF THE BUREAU OF STREETS, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1927.

Private Permits.

Reinforced concrete slabs	13
Granolithic drives	110
Granolithic sidewalks	236
Granolithic carriage walks	29
Granolithic gutters	2
Replace cellar doors	5
Remove cellar doors	3
Hang banners	6
Place news stand	1
Install gas pumps	13
Replace gas pumps	5
Replace granolithic drives	13
Coal chutes	2
Areaways	3
Widen drives	2
Barber poles	10
Water air stand	1
Vault lights	1
Erect trolley beams	1
Repair granolithic gutter	1
Repair area gratings	3
Replace granolithic sidewalks	92
Install cellar doors	9
Grade and gravel street	1
Remove granite curbs	3
Repair alley paving concrete	2
Install flagstaffs	5
Fill sidewalks with chips	2
Turf grass plots	4

Show cases	2
Widen street	1
Remove granolithic drive	1
Blow pipe over alley	1
Place granolithic curb and gutter	1
Repair area walls	3
Place wooden guards next to property line	6
Install coal chutes	2
Concrete alleys	3
Widen street	1
Remove gas pump	1
Install granolithic steps	17
Hoist in sidewalks	1
Vault installed in sidewalk	1
Repair coal chute	1
Temporary concrete sidewalks	2
Grade alley	1
Repair drain pipe	1
Repair cellar doors	16
Historical sign	1
Store material	115
Spread ashes in alley	1
Barricades	58
Remove street washer	1
Move shovels	85
Move tractor	1
Move shed	1
Dump dirt in roadway	1
Close alley temporarily	1
Clean sidewalk	1
Move houses	2
Remove tree	1
Erect scaffolds	4
Move ditch machine	1
Grade dirt sidewalk	1
Move mixers	12
Move roller	93
Move cranes	8
Total	1,028

Private Incisions in Streets and Alleys

Sewer construction	40
Air line	1
Conductor under sidewalks	12
Gasoline line replaced	2
Water service	6
Steam line in alley	1
Fire connection	1
Underground drain	1
Install gasoline line	1
Total	65

Theatres, Inc.

Conduit cooling system	1
Total	1

Western Union Telegraph Company

Install conduit	1
Total	1

Postal Telegraph Company

Repair conduit and manhole	1
Total	1

T. & E. Laundry.

Steam line across alley	1
Total	1

American Tobacco Company

Granolithic sidewalks	2
Granolithic driveways	3
Platforms installed	2
Fire connections installed	1
Total	8

Addison Cleaning Company

Steam line underground	1
Total	1

State Highway

Move tractors	2
Total	2

Southern Railroad

Renew switch	1
Install conduit	1
Repair crossings	2
Total	4

R., F. & P. Railroad.

Repave granolithic sidewalk	1
Install track	1
Repair crossings	2
Total	4

C. & O. Railroad.

Shift track	1
Repair trestle	1
Pipe line	1
Steam line	1
Construct granolithic sidewalks	2
Install conduit	1
Reconstruct tracks	2
Relay red brick sidewalk	1
Reset curb granite	1
Reconstruct crossing	1
Total	12

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Install crossing	1
Reconstruct crossing	1
Total	2

Virginia Electric and Power Company.

Set poles	144
Enlarge manholes	6
Relocate poles	11
Replace poles	25
Renew special work	4
Remove special work	9
Repair rails	14
Conduits laid	28
Repair special work	2
Place manholes	14
Construct curve	1
Remove poles	10
Construct tracks	3
Place anchor	1
Repair conduits	7
Reconstruct tracks	5
Remove tracks	2
Repair crossings	3
Repair curves	4
Repair paving	3
Extend vault	1
Renew ties	1
Ventilator	1
Drain automatic switch	1
Replace iron pipe	1
Renew curves	4
Repair switch	1
Repair joints	1
Replace conduits in sidewalks	1
Install sewers	2
New granolithic sidewalk placed	1
Total	311

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

Conduits	34
Placing anchors	9
Set poles	53
Relocate poles	12
Remove poles	32
Pipe bend	6
Laterals underground	1
Repair conduits	8
Enlarge manholes	1
Improve maintenance	1
Place guys	4
Additional plant	1
Placing manhole	1
Cable line	1
Total	164

Department of Public Safety.

Alarm boxes	5
Repair cable	1
Remove poles	3
Set poles	2
Installing cable	1
Total	12

Bureau of Meters.

Incision in all classes of paving	325
Total	325

Department of Public Utilities.

Incision in public highways	7,596
Total	7,596

Department of Sewers.

Incision in connections	434
Incision in unstops	170
Total	604

City Electric Plant.

Erect poles	44
Install conduits	3
Shift and reset poles	3
Replace granolithic sidewalks	1
Install light cables underground	2
Remove pole	1
Total	54

Summary of Permits.

Individuals and firms	1,028
Private incisions	65
Theatres, Inc.	1
Western Union Telegraph Company	1
Postal Telegraph Company	1
T. & E. Laundry	1
American Tobacco Company	8
Addison Cleaning Company	1
State Highway	2
Southern Railway Co.	4
R., F. & P. Railroad Co.	4
C. & O. Railway Co.	12
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	2
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	311
Ches. & Pot. Tel. Co.	164
Department of Public Safety	12
City Electric Plant	54
City Sewer Department	604
Bureau of Meters	325
Department of Public Utilities	7,596
Total	10,196

Unfinished Permits.

Granolithic sidewalks	3
Install gas pump	1
Granolithic drives	4
Install track	1
Repair cellar door	1

Replace cellar doors	2
Barber pole	1
Replace gas pumps	2
Barricade sidewalks	1
Sewer connections	4
Total	20

Paving Laid Under Permit.

	Lin. Ft.	Sq. Yds.
Reinforced slab over area		435
Granolithic steps	178	
Vaults installed		112
Granolithic driveways		3,548
Granolithic sidewalks		18,895
Concrete paving alley		587
Granolithic carriage walk		238
Granolithic gutter		65
Vault lights		26
Granolithic curb and gutter	247	
Temporary granolithic sidewalk		124
Wooden guards next to property	128	
Total	553	23,595

Paving Disturbed and Restored Under Permit.

	Lin. Ft.	Sq. Yds.
Granolithic drive		258
Granolithic sidewalk		4,788
Granolithic curbs reset	495	
Concrete roadway		1,267
Granolithic curb	173	
Granolithic gutter		108
Vault lights		63
Spall paving		18,259
Durax paving		998
Red brick paving		3,754
Asphalt block		6,916
Vitrified brick		610
Sheet asphalt		6,926

Belgian blocks		854
Penetration		3,756
Red brick sidewalk		140
Total	668	48,697

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE BUREAU OF STREETS, STREETS REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1927

GENERAL WORK

See Maps for Locations

Surface Treating Gravel Roadways with Asphalt Oil and Covered with Gravel, Stone Chips, Slag or Dust

Square Yards	No. of Miles	Average Width, Feet	Average Cost per Square Yard	Average Cost Per Mile
613,113	41.2	25.3	$0.095	$1,413.73
*613,113	58.06	18	$0.095	$1,003.20

*Note: The figures used on this line are the same as the line above, but used as a basis for calculations with a different width roadway.

IMPROVEMENTS TO GRAVEL ROADWAYS

Sq. Yds. Scarified, Shaped and Rolled	Sq. Yds. Resurfaced with Gravel and Rolled	Sq. Yds. Surface Treated with Calcium Chloride	No. of Miles	Average Width, Feet	Cost per Sq. Yd.	Average Cost per Mile	Cu. Yds. Gravel Hauled and Placed	Cost per Cu. Yd. in Place
1,139,601	....	....	84.5	23	$ .01	$ 139.66	....	....
....	439,174	....	33.5	22.3	.084	1,107.74	43,567	$ .85
....	....	104,206	9.1	18	.027	309.18	....	....

REPAIRS TO EARTH ROADWAYS

Shaping with Road Machine

No. of Miles	Average Cost per Mile
297.7	$15.40

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS TO IMPROVED PAVEMENTS BY MAINTENANCE FORCE

	†Sq. Yds. Spall, Sand and Gravel Relaid	*Sq. Yds. Brick Sidewalk Relaid	*Sq. Yds. Asphalt Block Relaid	*Sq. Yds. Vitrified Brick Relaid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Base Relaid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Road Repaved	Sq. Yds. Concrete Gutter Repaved	Sq. Yds. Concrete Sidewalk Repaved
	622	3,539	148	186	1,070	2,372	3,001	1,543
Unit Cost	$1.05	$1.19	$2.46	$2.24	$2.53	$2.64	$2.40	$2.13

	Lin. Ft. Concrete Curb Relaid	Sq. Yds. Kyrock Relaid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Alley Crossings	Sq. Yds. Sheet Asphalt Relaid	Sq. Yds. Amiesite Relaid	Lin. Ft. Combined Curb and Gutter	Tons Amiesite Used for Patching	Tons Kyrock Used for Patching
	1,003	3,228	286	58	3,574	60	7.25	27.8
Unit Cost	$1.14	$1.73	$3.00	$3.33	$1.15	$1.01	$10.65	$14.10

*Block and brick used in these items was furnished by City and was not included in price bid by contractor.

†This work was done by emergency force and was mostly dangerous places which had to be fixed at once with little thought to cost.

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS TO IMPROVED PAVEMENTS BY CONTRACTOR

	Sq. Yds. Spall, Asphalt Filler Relaid	Sq. Yds. Spall Sand and Gravel Relaid	Sq. Yds. Brick Sidewalk Relaid	Sq. Yds. Asphalt Block Relaid	Sq. Yds. Vitrified Brick Relaid	Sq. Yds. Durax Block Relaid	Sq. Yds. Granite Block Asphalt Filler Relaid	Sq. Yds. Granite Block Sand and Gravel Relaid
	1,020	13,019	608	312	59	25	136	394
Unit Cost	$0.80	$0.47	$0.40	$1.50	$1.20	$2.00	$1.10	$0.75

	Sq. Yds. Spall Sand and Gravel (new) Laid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Base Relaid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Road Relaid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Gutter Relaid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Sidewalk Relaid	Lin. Ft. Concrete Curb Relaid	Sq. Yds. Kyrock Relaid	Sq. Ft. Granite Flag Reset
	2,229	144	131	8	24	36	93	1,121
Unit Cost	$0.90	$2.90	$2.85	$1.95	$1.95	$1.00	$2.50	$0.25

	Lin. Ft. Granite Curb Reset	Lin. Ft. Granite Curb Removed	Lin. Ft. Granite Curb Set	Cu. Yds. Excavation	Sq. Yds. Spall Asphalt Filler (new) Laid
	1,681	98	477	227	270
Unit Cost........................	$0.25	$0.15	$0.40	$1.00	$1.25

IRREGULAR HAULING

Cu. Yds. Gravel	Cu. Yds. Cinders	Cu. Yds. Miscellaneous
8,261	8,319	11,041

CULVERTS, BRIDGES, BARRICADES, ETC., INSTALLED AND REPAIRED

	Total Length Feet	Total Cost
Corrugated iron pipe culverts	1,775	$ 2,886.32
Terra cotta pipe culverts	126	238.08
Small bridges, barricades, basins, walkways, platforms, steps, etc.		908.50
Total		$ 3,032.90

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BUREAU STREETS, STREETS REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Payroll, January 16, 1927, to January 15, 1928		$112,819.51
New equipment	$ 27,088.51	
Amount expended by contract for miscellaneous repairs to various paving of sidewalks, curb gutters, alleys, streets, roadways, etc., as shown in general table and maintenance of equipment, teams and supplies	151,894.79	
Total expense		$178,983.30
Special appropriation, oiling		65,000.00
Special appropriation, street signs		7,500.00
Grand total		$364,302.81

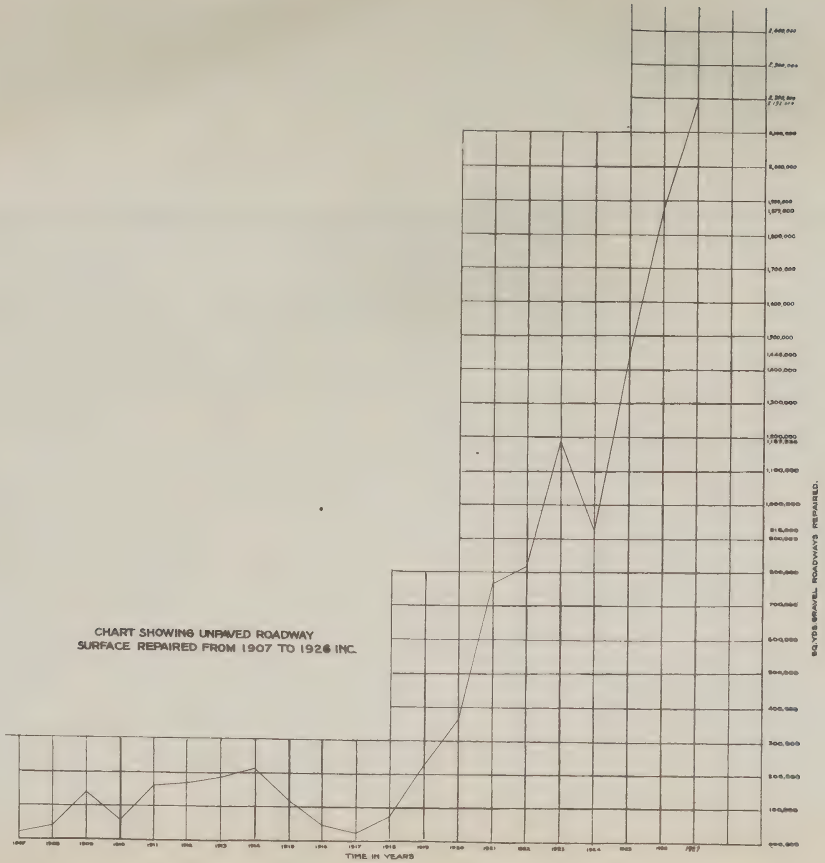
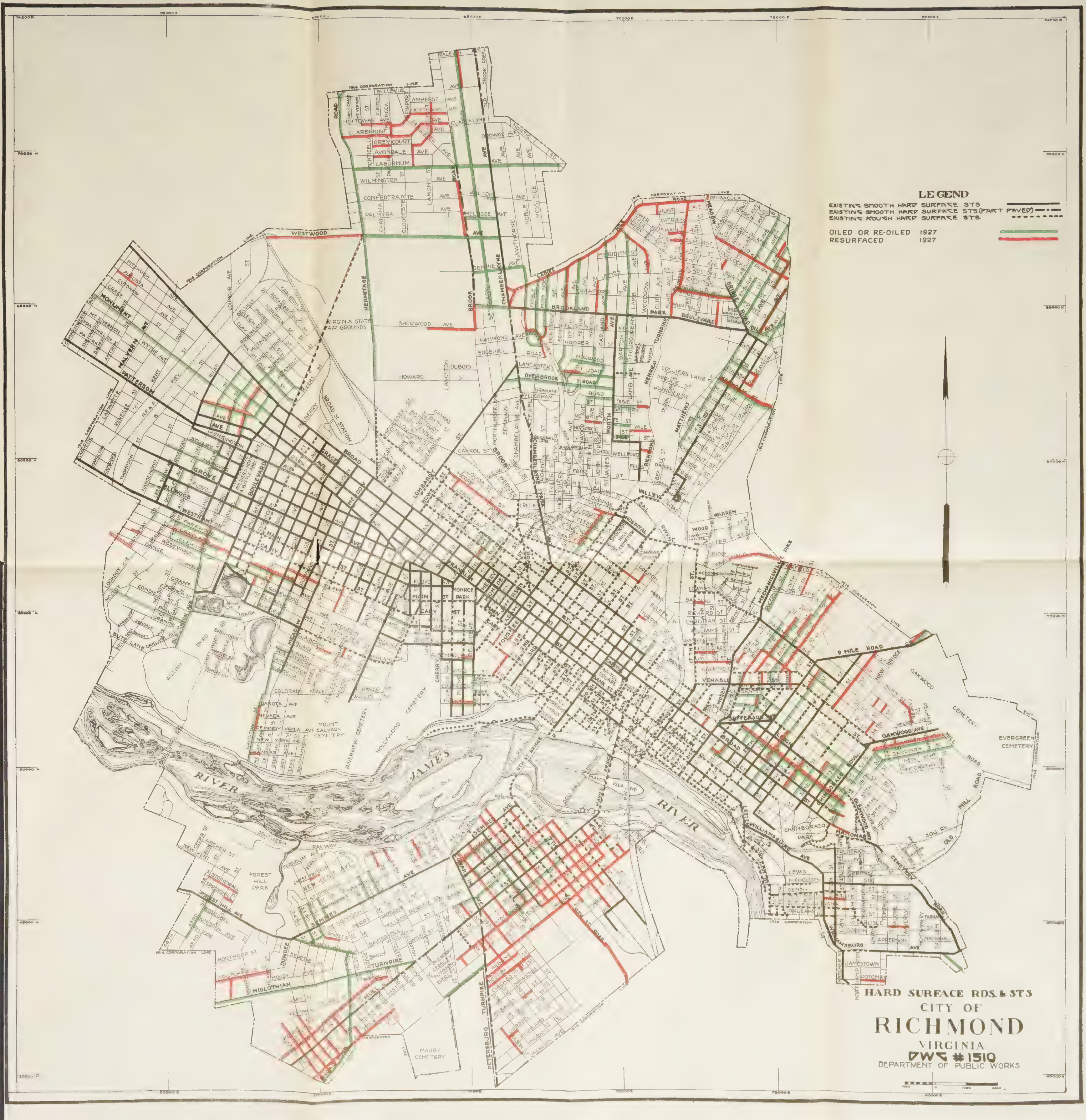
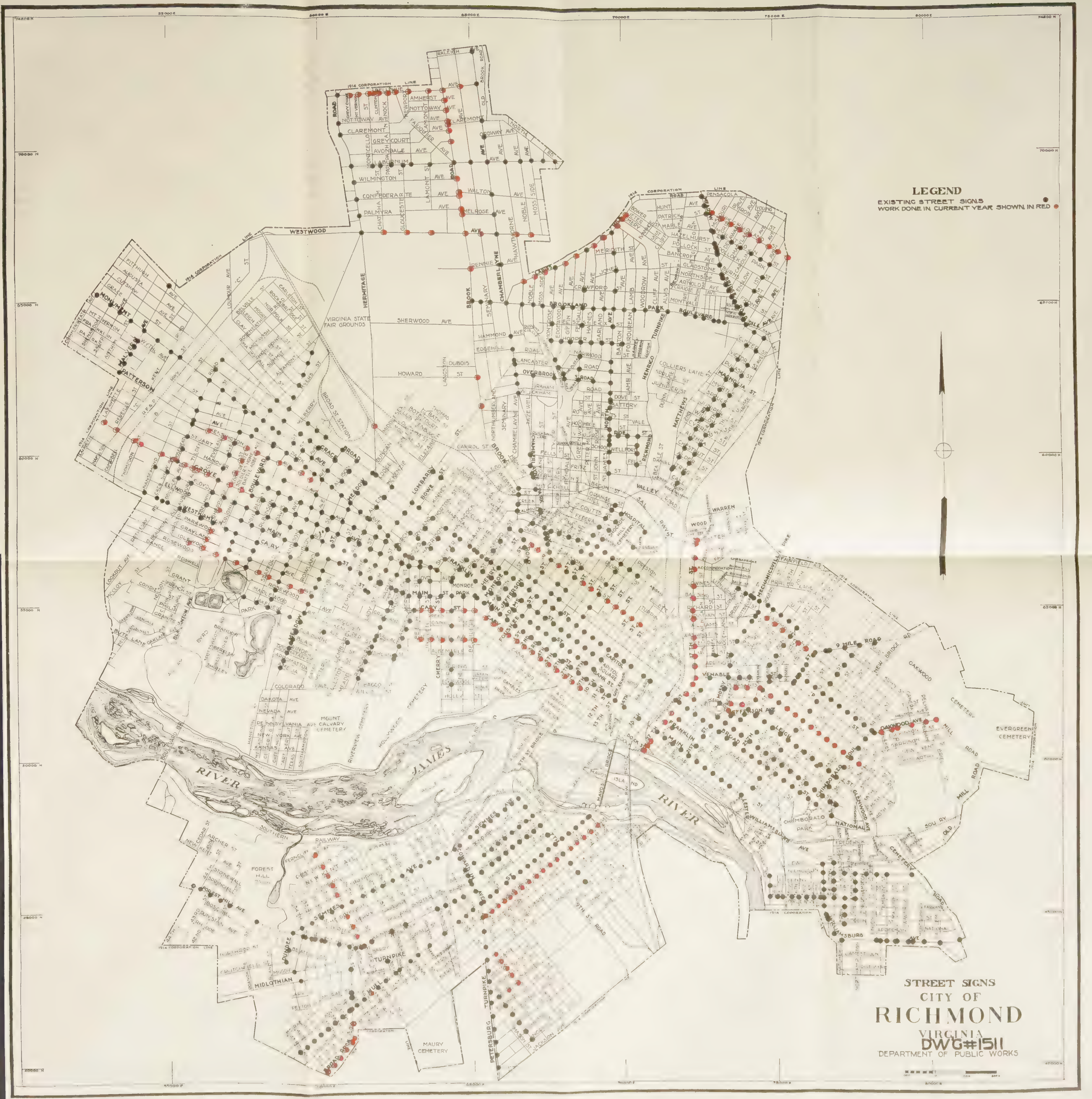


CHART SHOWING UNPAVED ROADWAY SURFACE REPAIRED FROM 1907 TO 1926 INC.



HARD SURFACE RDS. & STS
CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
DWG #1510
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

LEGEND
EXISTING SMOOTH HARD SURFACE STS.
EXISTING SMOOTH HARD SURFACE STS.(PART PAVED)
EXISTING ROUGH HARD SURFACE STS.
OILED OR RE-OILED 1927
RESURFACED 1927
1914 CORPORATION LINE
JAMES
RIVER
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
WESTWOOD
BROOKLAND PARK BOULEVARD
MONUMENT
GROVE
BOULEVARD
BROAD
HOSPITAL
CHIMBORAZO PARK
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
FOREST HILL PARK
MAURY CEMETERY
MAYOS ISLAND
9 MILE ROAD
MECHANICSVILLE PIKE
MIDLOTHIAN TURNPIKE
PETERSBURG TURNPIKE
FOREST HILL AVE
WILLIAMSBURG AVE
1000
0
1000
2000
60000 E
40000 N
70000 N



STREET SIGNS
CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
DWG#1511
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

LEGEND
EXISTING STREET SIGNS ●
WORK DONE IN CURRENT YEAR SHOWN IN RED ●
1914 CORPORATION LINE
WESTWOOD AVE
BROOK ROAD
CHAMBERLAYNE AVE
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR GROUNDS
SHERWOOD AVE
HERMITAGE
HOWARD ST
BROOKLAND PARK BOULEVARD
MONUMENT AVE
PATTERSON AVE
GROVE AVE
BOULEVARD
BROAD ST
MAIN ST
CARY ST
LOMBARDY
MEADOW
FRANKLIN ST
MONROE PARK
CAPITOL SQUARE
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
MAURY CEMETERY
JAMES RIVER
MAYO BRIDGE
MAYO ISLAND
9TH ST BRIDGE
CHIMBORAZO PARK
9 MILE ROAD
NEW BRIDGE RD
OAKWOOD AVE
MECHANICSVILLE TURNPIKE
VALLEY ROAD
HENRICO TURNPIKE
MAGNOLIA ST
SEMMES AVE
HULL ST
COWARDIN AVE
FOREST HILL PARK
FOREST HILL AVE
MIDLOTHIAN TURNPIKE
PETERSBURG TURNPIKE
JEFFERSON DAVIS
WILLIAMSBURG AVE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

STREET CLEANING DIVISION

Incinerator.

An appropriation of $65,000.00 was made by the Council June 16, 1927, for the installation of a new Incinerator at Fifteenth and Marshall Streets, repairing the present building and constructing a ramp on the north side of the building. The present Incinerator, built in 1910, had worn out; its rated capacity when new was fifty tons in twenty-four hours, but due to the present condition of this furnace a very small percentage of its rated capacity was attainable.

It was decided to double the capacity and build two fifty-ton units. Instead of the low temperature water-cooled boilers now in use at this point a brick type high temperature was decided upon.

In order to house the two units the present building had to be extended on the north side approximately eight feet. At the time the money was appropriated bids could not be asked for as it was during the season of our peak garbage load. Bids were received, however, from six different Incinerator Companies on November 10, 1927. After thorough investigation of the different types for which bids were received the contract was awarded to the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company for United States Standard Incinerator. Contract calls for the work to be completed by April 15, 1928.

The two units will better care for the variable load in Richmond as at times it will only be necessary to run one unit, while at certain seasons the two units will have to be run to capacity. The daily variation of garbage in the East End runs from a minimum of ten tons to approximately fifty-five or sixty, depending upon the season.

The West End Incinerator, located at St. John and Orange Streets, built in 1891, has seen its best days and the present condition requires constant maintenance. Not only is it worn out but the capacity is not large enough to handle the increased load put on it by the West End. It should by all means be replaced at the first opportunity and located farther West, nearer the center of population.

Dumps.

There are now fifteen major dumps in the City for the disposal of ashes and trash. The securing of the abandoned stone quarry—known as McCloy's Quarry—located in an isolated place in the Southwest section of the City has relieved the acute situation which had arisen in the West End District by not having dumping space for this district. Within three or four months Meadow Street Dump will be completely filled and the McCloy Quarry will be the only available dump for the area west of Harrison Street and south of Broad Street.

On each dump has been built a four by six house with sufficient fire hose and other tools to extinguish fires as soon as they occur. This year we have reduced fires on dumps to a minimum and in fact they have almost been eliminated by keeping the dump moist. We now have each dump under the supervision of a Dump tender whose duties it is to keep the dump in an orderly condition and prevent fires.

Street Cleaning.

As stated elsewhere in this report 148,160 square yards of smooth paving were constructed during 1927.

This year a fifteen hundred gallon flusher was purchased, and with this flusher and a wagon patrol it will be possible to keep the streets cleaner than with the pick-up sweepers. However, as the paving increases the patrol force will necessarily have to be increased if we wish to maintain the efficiency of our street cleaning.

There are now approximately fifty-eight miles of oiled streets which do not receive the attention they should. These streets with the streets curbed, guttered and graveled only getting an occasional sweeping. There is no regular schedule and they are cleaned only when men can be taken from the ash or garbage route. A force of approximately ten men with two carts for hauling the sweepings could give these streets a cleaning once a month which would keep them in good condition. It is recommended that some force be given the street cleaning department in order that we may have a regular schedule for the cleaning of oiled streets and streets curbed and guttered.

I am herewith attaching Tables and Charts showing the activities of the Street Cleaning Division.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the men in the Bureau of Streets for so faithfully and efficiently co-operating with me in the discharge of the various duties assigned them.

Yours very truly,
A. MASON HARRIS,
Chief, Bureau of Streets.

TABLE 1

ASHES AND TRASH AND GARBAGE COLLECTED AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL FOR THE YEAR 1927—TOTAL AND UNIT COST

MONTHS	Ashes and Trash		Garbage		Garbage Disposal
	Cu. Yds.	Cu. Yd. Miles	Cu. Yds.	Cu. Yd. Miles	Cu. Yds.
January	27,370	47,861	1,777	4,292	1,261
February	23,459	40,187	1,768	4,033	1,283
March	26,859	46,257	1,991	4,590	1,424
April	25,429	44,243	1,778	4,079	1,272
May	26,953	46,222	2,175	5,046	1,614
June	26,933	47,443	3,103	7,257	2,498
July	25,862	47,572	4,124	9,688	3,417
August	29,769	52,567	6,118	14,666	3,383
September	28,638	51,034	5,791	14,328	4,141
October	27,532	48,929	3,447	7,841	3,447
November	27,908	49,719	2,199	4,903	2,199
December	29,207	53,275	2,053	4,376	2,053
Totals	325,919	575,309	36,324	85,099	27,992
Total cost	$ 156,766 60		$ 45,578 85		$ 11,086 96
Unit cost	$0.273 per Cu. Yd. Mile		$0.536 per Cu. Yd. Mile		$0.396 per Cu. Yd.

TABLE 2

THOUSAND SQUARE YARDS OF VARIOUS STREET CLEANING—TOTAL AND UNIT COST FOR THE YEAR OF 1927

MONTHS	Swept by Machine	Swept by Hand	By Hand and Cart Patrol	By Motor	Flushing	Gutters Cleaned	Alleys Cleaned
January	1,829	2,844	8,983	653	9,441	1,630	149
February	3,326	2,100	8,752	1,358	16,297	1,398	81
March	2,978	2,151	9,390	1,086	19,996	1,425	124
April	3,289	1,847	8,495	1,418	20,513	1,080	91
May	3,559	2,065	12,849	2,083	17,045	430	63
June	3,679	2,171	13,954	1,977	22,324	399	42
July	2,673	2,124	13,063	1,844	19,632	196	00
August	2,280	1,873	13,036	1,611	22,336	200	48
September	2,432	1,996	11,578	1,461	21,591	253	69
October	1,835	2,465	12,241	1,942	20,124	370	24
November	3,099	2,481	13,024	1,037	16,464	790	87
December	805	2,306	12,980	106	9,884	225	32
Totals	31,784	26,423	138,345	16,576	215,647	8,396	810
Total cost	$ 14,092 56	$ 2,026 40	$ 26,835 84	$ 3,837 28	$ 24,234 68	$ 13,350 92	$ 1,889 64
Unit cost	$ 0.443	$ 0.767	$ 0.194	$ 0.23	$ 0.112	$ 1.59	$ 2.33

TABLE 3

CALLS FOR DEAD ANIMALS DURING THE YEAR 1927

MONTHS	Dogs	Cats	Fowl	Goats, Hogs, Rats, Etc.	Total
January	392	254	53	9	708
February	520	307	34	28	889
March	728	506	76	109	1,419
April	619	465	78	96	1,258
May	429	485	126	67	1,107
June	491	651	164	159	1,465
July	488	726	89	65	1,368
August	496	755	160	137	1,548
September	498	537	126	136	1,297
October	543	470	118	313	1,444
November	448	373	84	16	921
December	442	246	68	40	796
Totals	6,094	5,775	1,176	1,175	14,220

TABLE 4

WORK DONE AT THE CITY DOG POUND DURING THE YEAR 1927

MONTHS	IMPOUNDED		Dogs Re-deemed	SOLD		KILLED		Left in Pound	ACCOUNT OF		
	Dogs	Cats		Dogs	Cats	Dogs	Cats		Fees for Keeping	Sales	Total
January	142	20	12	87	13	17	7	26	$ 14 00	$ 58 00	$ 72 00
February	198	19	11	143	16	31	3	13	14 75	83 25	98 00
March	196	39	17	128	36	35	3	16	23 75	90 50	114 25
April	162	59	9	101	58	23	1	29	9 75	71 00	80 75
May	191	69	9	109	47	57	22	16	8 25	76 75	85 00
June	179	90	23	28	17	116	73	12	16 00	22 25	38 25
July	136	75	5	60	39	60	36	11	8 50	43 25	51 75
August	159	42	16	57	19	76	23	10	12 50	39 75	52 25
September	126	21	10	52	13	41	8	23	5 25	34 25	39 50
October	158	13	24	106	12	19	1	9	15 00	59 75	74 75
November	132	12	10	87	10	24	2	11	8 50	52 75	61 25
December	120	17	10	63	13	35	4	12	7 00	37 75	44 75
Totals	1,899	476	156	1,021	293	534	183	188	$143 25	$669 25	$812 50

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TABLE 5

COST OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING FOR THE YEAR 1927

	Streets and Alleys	Ashes and Trash	Collections of Garbage	Disposal of Garbage	Stables	Shops	Dog Pound	Collection of Dead Animals	Vacation and Holidays	Sick and Injured	Snow and Sleet	Miscellaneous	Administration	Lost Time Acct. Bad Weather	Total
Labor	$ 67,779 38	$110,631 81	$ 31,080 82	$ 6,452 15	$ 8,324 30	$ 3,734 65	$ 2,484 43	$ 1,565 20	$ 28,261 11	$ 1,592 28	$ 1,196 96	$ 10,226 38	$ 11,515 92	$ 9,345 79	$294,191 18
Forage	4,260 81	6,734 78	2,748 97				203 00								13,947 56
Shoeing	113 94	180 11	73 51												367 56
Repairs	850 21	1,598 11	543 14	235 07	487 12	13 65	55 54								3,782 84
Brooms, Scrapers and Small Tools	2,339 52	77 80	38 00	13 50	29 40	55 43	5 80				63 92				2,623 37
Harness and Harness Repairs	311 48	492 34	200 96												1,004 78
Professional Services	171 04	270 36	110 35		78 00										629 75
Light, Gas and Water				65 08	546 02	62 45	40 46								714 01
Fuel				3,158 10	81 40	34 43	29 15								3,303 08
Ice	9 78			34 68	42 45	11 40	10 37								108 68
Telephones and Telegrams	11 80	26 48	12 36	75 00	79 65	16 40	28 00	9 62					74 54		333 85
Stationery and Printing	34 72	42 63	17 40			5 50		25 25					178 72		304 22
Disinfectants, Soap, Towels, etc.				38 79	23 64		62 21						84 71		209 35
Removing Dead Horses and Mules								178 00							178 00
Insurance	38 82	61 36	25 04		637 56	11 75	30 00								804 53
Live Stock	666 50	1,053 50	555 00												2,275 00
Equipment—Motor and Motorless	8,296 25	1,385 00	7,999 43			39 50							887 98		18,608 16
Miscellaneous Supplies	35 01	52 12	13 45	15 41	14 52		11 93								142 44
Suits, Boots, etc.	196 00						2 25	4 50			23 63				226 38
Automobile Repairs	6,076 15	5,078 10	2,226 13				560 28	585 42				35 66	977 75		15,539 49
Land and Structures	54 95	365 02			741 90										1,161 87
Damages			3 57												3 57
Miscellaneous Expense		43 50					1 50					8 67	8 00		61 67
Office Equipment					6 00										6 00
Totals	$ 91,246 36	$128,093 02	$ 45,648 13	$ 10,087 78	$ 11,091 96	$ 3,985 16	$ 3,524 92	$ 2,367 99	$ 28,261 11	$ 1,592 28	$ 1,284 51	$ 10,270 71	$ 13,727 62	$ 9,345 79	$360,527 34

Cost per capita based on population of 197,000 = $1.83.

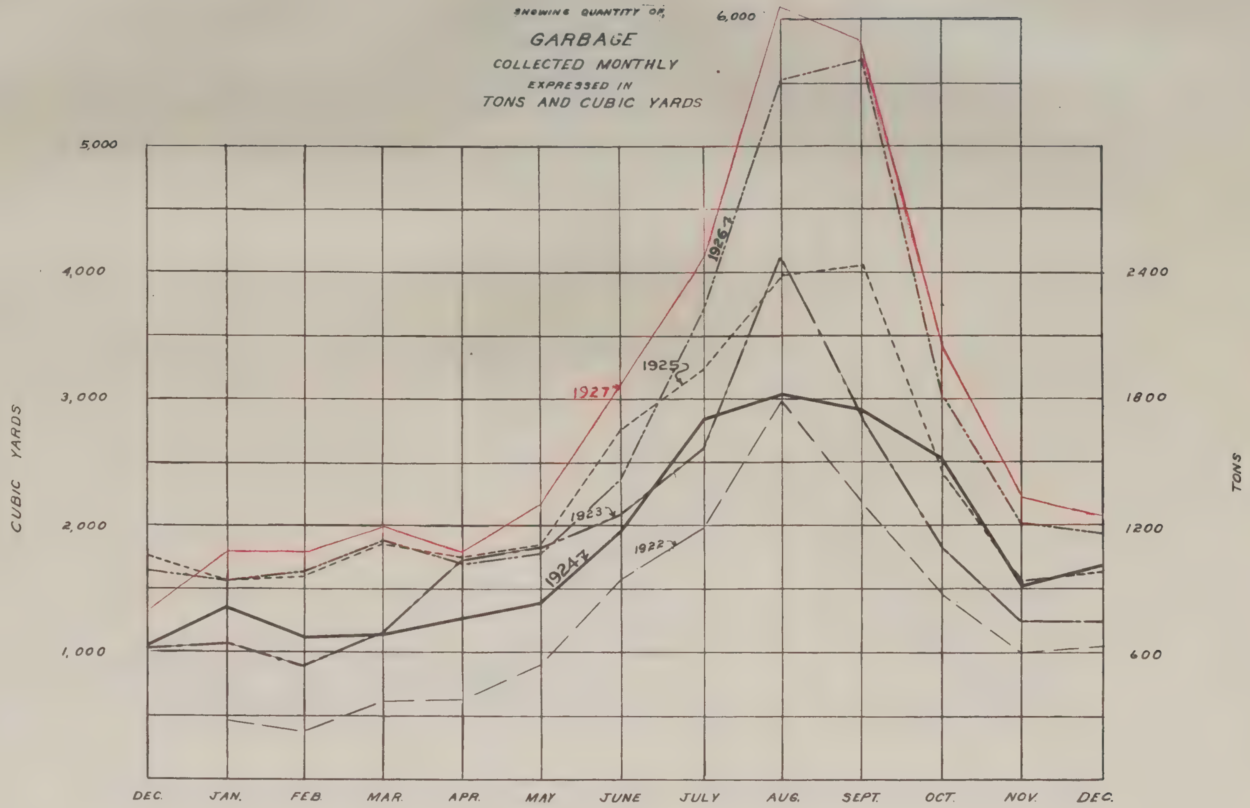


CHART
SHOWING QUANTITY OF
GARBAGE
COLLECTED MONTHLY
EXPRESSED IN
TONS AND CUBIC YARDS

CHART
SHOWING QUANTITY OF
GARBAGE
BURNED MONTHLY
EXPRESSED IN
TONS AND CUBIC YARDS

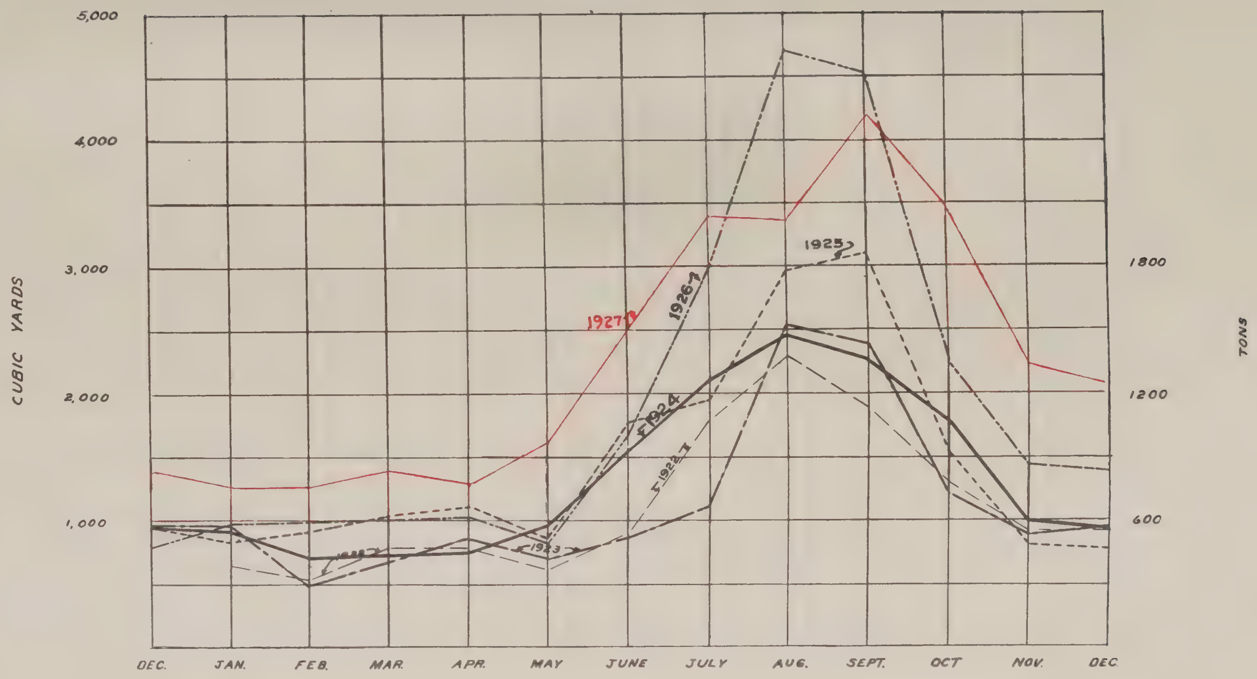


CHART
SHOWING QUANTITY OF
ASHES AND TRASH
COLLECTED MONTHLY
EXPRESSED IN
TONS AND CUBIC YARDS

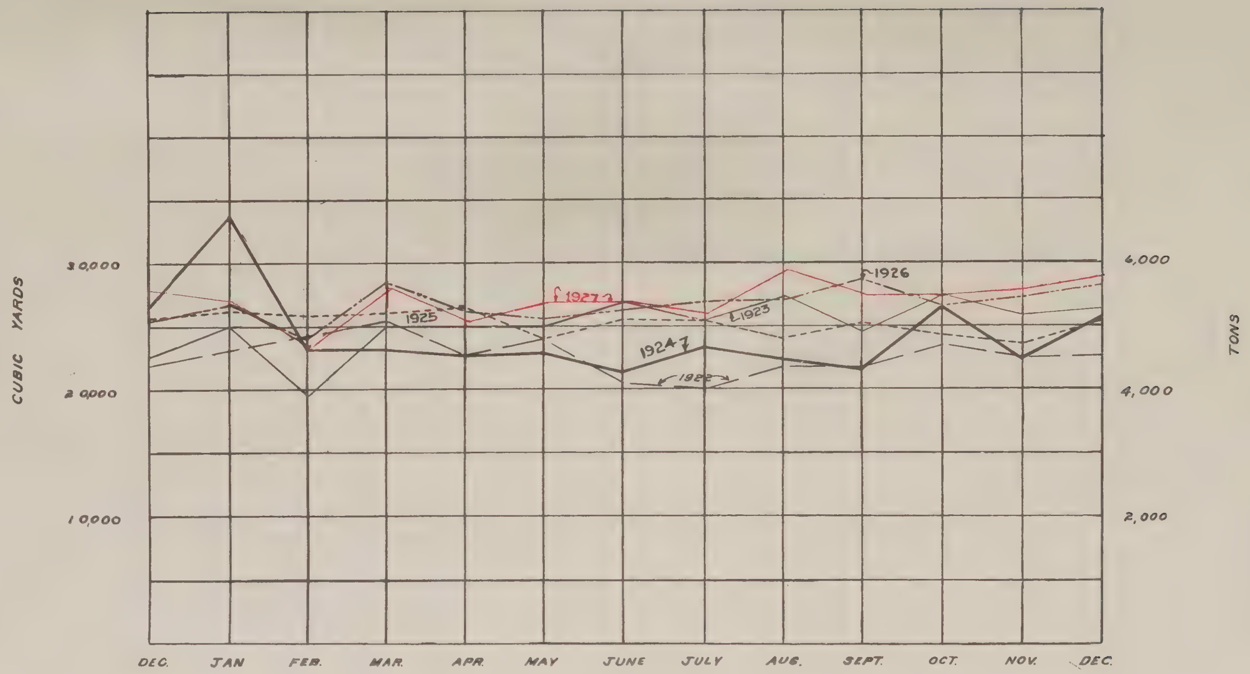
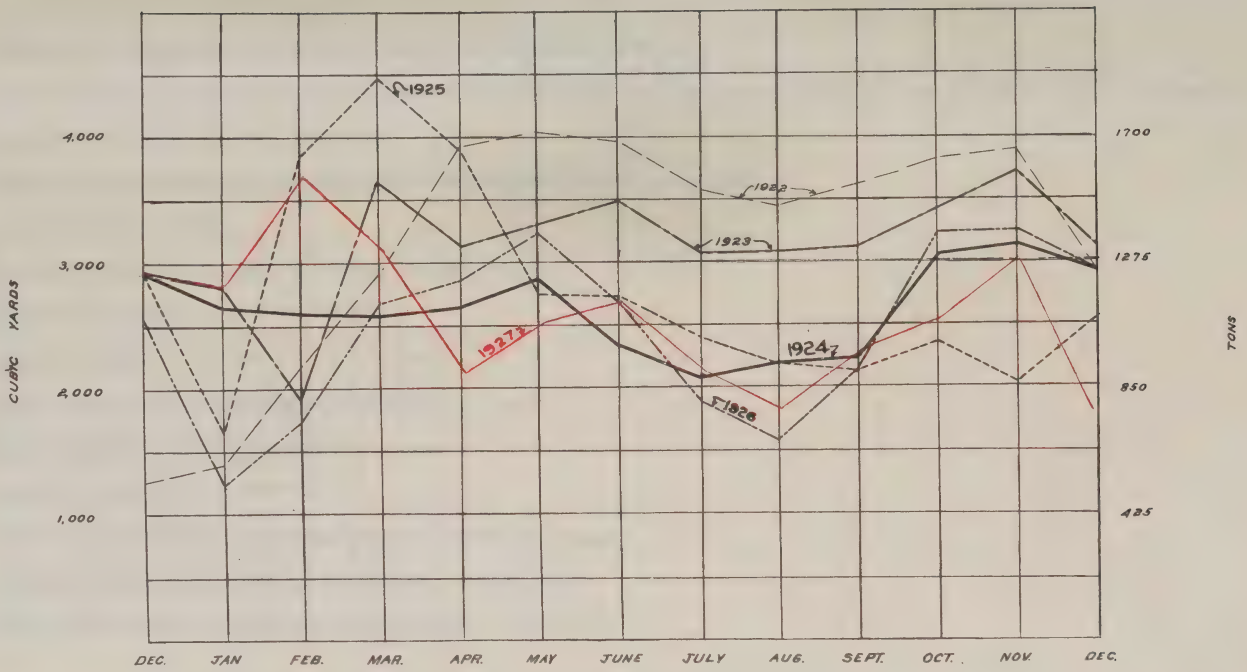


CHART
SHOWING QUANTITY OF
STREET SWEEPINGS
COLLECTED MONTHLY
EXPRESSED IN
TONS AND CUBIC YARDS



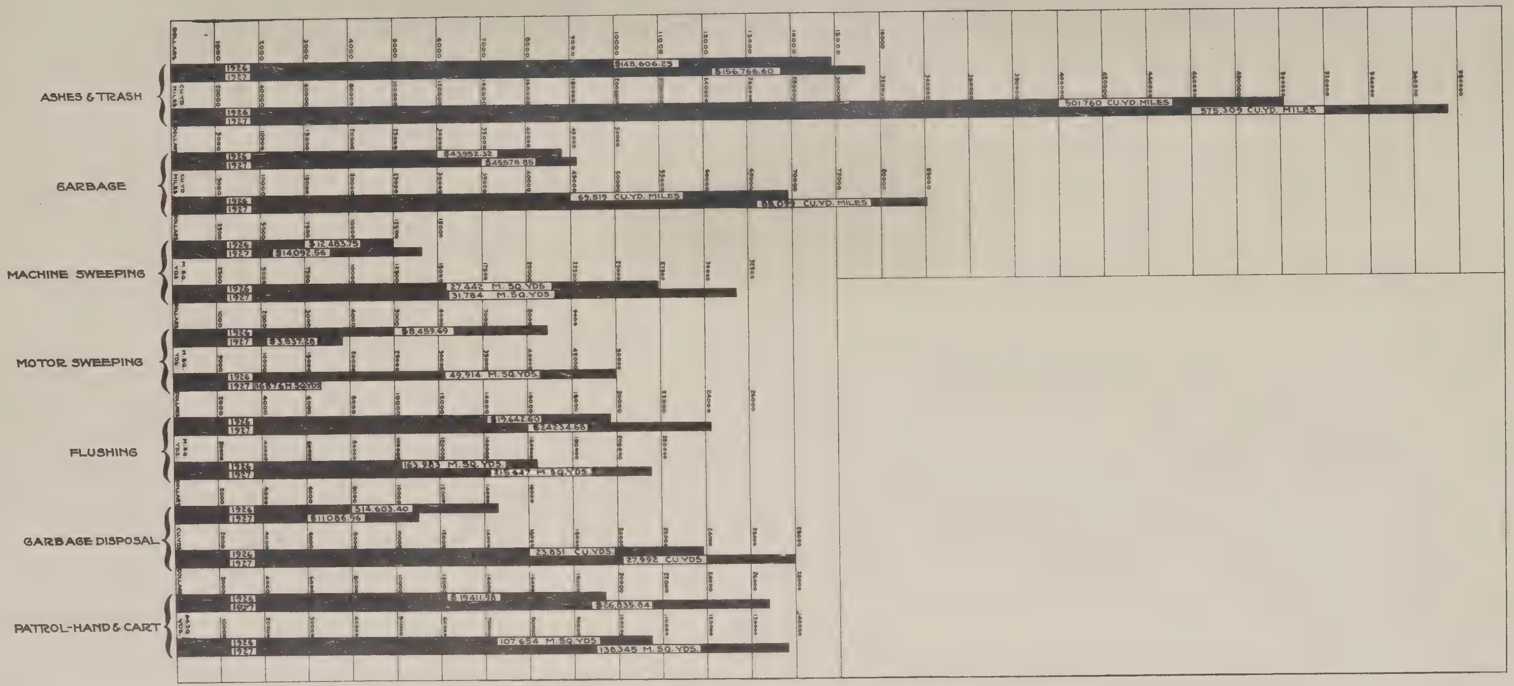
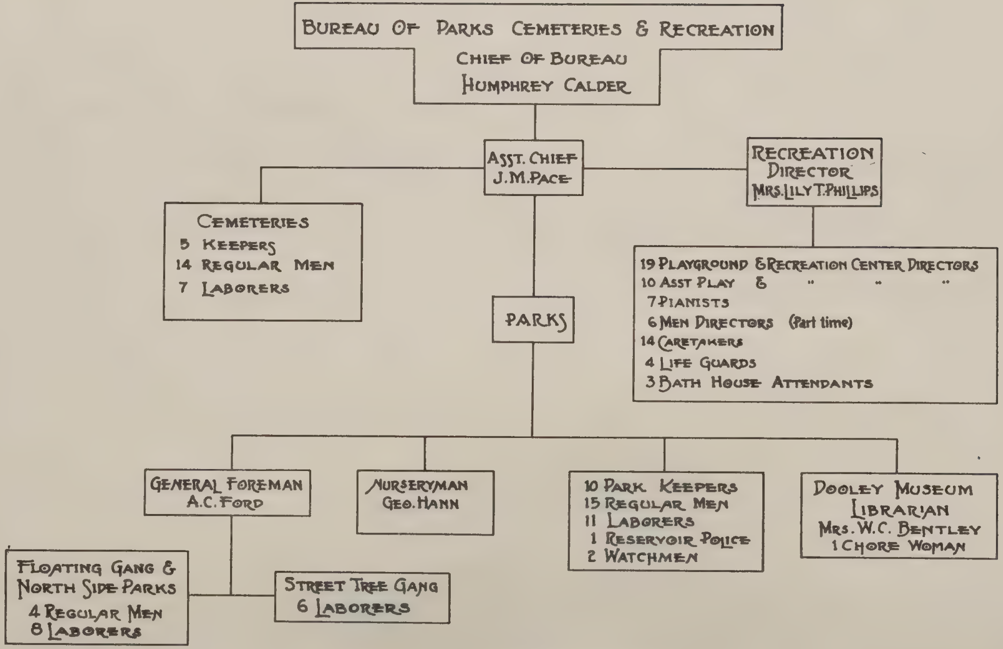


CHART SHOWING WORK DONE AND COST BY VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE BUREAU OF STREETS IN 1927 AS COMPARED WITH 1926.


BUREAU OF PARKS CEMETERIES & RECREATION
CHIEF OF BUREAU
HUMPHREY CALDER
ASST. CHIEF
J.M.PACE
RECREATION
DIRECTOR
MRS.LILY T.PHILLIPS
CEMETERIES
5 KEEPERS
14 REGULAR MEN
7 LABORERS
19 PLAYGROUND & RECREATION CENTER DIRECTORS
10 ASST PLAY & " " "
7 PIANISTS
6 MEN DIRECTORS (Part time)
14 CARETAKERS
4 LIFE GUARDS
3 BATH HOUSE ATTENDANTS
PARKS
GENERAL FOREMAN
A.C.FORD
NURSERYMAN
GEO.HANN
10 PARK KEEPERS
15 REGULAR MEN
11 LABORERS
1 RESERVOIR POLICE
2 WATCHMEN
DOOLEY MUSEUM
LIBRARIAN
MRS.W.C.BENTLEY
1 CHORE WOMAN
FLOATING GANG &
NORTH SIDE PARKS
4 REGULAR MEN
8 LABORERS
STREET TREE GANG
6 LABORERS

ORGANIZATION CHART
BUREAU OF PARKS etc.
1927

BUREAU OF PARKS, CEMETERIES AND RECREATION

Richmond, Va., *February* 1, 1928.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit the annual report, covering work carried on by the Bureau of Parks, Cemeteries and Recreation, for the year 1927.

Organization.

There was no change in the organization of this bureau during 1927 and a detail of the personnel is shown in the organization chart of the Bureau of Parks, Cemeteries and Recreation.

DIVISION OF PARKS

Byrd Park.

300 acres—B. F. Perkins, Keeper.

The lawns and gutters in Byrd Park have been kept in a neat and clean condition during 1927. In addition to the above routine work, the following work has been accomplished by the regular park force. About 600 feet of 6 inch drain pipe was laid, 5 basins built, graded and resurfaced the athletic field. Riprapping in all three lakes repaired. The oil road in front of the booster station and south of reservoir, 900 by 21 feet was resurfaced with amiesite. All roads were gone over and repaired three times during the year. Continual settling on the approaches to the Boulevard Bridge made it necessary to repair the road here four times. The construction of a stone retaining wall at the north end of the bridge by park force has, I hope, put an end to the settling here. About 200 feet washout in the bridle path repaired and all pipe lines kept clean.

The curb was removed in four places and spillways built on the Pump House Road. There has been no bad washouts on this road since the construction of the spillways. During the year 200 loads of manure was hauled from the other City stables to Byrd Park and used to top dress about 40 acres of park area. Several trees have been removed in Shields Grove and work started on building roads through and grading this entire area.

At the request and expense of the Department of Public Utilities, the top slope of the reservoir bank was graded so as to drain from the basin. This entire area was hand graded, resurfaced, turfed and seeded.

The memorial drinking fountain erected by the W. C. T. U. in Byrd Park was officially accepted by His Honor, The Mayor, at Byrd Park, on May 14, 1927.

The Christopher Columbus Monument erected at the south end of the Boulevard in Byrd Park by the Italians of Richmond was unveiled with appropriate exercises on December 9, 1927. The monument was presented to the City by Mr. Henry Caravati for the Italian Colony and was accepted for the City by His Honor, the Mayor.

Maymont Park and Dooley Museum.

L. W. Taliaferro, Keeper. Mrs. W. C. Bentley, Librarian.

Maymont Park was maintained in exceptionally good order during 1927, considering the small labor force employed here. All dead wood was kept trimmed from evergreens, trees sprayed, dead trees removed, leaves raked off, and the lawns top dressed with stable manure. In the spring and summer the manure was raked off and hauled from lawns, flower beds cleaned off, rose borders worked, lawn grass cut, hay cut and harvested and the ponds in the Japanese garden cleaned out. The decayed beams on the pergola in the Italian garden were replaced with new beams and the entire structure painted. The Keeper's residence was papered throughout during 1927. The marking of shrubs and trees was made possible through an appropriation of eight hundred dollars. The work in connection with this was turned over to the women of the "James River Garden Club." A recent report from the President of the above mentioned club, says that they hope to have this marking of trees and shrubs complete in the near future.

The Dooley Museum in Maymont Park has now been open for nearly two years but the interest in the house and grounds continues and the crowds come out. Even in the rain or snow a few people brave the weather and walk in from the gate. Among the people who visit the Museum a great number are from many parts of the world. The largest number of visitors recorded for one day was on Easter Sunday when 3,050 people passed through the Museum in two and one-half hours, and on Easter Monday there were 900. The average middle week day attendance is from 200 to 300 but on Monday and Saturday very few come out.

Record of Visitors for the Year 1927.

January	1,034
February	1,839
March	6,615
April	11,710
May	11,302
June	6,904
July	6,040
August	8,360
September	5,765
October	4,346
November	2,616
December	655
	67,186

The house was closed several days in April while the floors were repaired and waxed, and the Venetian blinds repaired. Mayor Bright allowed Mr. Ayers, Librarian of the Richmond Public Library, to take the book "Historic Homes in Virginia," by Robert Lancaster, to the Public Library. Two books were donated to the Museum by Miss Linn, in memory of her brother, Orrin Linn, who was very much interested in this place. The very attractive leaflets describing Maymont and Dooley Museum, issued in June, have been very much appreciated by the visitors.

General Park and Street Tree Force.

A. C. Ford, Foreman.

The general park gang handles all grass cutting and trimming in all parks, street parkways and playgrounds, except in Byrd and Maymont Parks. All work in the nursery, street tree planting, the removal of dead trees and street tree trimming is done by the street tree gang. Besides the above routine work these gangs have done the following construction, grading, cleaning, seeding, etc., in the Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries:

Perpetual Care Plot "P" in Riverview Cemetery, graded and seeded.

Perpetual Care Plot "65" in Maury Cemetery, graded and seeded.

Play equipment erected at John B. Cary School Playground, Buchanan Colored School Playground, and Madison Playground; 520 feet fabric fence erected at Madison Playground.

Manure hauled and spread on Monroe Park lawns, and Monument Avenue grass plots from Boulevard to Roseneath Road.

Seeding and top dressing done on Roseneath Road from Patterson Avenue to Grove Avenue on Monument Avenue from Roseneath Road to Antrim Street and Chamberlayne Avenue from Wickham Street to Brookland Park Boulevard. This force kept the manure hauled from Marshall Street stables and stables at Summit and Clay Streets.

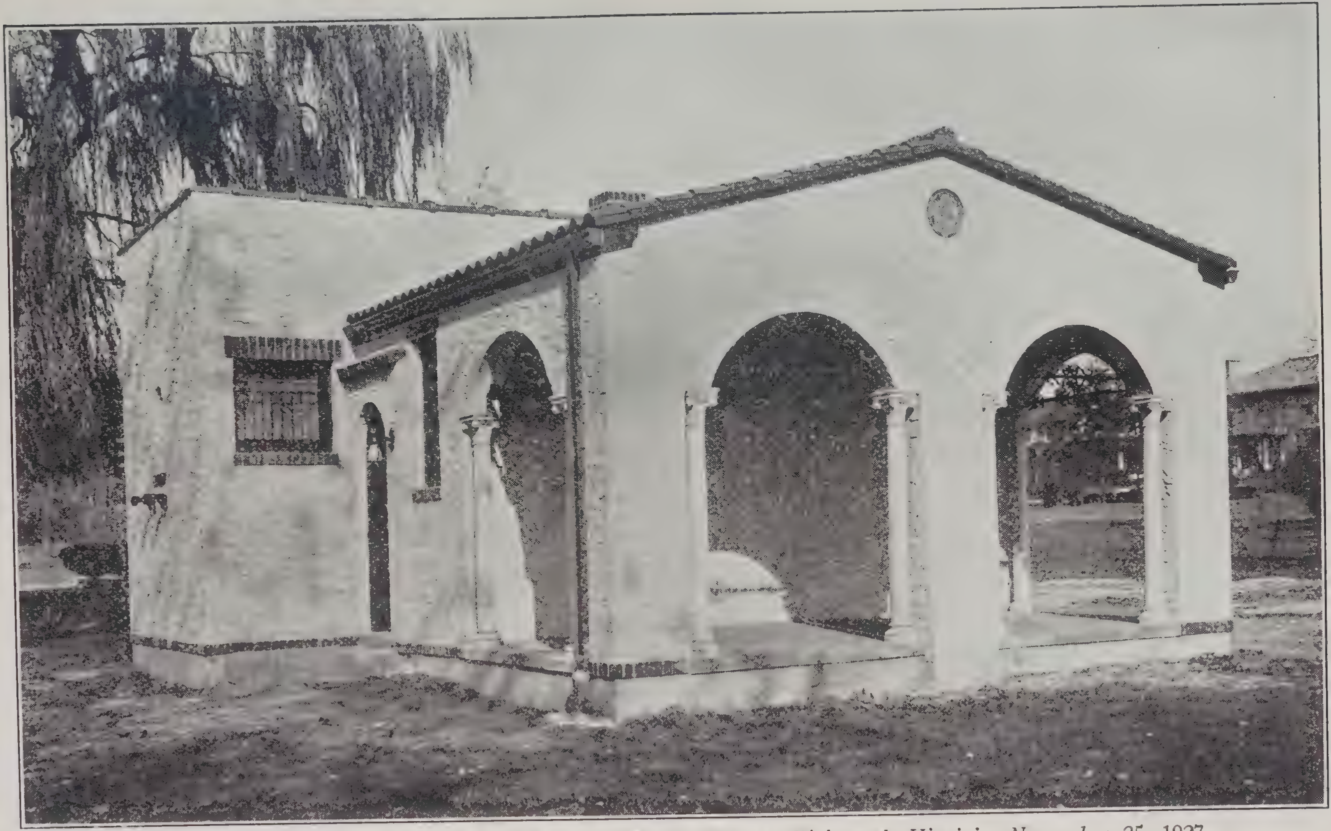
The work of the Nursery and Street Forces is shown on accompanying tabulated sheet.

REPORT OF CITY NURSERY AND STREET FORCE

	Trees Planted	Shrubs and Evergreens	Trees Sprayed	Trees Removed	Trees Trimmed	Trees Repaired from Accident	Trees Boxed	Seedlings
Streets	1,350	......	3,311	410	4,000	110	500	......
Parks	......	90	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nursery	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,500

Additional Work on Trees and Improvements in Other Parks.

The pin oak trees in parks and streets were so infected with scale; that it was necessary to employ outside help to combat with this disease. This department furnished all materials such as scale oil, etc., and employed a local arborist with his spraying equipment, to do the work. This work was done in early spring and about 3,000 trees were sprayed at a cost of about $500.00. Late in the fall the same arborist was employed to do some tree surgery work on the



Comfort Station, Pollard Park—Department of Public Works, Richmond, Virginia. November 25, 1927.

trees in Pollard Park. The cost of this work was $359.19 and these trees are now in first class condition.

A very attractive comfort station and tool room of Spanish design was constructed in Pollard Park, facing the Brookland Park Boulevard. This was made possible by a special appropriation.

The parkways curbed in on Chamberlayne Avenue and Roseneath Road were filled with soil, graded, seeded and top dressed. This entire project was paid for from street paving account.

The following quantity of work was done in the restoration of Jefferson Park, during 1927, by the C. & O. Rwy. Company, account of tunnel accident in the fall of 1925:

378 feet steps and rail.
109 feet curb and gutter.
309 sq. yds. spall paving.
334 sq. yds. gravel roadway.
391½ sq. yds. turf.
151 feet curb and rail.
143¼ sq. yds. concrete paving.
12.6 feet curb.

DIVISION OF CEMETERIES

All cemeteries have been kept clean and in a neat condition and generally improved. Buildings repaired and kept in good order, all distributing water lines and hydrants repaired and kept in good order.

The report of burials, sale of ground, etc., is shown in the consolidated table of operations of cemeteries.

Maury Cemetery	60.7 acres
Mt. Olivet Cemetery	8.3 acres

S. J. Jones, Keeper.

Improvements executed by regular cemetery force and by contract other than that mentioned above and burials, etc., shown in the table, are as follows:

Work Executed by Contract.

785 feet 3 inch Water Pipe installed.
325 feet 2 inch Water Pipe installed.
1 Brick comfort station constructed.
Interior of Keeper's Residence Painted.
4,758 feet 20 foot road bed oiled and chipped.

Work Executed by Regular Cemetery Force.

410 feet 2 inch Water Pipe installed.
350 feet ½ inch Water Pipe installed.
275 feet 1¼ inch Water Pipe installed.
27 Hydrants installed.
4,670 yards of gravel hauled and used on roads and walks. Grading and putting in order perpetual care Div. 65, containing 24,800 sq. feet.

Riverview Cemetery ---------------------------71.5 acres
O. L. Koch, Keeper.

Other than the routine work of this cemetery, the following improvements have been made.

Work Executed by Contract.

Granite base to main gate cut so as to allow main gate to swing open three feet further.

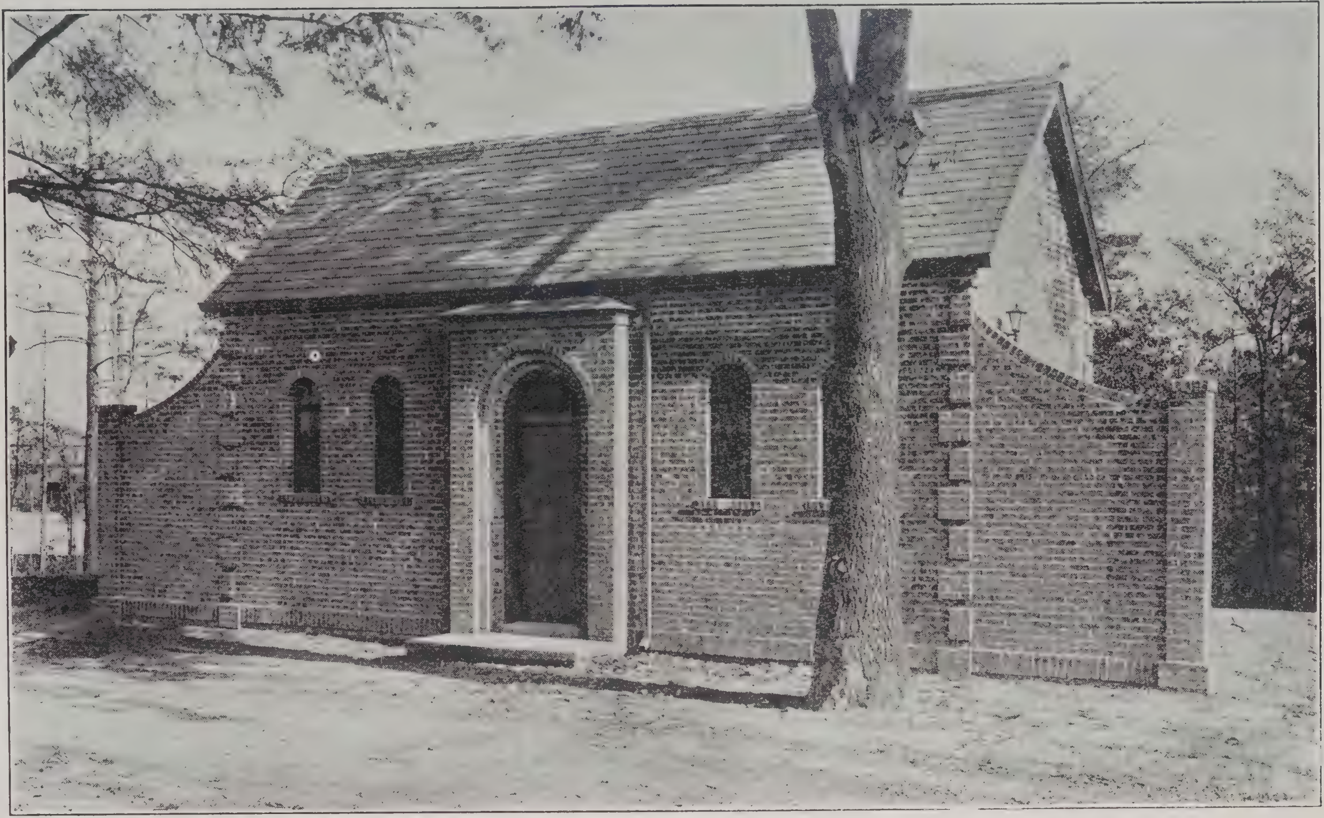
Repairs to curb and gutter—
67 feet new curb,
240 feet 2 foot gutter,
146 feet 6 foot gutter,
37 feet 3 foot gutter.
43 sq. yds. cobble stones flushed with cement.
1 catch basin and 18 inch x 24 inch grating installed.
7,000 yds. main roadway scarified and oiled.
Shrubs planted and two concrete benches installed in plots reserved for planting in plot K.

Work Executed by Regular Force.

200 feet 1 inch water pipe installed.
1 hydrant installed.
70 feet 12 inch terra cotta pipe installed.
38 feet 24 inch terra cotta pipe installed.
32 yards cobble stones flushed with cement, making walkway to Hollywood.
Perpetual Care Plot "P" graded, seeded and rolled.

Shockoe Hill Cemetery -------------------------12.6 acres
Thos. B. Morton, Keeper.

It was necessary to employ only one man, in addition to the regu-



Comfort Station, Maury Cemetery—Department of Public Works, Richmond, Va. November 25, 1927.

lar men at Shockoe during the summer season in order to take the proper care of the cemetery. To reduce the criticism, on the general condition of the cemetery to a minimum, the grass was cut on these privately owned sections that are not in perpetual care.

It is again reported that a greal deal of trouble is encountered at the office of the City Home in furnishing information with reference to individuals buried in the various sections. Such an arrangement would be a great help. There is a record of burials by name and date since 1822, but there is no way to tell who is buried in a given section unless the name is furnished. It would require an additional appropriation for the clerical work but such a book can be made that will be fairly accurate, from the information now on hand.

Tree experts were employed to trim all trees in Shockoe and treat the trees in the John Marshall section, at a cost of $150.00. Work has also been started on the cleaning out and filling in cavities on other trees that are worth the treatment.

Oakwood Cemetery ---------------------------176.4 acres
R. L. Tucker, Keeper.

From an appropriation of $9,000.00 for the improvement of annexed portions of Oakwood Cemetery, the following improvements were made:

Grading and construction of storm sewer as follows:

788½ yds. excavation, main sewer.
240 yds. excavation, stack, basins and connections.
21.7 yds. plain concrete and cradle.
24.7 yds. brick and stacks.
12.8 cu. yds. concrete in manholes, basins and walls.
85 feet 18 inch pipe.
391 feet 15 inch pipe.
1,402 feet 12 inch pipe.

The total cost on the above work was $3,170.87.

Grading to sub-grade roads in western half of annex and grading along Nine Mile Road fence:

7,131.8 cu. yds. excavation	$3,851.17
Force account	495.39
Overhead	599.19
	$4,945.75

Following the grading along fence line, shrubs and other plants were furnished and planted at the entrance, along front and northeast screen planting, 850 feet, at a cost of $853.80.

St. Johns Cemetery ----------------------------2 acres
R. P. Tucker, Keeper.

St. Johns Church and Cemetery continues to attract many visitors daily and it is necessary to keep close watch on the old walls, grave markers, trees, etc. From a standpoint of safety for the public and preserving the old trees, a tree expert was employed to trim all trees, remove the dead trees and treat all cavities in the trees. With the above work complete the trees in St. Johns are now in first class condition.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CITY CEMETERIES 1927

CEMETERIES	SALE OF GROUND		Turfing and Section Work	Adult Graves Opened	Adult Vault Graves Opened	Child Vault Graves Opened	Child Graves Opened	Graves Lined	Sale of Old Designs	Total
	Sections Sold	Grave Space								
Oakwood..........	56	76	....	285	59	....	116	361	....	....
	$ 4,831 40	$ 190 00	$ 572 90	$ 1,282 50	$ 531 00	....	$ 241 00	$ 361 00	....	$ 8,009 80
Maury..........	26	38	....	130	16	....	69	157	....	....
	2,546 80	95 00	....	585 00	144 00	....	144 00	157 00	....	3,671 80
Mt. Olivet (Colored).	2	76	....	84	1	....	11	62	....	....
	156 60	190 00	....	378 00	9 00	....	22 00	62 00	....	817 60
Riverview..........	78	32	....	233	65	2	48	309	....	....
	8,917 18	80 00	1,629 25	1,048 50	585 00	$ 10 00	103 00	309 00	$ 73 60	12,755 53
Shockoe Hill..........	....	....	....	14	4	....	1	14	....	....
	....	....	....	63 00	38 00	....	2 00	14 00	....	117 00
Totals..........	$16,451 98	$ 555 00	$ 2,202 15	$ 3,357 00	$ 1,307 00	$ 10 00	$ 512 00	$ 903 00	$ 73 60	$25,371 73

45 Paupers interred free at Oakwood.

RECEIPTS

Sale of Ground..........	$17,006 98
From operations..........	8,364 75
Total receipts..........	$25,371 73

EXPENSES

Payroll..........		$34,560 80
Expense account..........	$10,150 63	
Capital expenditure..........	3,372 84	
		7,608 63
Total expenses..........		$42,169 43

Cost of operation over receipts from operations or net loss, $33,804.68.

DIVISION OF RECREATION

The following are the 10 white playgrounds.

Brookland Boulevard Playground
John B. Cary School Yard
Seabrooke Playground
South Richmond Playground
Oak Grove Playground
Clarke Spring Playground
Chimborazo Playground
"Hilltop," Fulton Hill
Wm. Fox School Yard
Madison Playground

The five colored playgrounds:

The Viaduct Playground
Southside Playground
Hovey Field
Baker School Yard
Buchanan School Yard

Remarks: The weather was ideal and all the playgrounds were in good condition. They were opened June 15th and operated thru September 15th.

Attendance for the three summer months was.......540,552

Winter Play Centers.

John B. Cary School, a Center for girls and boys.
Robert Fulton School, a Center for girls and boys.
Highland Park School, a Center for girls and boys.
Helen Dickinson School, a Center for girls.
Northside Junior High School, a Center for boys.
City Normal School, a Center for boys.
Matthew Maury School, a Center for girls.
J. E. B. Stuart School, After School Play for girls.

Remarks: There are 7 play Centers and one After School Playground in Stuart School Yard. A request came from the Parent-Teachers' Association asking that we try After School Play at J. E. B. Stuart School this year instead of a night Play Center. The attendance was good owing to the good weather this season. Attendance at all the Centers including the After School Playground at Stuart School was 35,000.

Our Swimming Lake.

Our swimming lake at Byrd Park, called Shield's Lake, has 5 Life Guards and 3 Bath Attendants. Attendance for the three summer months was 200,000. The News Leader held a Water Meet there

Getting Ready for a Fly on the Giant Stride.

Enjoying the See-Saw on One of the Playgrounds.

How Pleasant It is to Go Up in a Swing. Clarke Spring Playground.

A Slide into Shield's Lake, Byrd Park.

and George Young, of national reputation, having swam to the Catilina Islands, gave a public demonstration.

Classes in Life-saving and swimming were given by the Red Cross Association every week.

The water was kept in excellent condition, being examined twice a day by the Bureau of Health.

Bryan Park Tourist Camp.

Number of Tourists	4,848
Number of Cars	1,795

Remarks: The increase over last year is very small.

Athletic Fields.

Byrd Park
Carter Jones
Luck's Field
Brookland Boulevard

There was an attendance of 325,000.

This department keeps up 23 base-ball diamonds; attendance, 150,000.

Festivals.

Armistice Day Celebrations
Thanksgiving Plays
Christmas Carol Singing
Pet Shows
Bubble Parties
Charleston Contests
Croquet Tournaments
Flower Parades
Doll Shows
Bathing Beauty Contest
Airplanes Contest
Candy Pulls
Tacky Parties
Jack Rock Contests

At our Inter-Playground Tennis Tournament, Brookland Boulevard Playground won the pennant. The Inter-Playground Volleyball League was Championed by Seabrooke Senior Volleyball Team, and the silver cup was awarded the Junior Team of the South Richmond Playground for first place in the Junior League.

Instead of having one big closing event at the end of our playground season, each ground held its own demonstration displaying the folk dancing, acrobatic stunts, etc., that the children had been taught during the season. Each ground had on exhibit the handwork of the children. These articles were gotten together and displayed in Howell Bros. window for a week.

Our Supervisor and Directors arranged programs for other social and church entertainments. Under every Director some dramatics were done either in the Play Centers or on the Playgrounds.

Improvements 1927.

From a special appropriation of $8,000.00 by the Council for improvement at Carter Jones Park and Athletic Field the following work was done: Wading pool. 500 feet curb and gutter. Sewers. Roads graded and graveled. Spring house repaired. One field mower purchased. The Old Bottling Plant was wired for electricity and has been used for a Boys' Club of South Richmond.

From a special appropriation of $1,500.00 the following improvements were made at Seabrooke Playground: A wading pool, 20x40 feet, that was thoroughly enjoyed. A new sand shed. An asphalt volleyball court laid. Now, there is a cry for an asphalt tennis court as the ground is particularly rocky.

From a special appropriation of $2,000.00, the following improvements were made at Madison Playground: A fabric fence was erected around the entire grounds. On the east and south side this fence was set in a concrete wall.

The equipment erected consisted of the following pieces: A waving merry-go-round. A giant stride. A slide. A 4 board see-saw. Basketball goals and metal volleyball posts.

At Buchanan Playground was erected a six swing set, a 4 board see-saw and a giant stride.

At John B. Cary Playground was erected a six swing set, a 4 board see-saw and a giant stride.

At South Richmond it was necessary to build a new sand shed.

Objectives.

More Playgrounds: Playgrounds supervised all the year round. The usual 3 months of summer playgrounds, after school playgrounds in the spring and fall, then 3 months of Winter Play Centers, giving Richmond an all year round Municipal Recreational System.

Wading pools in all the playgrounds.

Another View of Our Wading Pool at Seabrooke Playground.

Pillsbury's Best

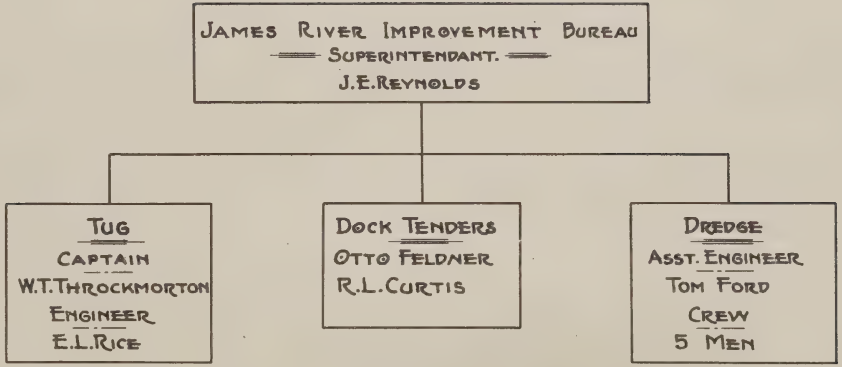
The Wading Pool at Seabrooke Playground.

Summary—Attendance.

15 Playgrounds	540,552
1 Swimming Lake	200,000
Athletic Fields, 4	325,000
Street Showers	20,000
Winter Playground Centers	35,000
Baseball	150,000
Total	1,270,552

In conclusion, I wish to congratulate and to commend to you the employes of this bureau for their faithful service during the year.

Yours very truly,
HUMPHREY CALDER,
Chief, Bureau of Parks, Cemeteries and Recreation.


JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT BUREAU
SUPERINTENDANT.
J.E.REYNOLDS
TUG
CAPTAIN
W.T.THROCKMORTON
ENGINEER
E.L.RICE
DOCK TENDERS
OTTO FELDNER
R.L.CURTIS
DREDGE
ASST. ENGINEER
TOM FORD
CREW
5 MEN

ORGANIZATION CHART
JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT
1927

BUREAU OF HARBOR

Richmond, Va., *February 9, 1928.*

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I beg to submit herewith my annual report for the year 1927.

Dock.

It is estimated that the dock has been out of commission for eight months during the year on account of the old wooden gates having been condemned. After general inspection it was decided to replace the wooden gates with new steel gates, which construction is now near completion. This will put the dock in first class condition for some years to come, and will make an ideal harbor for small vessels in taking on and discharging cargoes.

Due to the reasons above stated, receipts from the dock have been reduced. It is anticipated that they will again reach or go beyond the usual average as soon as the gates are completed and the dock opened again.

Statistics.

Cargo that came into the City Dock, 1927.

Bricks	3,813,000	
Loose Herring	100,000	
Herring	924	barrels
Fish Roe	9,300	cases
Corn	12,302	bushels
Building Materials:		
Lime	100	bags
Cement	100	bags
Building Material locked out of Dock	2,700	bricks

Materials unloaded at lower wharfs—Ash Street—City Wharf and Danville Wharf.

Canned Goods	132,468	cases
Gasoline, Oils, etc., Standard Oil Co.:		
72 trips by tugs and barges	39,973,509	gallons
Gasoline, Oils, etc., The Texas Co.:		
8 trips by tugs and barges	1,477,481	gallons
Gasoline, Oils, etc., National Oil Co.:		
37 trips by tugs and barges	10,376,757	gallons
Gasoline, Oils, etc., James River Oil Co.	2,000,000	gallons
Shipped away	171,781	gallons
Unloaded at City Wharf from cars	800,000	gallons
Railroad Ties—Henrico Lumber Co.	5,500	ties
Oil for City Gas Works	4,369,936	gallons
Sand and Gravel unloaded at Danville Wharf	54,845½	tons
Sand and Gravel unloaded at City Wharf	2,450	tons
Roe Herring	637	kegs
Bricks shipped from City Wharf by Eastern Brick Co.	50,000	bricks
Unloaded at City Wharf by Eastern Brick Co.	1,210,000	bricks
Loose Beans	3,500	bushels
Coal shipped from City Wharf by Eastern Brick Co.	50	tons
Fish	88,212	barrels
Excursion Steamer "Islander"	14,117	passengers
Excursion Steamer "Hampton Rhoads"	1,800	passengers

New York Wharf.

Southbound tonnage by Eastern Steamship Co.	54,466	tons
Northbound tonnage by Eastern Steamship Co.	44,544	tons
	99,010	tons

Buxton Wharf.

Tonnage—In for Buxton Steamship Co.	17,578	tons
Tonnage—Out for Buxton Steamship Co.	21,778	tons
	39,356	tons

Richmond Cedar Works Wharf.

40 trips by Tug Boat bringing 111 barges	17,000 tons logs
	4,000 tons lumber
	21,000 tons

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's Wharf.

46,000 tons valued at	$540,000.00

Revenue.

Toll charges collected for using Dock from January to June, 1927	$ 771.62
Revenue from Tug "Cunningham"	886.16
Sale of Junk	7.50
	$ 1,665.28

NOTE: Dock closed in June account of renewing Lock Gates.

Yachts Harbored in Port During 1927.

May 26, 1927	"Mathews Special" 38 owned by Mathews, Yacht Builders—State of Florida.
April 5, 1927	"Shadow"—Norfolk, Va.
April 5, 1927	"Moby Dick"—Chicago, Ill.
April 21, 1927	"Eala"—Louisville, Ky.
May 21, 1927	"Herself"—Detroit, Mich.
October 31, 1927	"Oceanus"—New York, N. Y.
November 4, 1927	"Moscow"—Washington, D. C.

Tug "Cunningham."

The tug was in commission during the entire year, attending to dredge and pontoons, all property during high water and ice, assisted all government boats that came to the Richmond Port, pumped oil from barges for the City Gas Works and the National Oil Company which netted the City $886.16, assisted in pumping out sunken scow at Rockett's Wharf whose owner is Mr. Smith, of Norfolk, Virginia; towed in two schooners which were disabled; also put scow over to Rockett's Wharf for United States Government. Broke ice in harbor and the channel as far as Falling Creek, assisting in putting out two fires, the Junk House and the Oil Barge belonging to the National Oil Company, assisted the New York Steamers almost every trip they made, for which the Tug "Cunningham" received 170 tons of coal valued at $6.00 per ton. Many other services have been rendered the New York Steamship Line than have been mentioned, giving aid whenever called upon day or night, also waited on the steamer "Virginia." The "Westover" went ashore at Drewry's Bluff and the Tug "Cunningham" went to her assistance. Made one trip to Norfolk, Virginia, to have the hull scraped and painted. Different City Committees were also waited upon during the year. One trip was made to Sturgeon Point for the Eastern Brick Company.

I would suggest that the tug be taken to Norfolk, Virginia, in May or June, to have her hull scraped and painted, and other necessary repairs. The tug has been painted by the crew from the water line up, and also on the inside.

Dredge "Fulton."

The dredge was in commission five months during the year 1927. During January and February three cuts were made 500 feet long from the channel to the New York Wharf and from Hawes' Wharf to the lower end of the New York Wharf, which had become so shallow that the New York Steamers could not get to their berth except at high water. These three cuts have relieved the situation. The dredge was then laid up and the crew transferred to another Bureau. On June 21st, the crew returned to get everything in shape and were employed temporarily in connection with making a survey of the harbor and test borings for the new City Wharf.

The Government Dredge "Pullen" in charge of Captain Miller arrived in Richmond July 1, 1927. After getting things in shape the "Pullen" commenced dredging July 6th and finished August 16th. During this time good work was done. A cut 2,000 feet long and 200 feet wide running from the lower end of the City Wharf to the mouth of the Trigg Slip, and a cut 400 feet long and 200 feet wide in the turning basin were made, obtaining a depth from 15 to 18 feet at low water, putting the harbor in better shape than it has been for some time.

During the time the Dredge "Fulton" was employed, cuts were made between the Lock Gates and the Ash Street Wharf, and from the channel to the New York Wharf. The estimated amount of material pumped was 24,719 cubic yards. The dredge was again laid up September 14, 1927, and the crew transferred to another bureau.

One of the dredge crew was retained to do some necessary repairs for the upkeep of the property, which consisted of the running of steam and water pipes to replace the worn ones, painting the dredge from the water line up, inside and out, repairing the roof and putting a new platform on the bull wheel. He is at present repairing, painting and corking the pontoons, which I consider will be done at a great saving.

The employees of this bureau mourn the loss of its true and lovable friend, Captain Thomas C. Cunningham, who departed this life on August 20, 1927. Captain Cunningham was, at the time of his death, the senior employee of the City Government, having faithfully and efficiently served the City continuously for 55 years.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the employees of this bureau for their faithful services throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. REYNOLDS,

Dredge Engineer, Superintendent and Harbor Master.

6

Department of Public Utilities
City of Richmond, Virginia

GEORGE H. WHITFIELD
Director

ANNUAL REPORT
1927

RICHMOND:
The William Byrd Press, Inc., Printers
1928

City of Richmond, Virginia
Department of Public Utilities
1927

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

GEORGE H. WHITFIELD, Director

BUREAU CHIEFS

Gas Production	W. P. Knowles	Superintendent
	J. M. Purcell	Asst. Superintendent
Gas and Water Distribution	Wm. Lawton, Jr.	Engineer
	Fontaine Jones	Asst. Engineer
Water and Electricity	Marsden C. Smith	Engineer
	W. H. Woody	Asst. Engineer
Service Bureau	A. C. Walton	Chief
Meter Bureau	W. A. White	Chief
General Office	H. E. Morrissett	Manager
Industrial Sales	B. B. Livingston	Engineer

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
1927

THE HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor,
City of Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I hand you herewith reports from the several bureaus of the Department of Public Utilities, together with statistics of the results of operation during the fiscal year beginning February 1, 1927.

Operation

It is gratifying to note that there have been fewer complaints during this year than during the previous year, for this indicates that all the bureaus have rendered good service. Good work is also shown by reduction in operating expenses. Permit me to call attention to two of these reductions. Although the cost of gas oil was higher than during the previous year and there was no equivalent reduction in the price of other supplies the gas works has been so managed as to keep the total cost of manufacturing gas within the cost during the previous year. The cost of electricity is remarkably low, being hardly more than one-half of what it was four years ago. This has been due to the good use of two opportunities—unusually good water power and the exchange contract with the Virginia Electric and Power Company. The flow in the river was better than for several years past, and the improvements in the water wheels made it possible to make large use of the available water. This, with power from the Power Company, made it possible to maintain service without operating the steam plant except for a portion of thirty-six days. The average cost of producing electric power in the City plants was less than three mills per kw-h.

The total cost of water service was reduced, but a still greater reduction in output made the unit cost somewhat greater than during the previous year.

Personnel

During the year 1927 three employees were placed upon the superannuated list.

Early in the year Chas. Jones, who was employed at the Moore Street Holder, was taken sick and when it was found that he could never resume his duties he asked to be put upon the superannuated list. Mr. Jones was employed in the Gas Department October, 1900, and served the City 27 years. He died on July 27, 1927.

Mr. W. E. Trahern was placed upon the superannuated list in 1920. He died July 29, 1927, at the age of 89 years.

Mr. Sylvester Willis succeeded Mr. Trahern as night watchman at the Reservoir. He entered the service of the City as a laborer in the Nursery Department. Later he was a laborer in this Department, helping to take care of the Reservoir. He was retired in 1922 and died December 15, 1927, at the age of 74 years.

Mr. G. G. Woodward was employed in the Gas Department in July, 1898. When the new Booster Plant was built in Byrd Park he was employed as a watchman during construction and a janitor after construction. He was retired in March, 1925, after 26 years of service. He died July 2, 1927, at the age of 69 years.

During the summer W. J. Harris, who had been in the employ of the City since 1907, was taken sick, and was, therefore, placed upon the superannuated list October 7, 1927.

J. J. Wheelhouse, who was employed in the Gas Department in 1905, asked that he be placed upon the superannuated list. He was employed in Oakwood Cemetery and the Engineering Department before coming to the Gas Department, and in all has served the City about 35 years. He is 65 years old and retires with the highest regard of all who knew him.

New Business

Early in the year Mr. Scherer left to take another position and Mr. B. B. Livingston took up his work.

Mr. Livingston has familiarized himself with conditions in the City and is meeting with success in getting more serious and widespread consideration of the use of gas in industry.

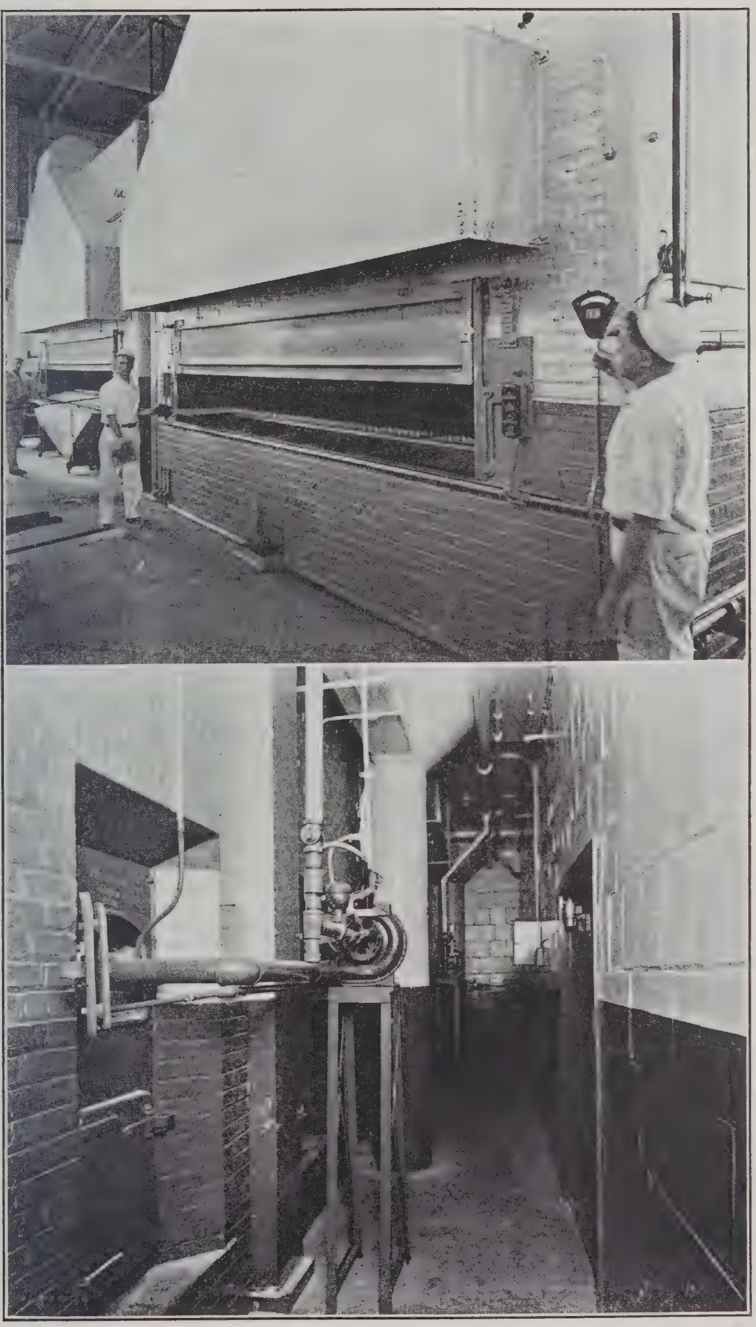
The first important installation since his coming was equipment for melting type metal in the plant of the Times-Dispatch. The last and largest was the baking equipment in the new plant of the Southern Biscuit Company. This installation uses about 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas a month and will use more as soon as the large traveling oven, now being installed, is completed.

Large cooking installations have been installed at White's, at the Canton Restaurant, at Abram Sisters and at the Shriners' Mosque. A boiler and stereotype melting equipment have been installed at the Millhiser Bag Factory. In the plant of the Orange Crush Company there have been installed three sterilizers and a large water heater.

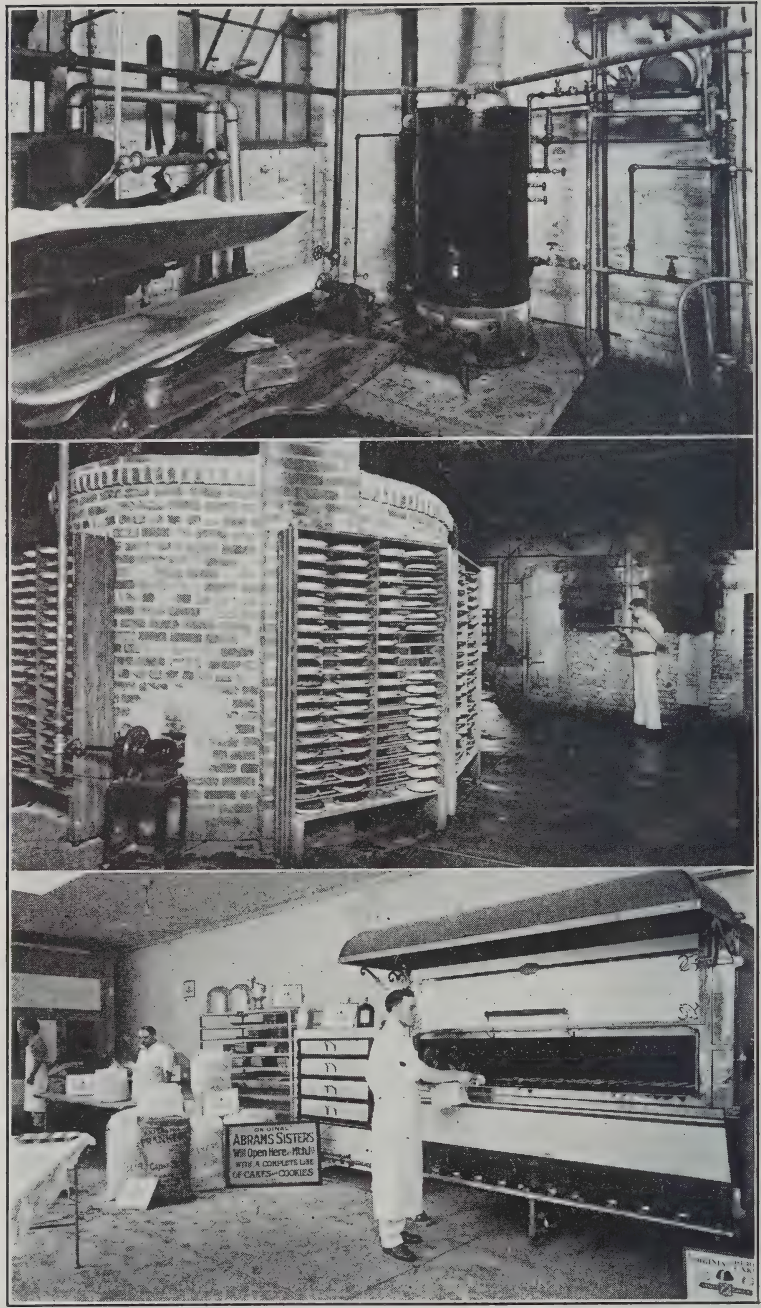
The Kingan Company have enlarged their equipment on Howard Road to six sausage smokehouses and have put in an oven for baking hams in their Cary Street plant.

The News-Leader and the Tobacco Foil Company have installed dross furnaces. The American Tobacco Company has installed a heat treating furnace and the Southern Stove Works, core ovens.

Most of these would not have been installed under the old uniform rate of $1.30 per thousand, nor would they have adopted gas unless it had been solicited aggressively and persistently by a representative of this Department.



RECENT GAS INSTALLATION AT THE SOUTHERN BISCUIT WORKS
Baker's floor, showing automatic temperature controls
Firing floor, showing gas burners


ORIGINAL
ABRAMS SISTERS
Will Open Here
WITH A COMPLETE LINE
OF CAKES and COOKIES

Top: Harry Marks & Co.—7 H. P. gas boiler
Middle: Richmond Pie Co.—2 ovens fired by gas
Bottom: Abrams' Bakery, showing gas-fired bake ovens

Construction

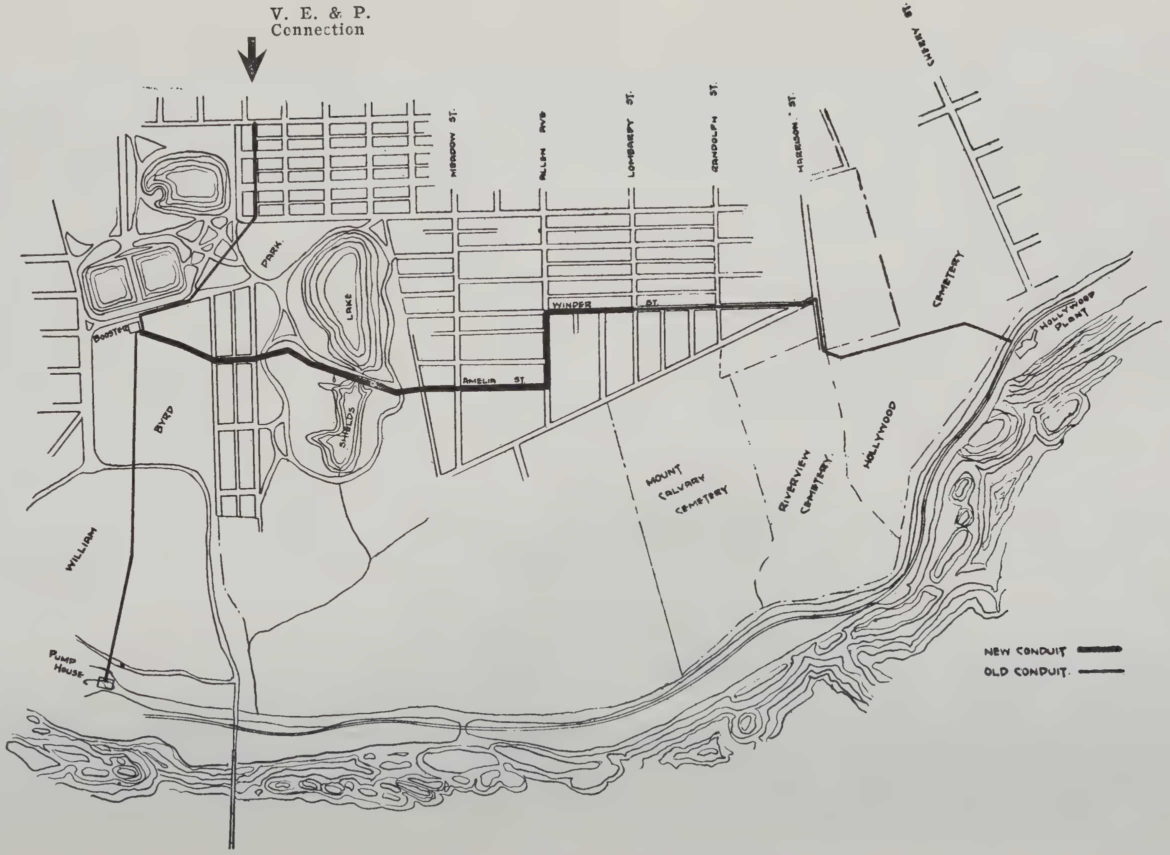
Your attention is called especially to the statement of construction accounts showing that during the year 1927 there was a total expenditure of $521,988.74 for permanent new construction, and that of this amount only $248,712.90, or less than one-half, was derived from borrowed money; the balance of $273,275.84 was appropriated from current funds, and of this $146,417.45 was taken out of appropriations for running expenses. It was possible to do this because of the effect of unusual weather on the operating expenses. Cold weather, especially in the spring and fall, always brings a demand for gas for heating in addition to the normal requirements for cooking and other purposes. The requirements of gas for auxiliary heating in 1927 were much less than during the previous year.

The abundant rains in the summer also had a depressing effect on the consumption of water, and at the same time brought an unusually good supply of water power.

The slackening in business generally also had its effect in reducing the amount of gas to be made and the water to be purified and pumped below the requirements anticipated when the appropriations were made. These reductions with increased water power and economy on the part of all the bureaus of the Department reduced operating expenses so that a balance was available for the construction of permanent additions to the plants which will improve the service or make future operations more economical.

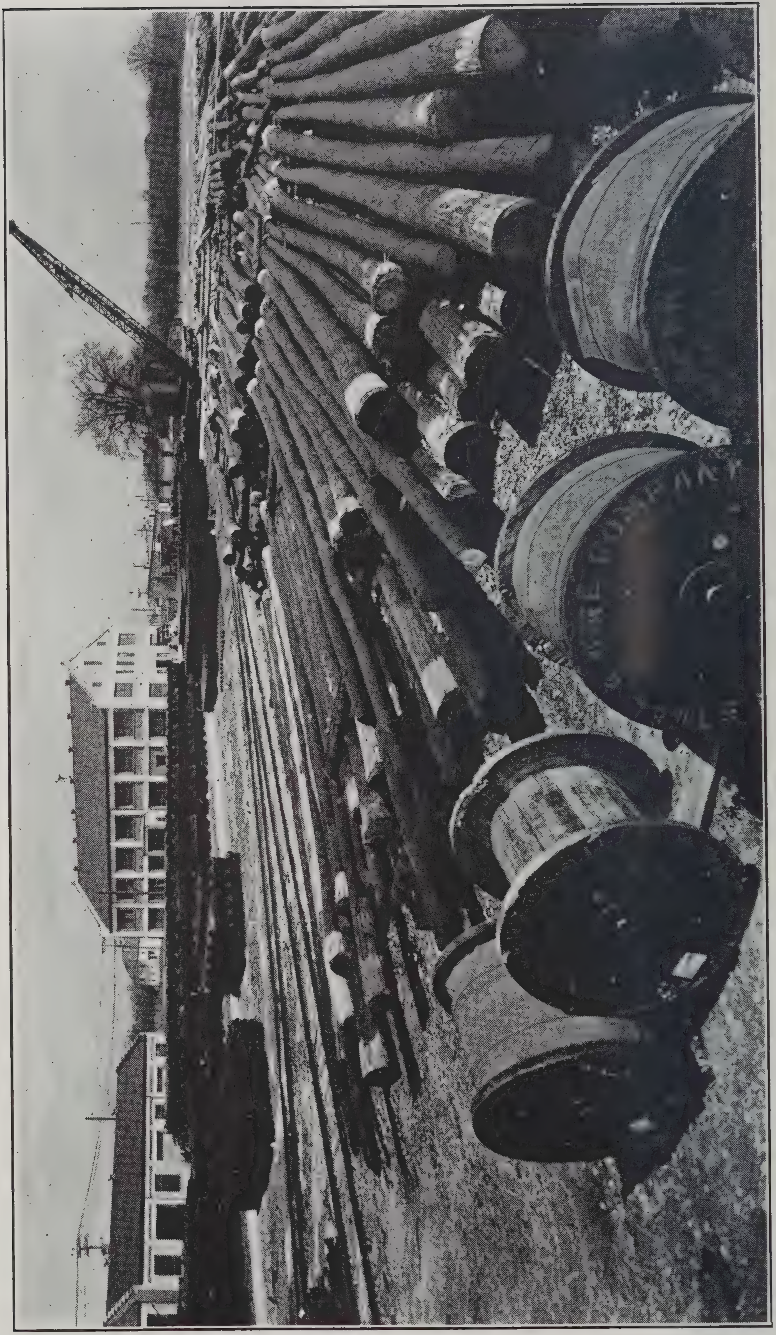
Only a small part of this was anticipated at the beginning of the year, and the budget carried only a small sum to start the work.

About $40,000 of expense money was invested in underground conduits and cables. A part of this was used to supplement appropriations for a conduit in Cary Street, but by


V. E. & P.
Connection
CHERRY ST.
MEADOW ST.
ALLEN AVE
LOMBARDY ST.
RANDOLPH ST.
HARRISON ST.
PARK
LAKE
BOOSTER
BYRD
SHIELDS
WINDER ST.
AMELIA ST.
CEMETERY
HOLLYWOOD PLANT
HOLLYWOOD
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY
WILLIAM
PUMP HOUSE
NEW CONDUIT
OLD CONDUIT.

New underground electrical conduit connecting Booster Station with the Hollywood Plant far the greater part was used to complete the underground tie line between Hollywood electric plant and the booster station in Byrd Park, a project of inestimable value to the City, because it insures electric service to the booster station under almost any conditions that may arise, and the continuity of power supply to this station is absolutely essential to the maintenance of fire protection. With this new tie line in service the booster station may be supplied by underground cable from three sources—the Hollywood electric plant, the Byrd Park plant and the Virginia Electric and Power Company's system. It is planned to put a reserve cable underground between the booster station and the Byrd Park power plant, and this will make it possible to remove the overhead power wires from Byrd Park. Electric conduits have also been installed on Cary Street from Twelfth Street to the Boulevard, but only a part of the cost was paid out of expense account.

Another project carried out with expense money was the completion of the storage plant on Howard Road. This project was started in 1926 with money saved out of expense appropriations and the exchange of the gas works lot on Dock Street which was no longer of any use to the City. The storage lot has a frontage of 493.64 feet on Howard Road and extends back about 330 feet. When purchased this lot was a corn field. It has now been graded over its entire extent and 1,700 feet of roads have been constructed and graveled to carry trucks heavily loaded with poles or pipe. 1,350 feet of railway tracks have been laid over which 198 cars of materials have already been brought in. Before the yard was finished it was used by the contractor paving Chamberlayne Avenue as a receiving yard for sand, stone and cement. One of the locomotive cranes at the gas works was transferred to the new yard and with it pipe is unloaded and stacked at a saving over former costs of $1.25 per ton, and



General view of Howard Storage

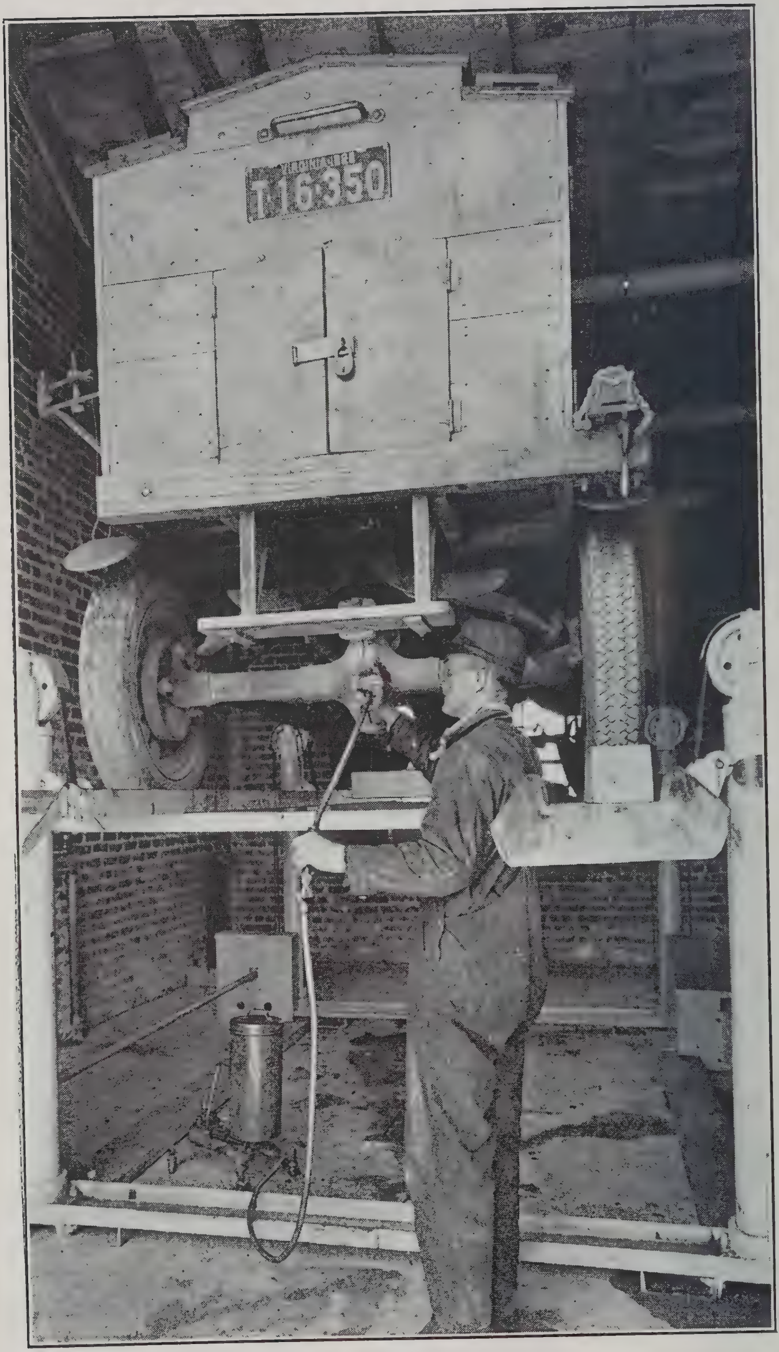
the location is such as to make a further saving in hauling. There is room to unload and store poles without piling and also with advantage in hauling. The facilities for handling these heavy materials have already saved thousands of dollars and will be of increasing value to the City.

The plans for a general storehouse were prepared with the assistance of Mr. Adelstein of the Department of Public Works, and Mr. Lepper of the Department of Public Safety. The services of these gentlemen are highly appreciated and gratefully remembered.

The storehouse is fifty-six by one hundred feet; is constructed of concrete with brick curtain walls, steel sash, slate roof and copper gutters. It consists of a high basement and two upper stories, the first floor level being at the proper height for unloading railroad cars and trucks. The front or street end is used for foremen's offices and tool shops for the Electric and Gas and Water Distribution Bureaus. The top floor, with the exception of the foremen's offices, is used for a meter shop. This is a light and airy room where all of the work on both water and gas meters can be done systematically and at all times under the supervision of the foreman. Toilet facilities, including shower baths, are provided on the first and second floors. An electric elevator provides easy means of transferring materials, whether heavy or light, between all floors. The store rooms are equipped with steel shelving and an elevating truck by means of which one man can easily move a ton. The storekeeper's office is centrally located so that he can have supervision of the entire yard and control access to the storeroom. Gasoline is also dispensed from this office. The Farr system is used. The gasoline is stored in a ten thousand gallon tank underground and water pressure is used to raise it to the office where it passes through a meter to a hose on the side of the office. A chauffeur may help himself to gasoline, but under the immediate supervision of the storekeeper

Storehouse

Interior view of meter shop


VIRGINIA 1938
T 16-350

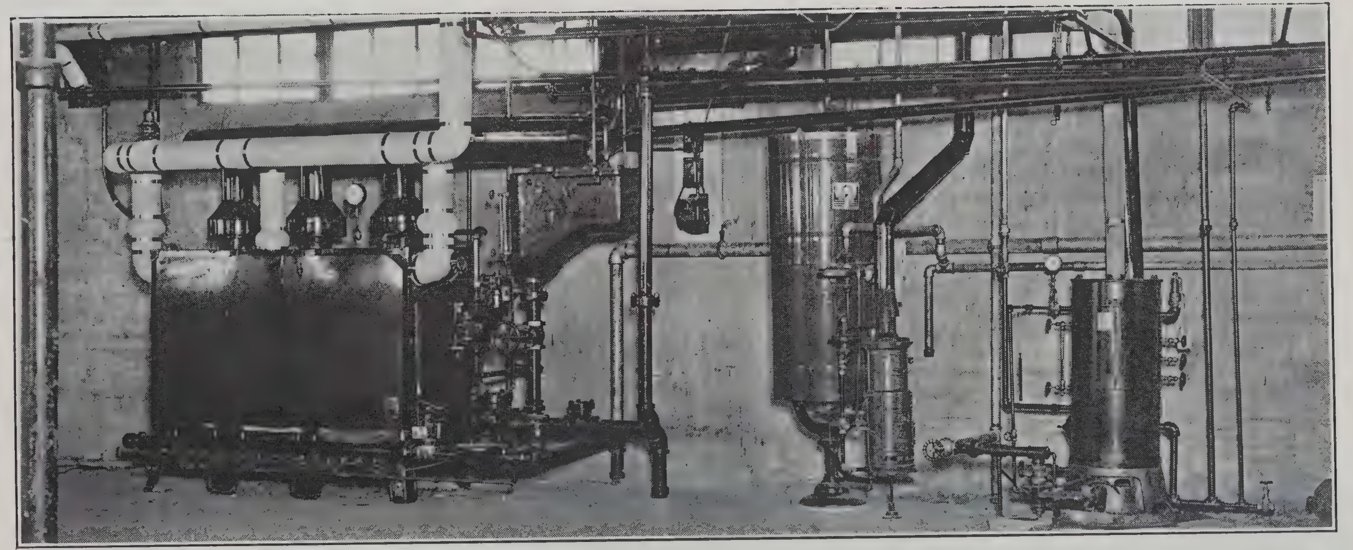
Woody Ford greasing E. T. Barnes' plumber's truck who can observe the amount of gasoline without rising from his chair.

On the storage yard there have also been erected a brick repair shop (101 x 32 feet), and steel garages thirty feet deep and two hundred and forty feet long. The repair shop is equipped with hoists, battery charger, banding machine and testing tank. A separate room is provided for washing cars, and this is equipped with a high pressure pump as well as a revolving washer on the City service pressure. Still another room is set apart for oiling, and this is equipped with a pressure grease pump and an electric hoist by which a car can be raised high enough to be worked under with comfort. Oil is forced from underground tanks into this room by air pressure. Crank case oil is drained into an underground tank from which it can be forced by compressed air. A pit has been constructed outside for oiling trucks which are too large for the hoist. This pit is of concrete and much wider than any car, the portion outside the wheels being floored over with a steel grating which affords abundant light for the workman.

Both the brick buildings are heated with gas automatically controlled. Compressed air is piped throughout both buildings and an adjustable controller for inflating tires is provided.

The portion of Howard Road adjacent to the storage yard was not properly drained and was consequently impassable in wet weather. It, therefore, became necessary for this Department to grade and gravel 1,000 feet of this street.

Howard Storage has been made a headquarters for all of the men not engaged in work at the production plants, including the electric linemen and the men who install and maintain water and gas mains and services. It is here possible to receive materials in carload lots, keep a correct account of stores and distribute them efficiently so that the various groups of men may begin their work promptly and



Gas boiler for heating storehouse; also hot-water heater and steam boiler for cleaning meters not be delayed for want of supplies. A storekeeper is on duty at all hours of the day and night and his office has been made the point for reception of all complaints and calls for service when the general office in the City Hall is closed.

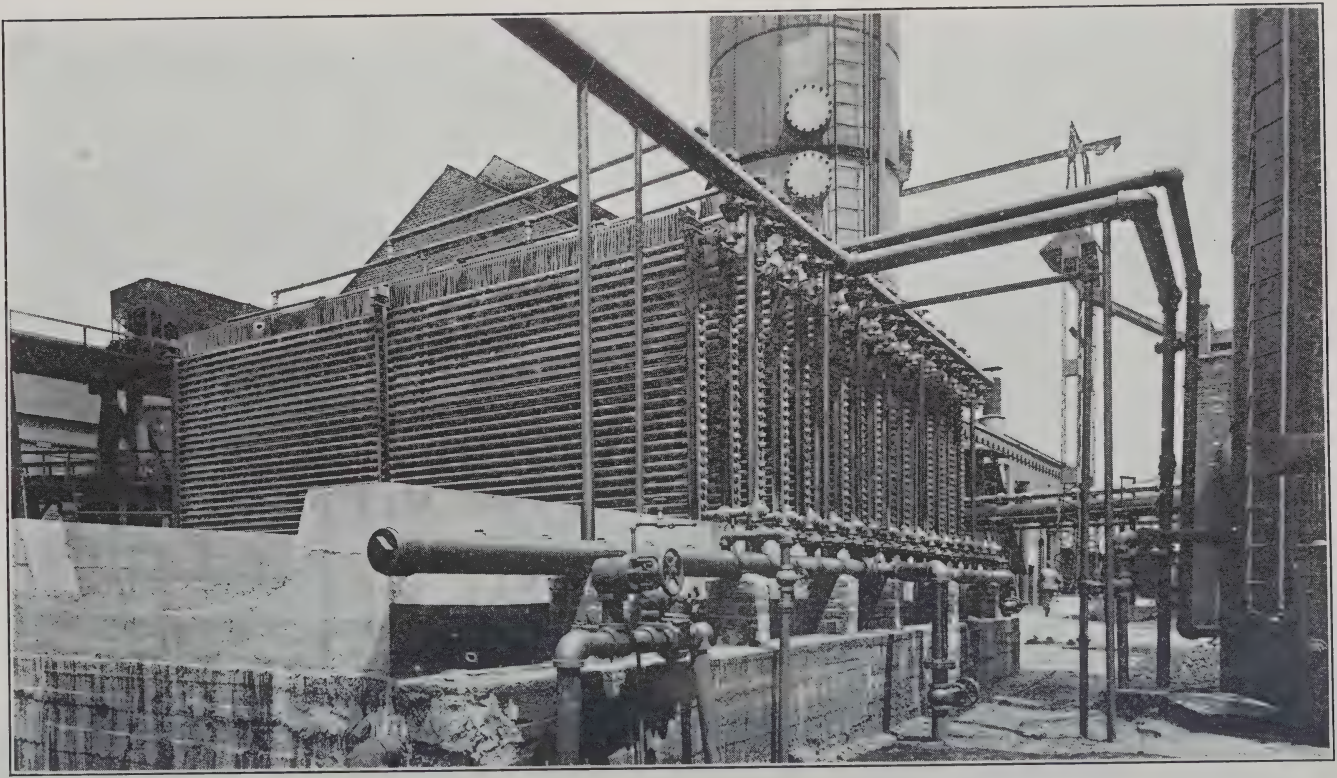
The operation of the meter shop is greatly improved by having all of the work on one floor and under the immediate supervision of one foreman. It is believed that this plant will add greatly to the efficiency of the Department and will also result in marked economy in the handling of supplies and the maintenance of automobiles. It has already proved of great value in the handling of poles and pipes, even before the grounds and buildings were complete.

In occupying Howard Storage we have vacated the buildings at Madison and Canal Streets and that portion of the Blues' Armory which has been used for storing electric equipment, and made these available for the use of other Departments.

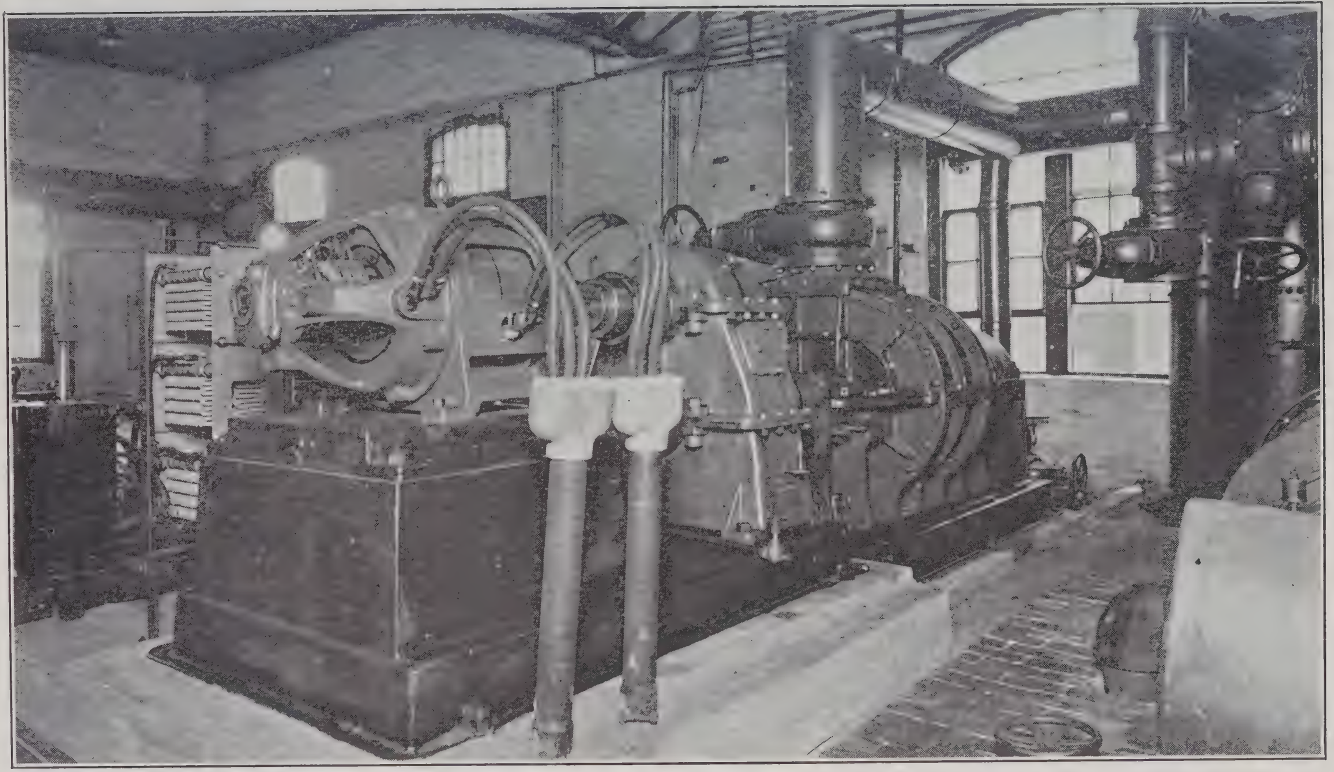
At the gas works the equipment has been improved by additions to the coal handling and condensing equipment and a new compressor has been purchased to insure service in the western and northern portions of the City.

Lights have been installed in all parts of the City and extensions made to the gas and water system as needed to supply new developments. Especial installations of lights have been put on the streets near each of the Markets: one installation being on 6th Street from Broad to Clay, and Marshall Street from 4th to 7th Streets. The other installation includes lights all around the First Market buildings and extending from 17th to 19th Streets on Franklin Street and on 18th Street from Main to Grace Streets. Ornamental lights have also been installed on Franklin Street from Madison to Ninth Streets.

Extensions of gas and water mains have been made as needed and much costly work on mains and services has been done in connection with paving projects.



Cooling coils at the Gas Works



New Roots Blower pumping gas to the Moore Street holder

A. C. L. Lease

Near the close of the year an agreement was reached with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company by which the City of Richmond will acquire the right to take 88 cubic feet of water per second, or approximately 57,000,000 gallons per day, from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company's canal.

As pointed out in Mr. Smith's report, the City was in urgent need of an additional supply of water which would be available in times of long continued drought. The canal flows by the City's filter plant, so that it will be a simple matter to conduct the water into the plant under a better head than is now available from the river.

The Chesapeake and Ohio officials have agreed not only to permit the City to take the water from the canal at the filter plant, but also at the Hollywood electric plant, where it can be used to develop power under a head of approximately forty feet. Since the amount of water available is far in excess of the needs for general distribution through the City at present and for a long time to come, and since this auxiliary supply will be needed only a small part of the year, the right to take this water for power purposes as well as for general distribution is of very great economic value.

Finances

As in former reports there is here presented a statement of cash receipts and disbursements which corresponds to the records in the Comptroller's office, and also a statement of income in accordance with the uniform system of accounting for public utilities, which, I believe, shows much more accurately the financial results of the operation of this Department than the cash statement. The income statement is also comparable with the reports of utility corporations. Neither statement is exactly correct in its presentation of the financial results of operation of the Department of Public Utilities.

The cash statement includes payments for the redemption of bonds which have been issued on account of the construction and rehabilitation of the works of this Department, which is, of course, not an operating expense.

The income statement does not show the payments to the sinking fund except as a deduction from the net income from the operations of the Department, but in this statement very considerable sums are included in operating expenses on account of depreciation, but no such sums have been set aside in a reserve fund to take care of depreciation. Although this income statement does not record the actual receipt or disposition of money, it does present a report of earnings and proper charges against the operation, so as to give a fair exposition of the success attendent upon the operations of the Department of Public Utilities comparable with the results of the operation of this Department in past years, and also comparable with the results obtained by private operation.

It will be noted from both of these statements that business was not so good in the year 1927 as had been expected. By comparison with the previous year it will be seen that the gas division made only a small increase in gross receipts and the water division shows an actual decrease.

It is gratifying, however, to note that although the receipts were not so great as had been hoped the total is slightly in excess of the previous year, and the operating expenses are materially reduced. The cash statement shows a net balance after deducting operating expenses and payments to the sinking fund of $769,093.57 in 1927 as against $690,630.01 in 1926.

During the year 1927 there was expended from the appropriations for operating expenses the sum of $146,417.45 for permanent additions to the property, while in 1926

Comparison of Cash Balances with Bond Issues Since the Organization of the Department of Public Utilities.

YEAR	Receipts	Disbursements	Interest on Bonds	Collection Accounts	Total Disbursements	Net	Bonds Issued
1919	$1,345,799 56	$1,141,121 98	$ 118,523 00	$ 60,090 39	$1,319,735 37	$ 26,064 19	....
1920	1,696,820 73	1,303,501 19	139,283 00	74,332 93	1,517,117 12	179,703 61	$ 692,000 00
1921	1,889,466 11	1,352,052 31	187,543 00	72,914 05	1,612,509 36	276,956 75	500,000 00
1922	1,976,736 77	1,104,053 52	214,019 50	57,490 23	1,375,563 25	601,173 52	1,000,000 00
1923	2,142,688 66	1,225,594 27	274,957 00	62,121 27	1,562,672 54	580,016 12	1,250,000 00
1924	2,211,304 76	1,213,564 35	294,157 00	63,058 13	1,570,779 48	640,525 28	650,000 00
1925	2,258,157 62	1,199,537 90	294,157 00	66,521 05	1,560,215 95	697,941 67	....
1926	2,319,726 29	1,282,196 23	312,132 00	67,267 21	1,661,595 44	658,130 85	555,000 00
1927	2,336,546 54	1,333,645 21	319,957 00	72,687 67	1,726,289 88	610,256 66	500,000 00
Total	$18,177,247 04	$11,155,266 96	$2,154,728 50	$ 596,482 93	$13,906,478 39	$4,270,768 65	$5,147,000 00

$27,690.29 was spent for such additions. The balance, of course, went into the general fund for all City expenses.

In this connection it should be noted that $500,000 worth of bonds were issued for construction in this Department during the year 1927, so that next year it will be necessary to charge this Department with interest and sinking fund payments on $500,000 more than last year, even though there was a cash balance of $622,676.12 on account of the operations of this Department.

Since the formation of this Department there have been issued bonds for gas, water and electric construction in the amount of $5,147,000, and during the same period the annual interest burden has grown from $118,523 to $319,957, or an increase of $201,434. The cash balances for the years 1919 to 1927 amount to $4,270,768.65, or within less than $1,000,000 of the total amount of bonds issued. If the cash balances from the earnings of this Department had been used for construction in this Department the debt would not have increased materially, if any.

A comparison of the bonded debt of the Department with the value of the property shows a strange condition of affairs. The electric plant costs far more to operate than it brings into the treasury, but seems to be well financed with bonds in the amount of only 18 per cent of the value of the property; but the gas plant, which earns a handsome income in excess of its expenses each year, is carrying bonds in excess of the inventory value of the plant. It is true that there is accumulated in the sinking fund for paying the gas bonds a sum which reduces the net debt to 80 per cent of the inventory value, but this is far in excess of what it should be.

At least a million dollars of the bonds of this Department were issued to cover the replacement of equipment for which provision should have been made by annual contributions to a reserve fund just as funds are accumulated for the retirement of bonds.

Depreciation Estimated in Annual Reports of the Department of Public Utilities

	Gas	Water	Electric
1919	$ 57,624.00	----------	$ 14,980.70
1920	50,837.22	----------	14,919.97
1921	70,414.77	----------	14,637.59
1922	117,687.15	----------	14,567.58
1923	76,197.79	----------	15,797.27
1924	176,499.67	91,539.48	25,630.42
1925	108,101.62	93,287.44	32,138.89
1926	131,305.84	89,929.28	32,042.68
1927	128,313.42	85,695.99	33,881.04
Total	$916,981.48	$360,452.19	$198,596.14

The total depreciation for gas, water and electric divisions is $1,476,029.81.

If reserves for replacement had been set aside since the formation of this Department in the amounts indicated by Annual Reports, and if the balances after paying operating expenses, interest and sinking fund assessments had been used for construction in this Department the total bonded debt would be greatly reduced, the annual charges for interest and redemption would not be more than one-half of what they actually are, and there would be a retirement fund to replace worn out and obsolete equipment. The combined value of the inventory and retirement fund would increase more rapidly than the debt.

Of course, this would not reduce the amount of money to be borrowed by the City. The effect would be to shift the burden of fixed charges from this Department to some other where it more properly belongs. The existence of a department for the operation of utilities, which might be and usually are operated by a private company, is justifiable only if it can produce the same or better results than could be purchased from a privately operated corporation at the same or less cost. It, therefore, is not right to burden the operations of such a City department with unnecessary fixed charges.

The bonds for gas and water works construction and rehabilitation which were authorized in 1923 have all been issued and some new arrangement will be necessary next year. It is earnestly recommended that the City adopt a plan of financing which will make this Department really self-supporting and also institute a method of accounting which will reflect the true condition of its finances and the quality of its management.

Value of Property

The value of the property as given in the tables was arrived at by adding to estimates which have been made in previous years and deducting an estimated amount of depreciation. The total of the figures given in the tables is $10,503,478.20.

It is impossible to determine the actual cost, but this would not represent its present value if it could be determined. The outstanding bonds amount to $7,248,550.00.

The income from operation after deducting depreciation, but not deducting interest, is $1,212,898.18. The Virginia State Corporation Commission regards 6½% to 8% of fair value as a fair return. On the basis of 7% the value of the gas, water and electric properties would be $17,327,117.00.

Condition of Property

The equipment under the control of this Department is in good condition except the boiler plant at the gas works, and the adjoining pump house.

Two of the boilers are 21 years old and the third is 14 years old. All three are set so low that it is impossible to burn fuel under them without creating smoke. It is also impossible to get efficient results from the screenings from the gas coal which constitute a considerable part of the fuel. The piping is in very bad condition and so are the smoke stacks. Expensive repairs must be made very soon. It would be more economical to rebuild the plant entirely since it would then be possible to design the furnaces for the efficient and smokeless combustion of the fuel and to equip them with labor-saving devices which will justify the entire expenditure.

Results on Unit Basis

For comparison with the results of operation of this Department in other years and also for comparison with private operation the results of the operation of this Department for the year 1927 are set out here on a unit basis, using the following information from other City departments.

Population of Richmond		193,104
Assessed property value	$	259,101,845.
Outstanding bonds on utilities	$	7,248.550.
Interest on bonds	$	319,957.
Number of gas customers		30,843
Number of water customers		40,396
Miles of streets		395.6
Value of building operations	$	9,780,943.

Combining these figures with the figures given in the tables, the following unit values are obtained:

GAS

Population per customer		6.3
Annual use, cubic feet per person		6,824
Annual use, cubic feet per customer		42,788
Number of customers per mile of main		112
Receipts per person	$	8.72

WATER

Population per customer		4.78
Daily supply, gallons per person		97.
Daily supply, gallons per customer		464.
Number of customers per mile of main		123
Receipts per person	$	3.15

ELECTRICITY

Population per street light		29.5
Street lights per mile of streets		16.6
Value of building operations per inspector	$	3,260,314.
Value of street lighting per mile of street	$	630.04

FINANCES—Whole Department

Proportion of operating expenses to gross earnings		55.3%
Outstanding bonds per person	$	37.54
Proportion of income to interest on bonds		3.79%
Surplus after payment of interest, per person	$	4.08
Cash balance, equivalent to a tax on the assessed value of all taxable property, per $100	$	.24

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. WHITFIELD, Director.

Report of General Office
1927

The year beginning February 1, 1927, is being closed with the office in much better shape than heretofore. This is due to a few changes in the method of operation. While some of the changes may seem only trivial matters, they have been of material assistance in lessening effort and expediting the work.

All of the cards and tickets have heretofore been printed in single pads which makes them difficult to insert in our typewriters. We are now having them made in strips of seven, thus making only one operation necessary when placing them in the machines, a saving of six operations.

There were four different forms in the Electrical Inspection Bureau, which we have consolidated into one to lessen the work in this division.

All gas and water main records are now written with acid and water-proof ink to insure their permanency in years to come.

The street address file of gas meters has been consolidated with the water file, which also saves time in looking up information. The meter record has been transferred from the office to the Howard Storeroom, which will enable the meter repair shop foreman to keep in close touch with the life of each make of meter.

There have been no changes in the personnel of the office. Each person in the office is qualified to handle two positions, so that in the absence of a worker there is always someone who can substitute. Our attendance record has been splendid.

(Signed) H. E. MORRISSETT, *Chief Clerk.*

Report of Bureau of Gas Production
1927

I hand you herewith the following report of materials received and used during the year 1927; also, materials on hand February 1, 1928.

	Tons Coke	Gals. Gas Oil	Tons Gen. Coal
On hand February 1, 1927	350.00	640,110	900.00
Received during year 1927	1,403.50	4,061,542	22,440.60
Total	1,753.50	4,701,652	23,340.60
Used during year 1927	1,306.31	4,011,616	19,214.45
Difference	447.19	690,036	4,126.15
On hand February 1, 1928	450.00	738,200	1,180.00
Discrepancies	2.81	48,164	2,946.15
Breeze to boiler room 1927	105.90 plus	21,852	3,008.93
Discrepancies total	103.09	26,312	62.78

TONS STEAM COAL

Mixed fuel on hand, February 1, 1927	500.00	Gas made	1,478,830,300
Steam coal received, 1927	3,238.75	Gas sent out	1,479,465,557
Screened coal to boiler room, 1927	3,008.93	Tar sold	425,551
Screened coke to boiler room, 1927	105.90	Tar on hand	40,000
Total, 1927	6,853.58		
Used during the year 1927	6,275.48		
Difference	578.10		
On hand, February 1, 1928	473.10		
	105.00		

Comparing the total make of gas with the total materials used it will be found that for the manufacture of each 1,000 cubic feet of gas 27.7 pounds of fuel and 2.71 gallons of oil were used and .28 gallons of residual tar were produced. One gallon of tar was obtained from 966 pounds of fuel and 10 gallons of oil. Taking advantage of waste heat conditions and using the relief holder as an immense separator we were able to reduce the cost of dehydration in a marked degree.

For the most of the time coal was used as a fuel exclusively, but for starting and improving fires coke was added. Also, when it was necessary to bring the generators up to high rate of working coke was added. The total coke used during the year amounted to 6.4% of the generator fuel.

We reached a peak load of 6,129,500 cubic feet of gas on December 24th, and the flexibility of our plant operation was demonstrated when we increased our send out 21.3% without starting additional machines.

Screening the generator coal separated 13.4% in fines which was used under the boilers. While this coal is used it represents a loss because boiler fuel can be purchased at lower cost. The method of handling generator fuel causes an excessive amount of breakage and new equipment has been installed in an effort to improve this condition.

New equipment for mechanical stoking of one of the generators and for improving the condition of the fire has been purchased to operate in conjunction with the new coal handling equipment, but this apparatus arrived too late in the year to be put in operation. This will be tried out as soon as the demands on the station permit such experiments.

Prior to the letting of bids at the beginning of our fiscal year we made extensive tests of various coals under our operating conditions and have available, valuable information on performances of different coals as generator fuel.

An effort is being made to reduce the loss of tar in the effluent to the river. The separators have been cleaned and improved and apparatus installed to recirculate the water and thus reduce the amount of the effluent. This apparatus is not quite complete, but will be put in operation early in the next year.

The floor of our generator house, which was previously paved with rough cobble stones, has been surfaced with concrete, facilitating in a marked degree the work of our clinkering gang.

A portable conveyor has been used in handling purifying material which materially reduces the time and relieves the men of a portion of this very disagreeable work. A saving has been effected by mixing purifying material at the plant rather than buying it already mixed. The shavings are obtained from a local mill and the material is mixed in a concrete mixer. This method of making purifying material has not only shown a material saving, but has kept the money that would be paid labor at out of town mixing plants in our own City.

Considerable painting of plant structures was done, trestles repaired where necessary and all plant woodwork put in good condition. Plans were made for the painting of our holders, but were held in abeyance until spring when our load is lighter and we could control the position of the holder sections.

(Signed) W. P. KNOWLES, *Superintendent*,
J. M. PURCELL, *Assistant Supt.*,
Bureau of Gas Production.

Removing material from the purifying boxes

Report of the Bureau of Gas and Water Distribution

1927

I hand you herewith a summary of the work done by the Bureau of Gas and Water Distribution for the year 1927, with some suggestions for the betterment of the Department and the welfare of the public at large.

During the year we have made some changes in our construction work which are quite different from the methods employed heretofore. We adopted as a standard cement joints in our gas mains. This method of joint making is used by many of the largest operating companies in the United States and has proven very successful and economical. The saving, in the difference of cost between pig lead and cement, is quite an item when extended over a pipe laying program for a year.

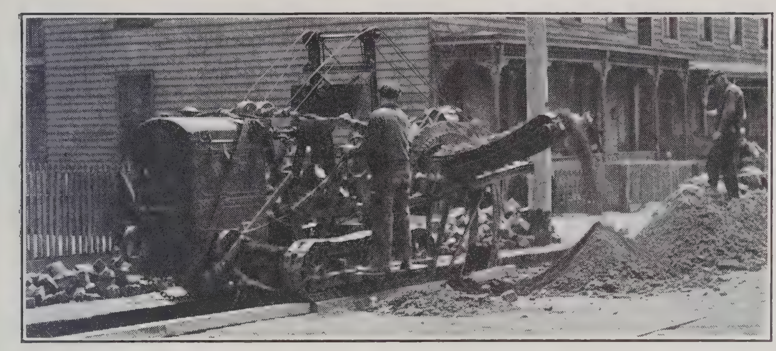
We have inaugurated a systematic program in renewing all services that have been in use for fifteen (15) years and, judging by some taken out, we did not get at the work any too soon.

All services are renewed in streets that are to have a permanent roadbed, regardless of how long they have been installed. To further protect the pipe from soil corrosion all services are painted with a hot asphaltic compound.

Leadite is now used in making our joints in the water mains and it also has proven to be a very good substitute for pig lead. Main pipe can be laid faster, for this type of joint requires no caulking.

We have experienced so much trouble and expense from large service pipes breaking that we have decided that all pipe over one inch in diameter should be either brass, copper or cast iron. This will effect a great saving in the paving

Specimen of leaky gas service pipes which are being replaced



Trenching machine at work on South Harrison Street

bills, alone, for considerable damage has always occurred to the adjoining property.

During the late summer a leak was discovered in the twenty-inch main supplying South Richmond. This main is laid on the bottom of the James River, a distance of approximately 3,000 feet. Heretofore repairs to this pipe have been made with the aid of a contractor and have usually been very expensive. This time we assembled our own construction force, built coffer dams and repaired a leaking joint in the pipe in the river where the water was seven feet deep and having a high velocity of flow. To our surprise another leak was found some five hundred feet distant and with the aid of a diver and a compressor this joint was caulked under water by an air hammer, working under ninety pounds pressure. The cost of these repairs was about one-half of the cost of previous similar work.

We have had the usual number of breaks in mains, both gas and water, but no large mains have failed during the year.

One of the best investments that we have made this year was the purchase of a small trenching machine, to be used for service ditches. This machine has had very difficult digging since we put it in operation and the cost of excavation for this class of trench work has been cut down to a very low figure. After allowing for depreciation, interest on the investment, operating cost and office charge we have cut service ditches for one-half of our contract price.

The mechanical equipment is being used to good advantage. There is no end of work that the compressors can do, such as speeding up the work, closing trenches in quick order, making the backfill hold up under traffic, tapping gas and water mains by driving the tapping machine by air, cleaning pipe joints before laying, and innumerable other ways of doing our work in an up-to-date manner.

A sixteen-inch water main was laid in Leigh Street from St. Peter to Henry Street, which is part of an extension that should be laid next year. This main will eventually be carried to Graham Street to tie in with a twelve-inch main coming from the sixteen-inch main in Broad Street. This extension has been recommended by the National Board of Fire Engineers for some years, in order to boost the water supply in the northern part of the City.

For better fire protection in the north end of Highland Park an eight-inch water main should be extended from Ladies' Mile Road, along Meadowbridge Road, to Milton Street. This would give us a continuous loop in the northern part of the City.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAWTON, JR., *Engineer,*
Bureau of Gas and Water Distribution.

Pumping water from pipe trench in Sherwood Park

Report of the Service Bureau
1927

In preparing a report of the operation of the Service Bureau for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 1927, I find few things of great importance on which to comment.

The quality of the service rendered is indicated by the number of complaints from customers. The better the service the fewer will be the complaints. From the very nature of the business there must be some times when the customers require service of one sort or another from this Bureau. All calls for service are listed as "Complaints." During the last year the number of complaints was less than the previous year, although there was a greater number of customers.

The force of meter readers, motorcycle service men and other service men has been maintained at full strength and every effort has been made to render the service desired promptly and efficiently.

The custom of assisting the Chief Clerk of the Finance Department in the adjustment of rebates for loss of water by leaks has been discontinued in compliance with his wishes. The total amount of rebates for the year 1927 has, therefore, increased to $6,700.75 as compared with $4,282.52 in 1926. This Bureau has continued to investigate leaks and other causes of excessive bills when requested to do so by the Chief Clerk.

(Signed) A. C. WALTON, *Chief,*
Service Bureau.

Report of Bureau of Water and Electricity
1927

It is with pleasure that I submit the reports of operations and briefly review some of the more important accomplishments of the Bureau of Water and Electricity, for the year 1927.

In my opinion these accomplishments have so greatly improved the efficiency and reliability of the service rendered by this Bureau that our citizens should be informed.

In the division of water pumping and purification the outstanding accomplishment is in obtaining from the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company an option to take 88 cubic feet of water per second from the James River and Kanawha Canal. When this option is taken up the danger of a shortage of water supply, that has existed for several years, will be eliminated. During August, 1925, the flow of the James River was so little that for several days we were unable to obtain sufficient head to operate the filter plant at a rate equal to the demand. The seriousness of this condition is difficult to realize. If the City so desires, this water right may be used to produce electricity during most of the year, the value of which will more than cover the cost of the transaction.

Another important accomplishment is the rehabilitation of the old electric pumping station so that it may be reliably used in an emergency. The capacity of this station is sixteen million gallons per day. At the present average consumption of twenty million gallons, assuming normal reservoir storage, this plant would supply the City for more than ten days in the event of a complete failure of the new pumping station. A separate electric supply has been provided and the switchboard completely overhauled.

In cooperation with the Bureau of Gas and Water Distribution the high pressure service to South Richmond has been made much more reliable and satisfactory. The expensive operation of the booster station at Cowardin Avenue has been made unnecessary, although this station is still intact and may be started immediately should occasion demand. This has also made it possible to use the old high pressure pumps in the original electric pumping station.

Finally, the banks of the reservoir have been so changed as to cause surface water falling on the tops of the banks to drain away from, rather than into, the supply; and in addition, electric lights have been placed to better enable the guards to perform their duties.

In the division of electricity the Bureau improved the street lighting systems in many important ways. With the full cooperation of the Virginia Electric and Power Company marked progress was made in the elimination of dangerous conditions by placing the street lighting wires above the house supply lines of the Company.

Ornamental lights have been installed in Franklin Street, Madison to Ninth, cross streets and alleys from Second to Sixth between Grace and Franklin Streets, around the First and Second Markets, Chamberlayne Avenue, Malvern Avenue and at Stuart Circle. All of the feeder lines in South Richmond have been placed underground. Two of the supply circuits for West Broad Street ornamental lights have been removed entirely from congested districts and placed underground for most of the distance.

An additional electric supply and a switchboard were installed in the Moore Street gas booster station, which makes it possible to draw on the Virginia Electric and Power Company for power in the event that the City supply should fail for any reason.

The design and installation of all of the lighting at the Byrd Airport was handled by this Bureau.

Finally, the installation of two large and reliable underground cables and a conduit system from the Hollywood plant to the booster station was completed. This last is of the greatest importance, as it means that now each of the City's generating stations is connected by underground cables to the high pressure water pumping station. When it is understood that this station must run every minute of the year, and is essential for the supply of water for fire and domestic uses in the greater part of the City, the value of this improvement can be readily realized.

The greater part of a completed system of electric conduits in Cary Street from Twelfth Street to the Boulevard has just been accomplished. This will permit the installation of traffic and additional lights when desired, as well as give the City an underground trunk conduit system for its supply mains.

The power interchange with the Virginia Electric and Power Company, unusually favorable river conditions and improvements made in the Hollywood water turbines in 1926 have resulted in a remarkably low power cost for the year.

The cost of production was 0.3411 cents per kilowatt hour, much less than the best record ever made since the plant was placed in operation.

Inspection of electric installations has been carried on with the customary vigor which has characterized this work since Mr. Bowry has had it in charge. During the year 9,439 inspection visits were made. This is slightly less than last year, but there were a number of unusually large and important installations, such as the Shriners' Mosque, the Loew's Theatre, the new plants of the Southern Biscuit Company, Lorillard and other tobacco companies, etc. Also, it was possible to make a number of reinspections of old installations with the result that not less than fifty such installations have been replaced or remodeled in buildings which may be regarded as special fire hazards, such as theatres, stores and factories.

Of course, these results could not have been obtained without the efficient and interested help of each of the employees of this Bureau and the administration in charge.

(Signed) M. C. SMITH, *Engineer,*
Bureau of Water and Electricity.

Report of the Meter Bureau
1927

I submit herewith my report of the operation of the Meter Bureau for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1928.

The water meter system dates back to the year 1883, when Mr. J. L. Davis, then Superintendent of the City Water Works, recommended that the water services be metered. Most of the annual reports since then have carried recommendations to meter the flat rate connections. This was practically completed in 1926, so that in 1927 it was necessary to install new meters only for new customers or for replacements. Consequently there is a marked decrease in the number of meter installations as compared with last year.

The system and equipment for caring for water meters has been developed to the point where meters which have been in service for a long time are being taken out for examination, and that without waiting for them to become entirely inoperative. Systematic work along this line has produced excellent results with gas meters and will undoubtedly reduce losses that now exist from inaccurate water meters.

The number of meters changed during the year 1927 was 4, 328, or 12.6% more than during the previous year, and the number repaired increased 31% to a total of 3,607 meters.

We begin the year 1928 in one of the most modern meter laboratories in the country for both gas and water meters, and have added to our equipment machinery for salvaging worn parts which will reduce the cost of repairing meters.

Detail information concerning this Bueau may be obtained in the tables accompanying this report.

In conclusion I wish to call your attention to the faithful service rendered the City by the employees of the Bureau.

(Signed) W. A. WHITE, *Chief,*
Meter Bureau.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND FOR THE OPERATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Fiscal Year 1927

	Appropriation	Expenditures, 1927	Balance Forwarded to 1928 Account	Balance Reverting to Treasury
General expense	$ 781,085 41	$ 747,347 66	....	$ 33,737 75
General payroll	468,942 47	468,899 84	....	42 63
Special appropriations	120,000 00	117,397 71	....	2,602 29
Total	$1,370,027 88	$1,333,645 21	....	$ 36,382 67
Gas Bonds (a)	$ 159,180 89	$ 133,187 49	$ 25,993 40	....
Water Bonds (b)	118,278 38	108,668 70	9,609 68	....
Electric Bonds (c)	6,856 71	6,856 71	....	....
Public Improvement Bonds (d)	69,500 00	25,682 18	43,817 82	....
Total	$ 353,815 98	$ 274,395 08	$ 79,420 90	....
Grand totals	$1,723,843 86	$1,608,040 29	$ 79,420 90	$ 36,382 67

(a) $25,180.89 Balance forward from 1926.
(b) Balance forward from 1926.
(c) Balance forward from 1926.
(d) $16,000.00 Transferred from Gas Bonds Account, 1927.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

GAS DIVISION

RECEIPTS		
Sale of gas	$ 1,643,768 00	
Penalties	14,814 23	
Turning on and off	570 75	
Sales of residuals	24,973 25	
		$ 1,684,126 23
DISBURSEMENTS		
Production and distribution	$ 723,350 02	
Collections (paid by Department of Finance)	36,343 83	
Office	16,521 61	
Interest and redemption (paid by Department of Finance)	219,680 25	
		995,895 71
Balance from operation of gas works		**$ 688,230 52**

WATER DIVISION

RECEIPTS		
Sale of water	$ 605,297 93	
Turning on and off	570 75	
Miscellaneous sales	2,568 65	
		$ 608,437 33
DISBURSEMENTS		
Purification, pumping and storage	$ 94,324 01	
Distribution	172,253 13	
Collections (paid by Department of Finance)	36,343 84	
Office	11,565 12	
Interest and redemption (paid by Department of Finance)	188,755 00	
		503,241 10
Balance from operation of water works		**$ 105,196 23**

ELECTRIC DIVISION

RECEIPTS		
Sale of electricity	$ 43,169 59	
Miscellaneous sales	813 39	
		$ 43,982 98
DISBURSEMENTS		
Electric plant and distribution	$ 184,333 98	
Electrical inspection	10,595 32	
Office	3,304 31	
Interest and redemption (paid by Department of Finance)	16,500 00	
		214,733 61
DEFICIT FROM OPERATION OF ELECTRIC PLANT		**$ 170,750 63**

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE ENTIRE DEPARTMENT

	1927	1926
Total receipts	$ 2,336,546 54	$ 2,318,944 75
Operating expenses, interest and redemption	1,567,452 97	1,628,314 74
Net after deducting operating expenses and debt payments	$ 769,093 57	$ 690,630 01
Expended for new construction	146,417 45	27,690 29
Cash balance for general fund	$ 622,676 12	$ 662,939 72

INCOME STATEMENT

GAS DIVISION

EARNINGS FROM SALES	$ 1,698,424 26	
This includes all bills for gas, sales of residuals and charges for penalties and turn on and off.		
VALUE OF GAS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE	2,890 32	
This includes gas furnished for municipal purposes and for charitable institutions.		
Total earnings from operation		**$ 1,701,314 58**
OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 901,696 28	
This includes all expenditures for operating and maintaining the gas works, and estimated depreciation, but does not include interest and redemption of bonds. Charges for water and electricity furnished by City plants are included.		
UNCOLLECTED BILLS	13,130 27	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM EARNINGS		$ 914,826 55
53.8% of gross earnings.		
Income from operation		**$ 786,488 03**
4.7 times interest on bonds		
INTEREST ON BONDS		167,292 00
Net income from operation of Gas Works		**$ 619,196 03**

WATER DIVISION

EARNINGS FROM SALES	$ 614,132 63	
This includes all receipts for water, and charges for penalties, turn on and off and miscellaneous receipts from scrap, etc., plus the increase in outstanding bills.		
VALUE OF WATER USED BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	15,598 11	
This includes water used at the gas and electric plants for which no bills are rendered, but included in the statement of operating expenses.		
VALUE OF WATER USED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS	15,733 30	
This includes water used for street flushing, swimming pool, etc., for which no bills are rendered. This does not include a charge for fire hydrants.		
Total earnings from operation		**645,464 04**
OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 439,843 78	
This includes all expenditures for operating and maintaining the Water Works and estimated depreciation, but does not include interest and redemption of bonds. A charge for electric power furnished by City plant for pumping is included.		
UNCOLLECTED BILLS	5,695 30	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM EARNINGS		445,539 08
69% of gross earnings.		
Income from operation		**$ 199,924 96**
1.47 times interest on bonds.		
INTEREST ON BONDS		135,821 34
Net income from operation of Water Works		**$ 64 103 62**

ELECTRIC DIVISION

EARNINGS FROM SALES	$ 53,584 48	
This includes all charges for electricity furnished to the R. F. & P. R. R., the V. E. & P. CO., and to other City Departments and sundry sales.		
VALUE OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY USED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	100,388 02	
This includes power for pumping water and for the manufacture of gas for which no bills are rendered.		
VALUE OF STREET LIGHTS FOR WHICH NO BILLS ARE RENDERED	249,242 38	
This value is based upon the charges in Norfolk and vicinity.		
VALUE OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTION	10,595 32	
This is included at actual cost and no one is billed for this service.		
Total earnings from operation		**$ 413,810 20**
OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 185,748 01	
This includes all expenditures for operating and maintaining the Electric Plant and estimated depreciation, but does not include interest and redemption of bonds. A charge for water furnished by the City is included.		
UNCOLLECTED BILLS	1,577 00	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM EARNINGS		187,325 01
45% of gross earnings.		
Total income from operation		**$ 226,485 19**
13.4 times interest on bonds.		
INTEREST ON BONDS		16,843 66
Net income from operation of Electric Plant		**$ 209,641 53**

SUMMARY

NET INCOME FROM GAS	$ 619,196 03
NET INCOME FROM WATER	64,103 62
NET INCOME FROM ELECTRICITY	209,641 53
TOTAL NET INCOME OF DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	$ 892,941 18
TO SINKING FUND FOR REDEMPTION OF BONDS	104,978 25
SURPLUS	$ 787,962 93

This is the profit which the City receives from the operation of its Gas, Water and Electric Utilities. A part of this profit is paid in the form of "free service," such as street lights, water for flushing streets and gas supplied to certain charitable institutions. The remainder is paid in cash and used to help pay the running expenses of other departments or for permanent improvements. This serves to keep down taxes which it would be necessary to increase if this profit were not available. It is, therefore, equivalent to a dividend paid to all taxpayers by these utilities in which each citizen has a share, equal to $4.08 per person, or 33c. tax on real estate.

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS, 1927

	Bonds	Budget Appropriation	Special Appropriation	Expense Account	Total
Gas distribution system	$133,187 49	$ 1,000 00	$ 2,913 91		$137,101 40
Water distribution system	86,708 46	1,000 00	2,913 91	$ 16,176 33	106,798 70
Gas Works improvements		23,778 50		5,002 00	28,780 50
Water meters	21,960 24			5,500 00	27,460 24
Electric conduit		5,000 00	25,682 18	22,613 23	53,295 41
Electric cables	6,856 71	7,500 00		17,886 65	32,243 36
Special Street Lighting:					
First Market, Franklin, Eighteenth Street			8,000 00		8,000 00
Second Market, Marshall, Sixth Street			6,000 00		6,000 00
Franklin Street			5,826 64		5,826 64
Street lighting generally		28,743 25		1,687 55	30,430 80
Howard Storage, grading and R. R. tracks			8,500 00	7,320 74	15,820 74
Howard Storage, buildings				70,230 95	70,230 95
Total	$248,712 90	$67,021 75	$ 59,836 64	$146,417 45	$521,988 74

Gas Plant and distribution construction	$ 165,881 90
Water distribution and meter construction	134,258 94
Electric construction	135,796 21
Howard Storage construction	86,051 69
Total	$ 521,988 74

GAS DIVISION

EXPENSE STATEMENT

PRODUCTION EXPENSE

Works labor	$ 80,137 93	
Water	13,598 11	
Electricity	20,656 90	
Boiler fuel	14,367 68	
Generator fuel	132,181 30	
Gas oil	256,178 24	
Purification supplies	3,109 14	
Works expense	5,790 14	
Maintenance of structures and equipment	24,236 87	
Residuals expense	832 02	
Plus inventory difference	1,318 70	
Total		$ 552,407 03
Less sales of residuals		24,973 25
Cost of gas produced, $0.3567 per M. C. F.		$ 527,433 78
Cost of gas on hand 1-31-27, $0.3632 per M. C. F.		1,423 60
Total cost of gas in holder		$ 528,857 38
Value of gas on hand 1-31-28		1,091 88
Cost of gas send out		$ 527,765 50

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSE

Transmission and pumping	$ 11,568 66	
Superintendence expenses	9,012 30	
Consumers' premises work	16,244 22	
Removing and resetting meters	4,950 88	
Inspecting and testing meters	4,726 50	
Maintenance of mains	14,077 83	
Maintenance of services	43,417 96	
Maintenance of consumers' meters	18,047 43	
Maintenance of tools and accessories	6,835 18	
Electricity and gas	1,575 68	
Distribution supplies and expense	669 18	
Total		$ 131,125 82
Less inventory difference		1,607 47
		$ 129,518 35

COMMERCIAL EXPENSE

Accounts and collections (paid by Department of Finance)	$ 36,343 83	
Meter reading	10,612 02	
Supplies and expense	201 19	
Total		$ 47,157 04

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

New business	$ 6,159 32	
Official salaries and expense	17,150 46	
Insurance	902 42	
Store expense	4,152 69	
Rents (not paid by this Department)	2,302 00	
Transportation	11,840 57	
Miscellaneous general expense	532 94	
Depreciation	128,313 42	
Injuries and damages	928 32	
Total		$ 172,282 14
Total cost, less residuals		$ 876,723 03
Cost of gas at burner $0.6623 per M. C. F.		
Total cost without credit for residuals		$ 901,696 28

GAS DIVISION

Comparative Statement of Receipts, 1927-1926

MONTH	Sales 1927	Penalties 1927	Tar 1927	Sales 1926	Penalties 1926	Tar 1926
February	$ 144,846 40	$ 1,277 51	$ 2,183 30	$ 146,002 48	$ 1,236 60	$ 1,600 20
March	149,037 35	1,279 48	2,859 58	158,084 42	1,219 75	4,584 80
April	140,210 23	1,252 65	2,156 30	144,845 84	1,232 17	885 39
May	147,605 15	1,349 79	1,908 08	139,962 70	1,203 79	3,805 99
June	138,929 23	1,243 02	2,530 05	133,048 09	1,167 64	4,423 86
July	122,045 19	1,110 58	1,419 22	117,575 97	1,145 61	2,632 29
August	121,244 40	1,190 97	2,269 83	110,297 86	1,029 11	4,440 06
September	114,370 74	1,022 96	2,695 03	99,178 61	852 41	2,806 52
October	125,988 18	1,160 32	2,136 50	129,276 45	1,051 49	2,024 01
November	142,659 05	1,240 64	2,654 11	147,766 26	1,355 84	2,217 06
December	145,497 54	1,330 69	2,146 25	147,977 03	1,276 91	2,749 08
January	151,334 54	1,355 62	15 00	154,762 70	1,323 30	2,502 35
Total	$ 1,643,768 00	$14,814 23	$24,973 25	$ 1,628,778 41	$14,094 62	$34,671 61

SUMMARY

	1927	1926
Total gas receipts	$ 1,643,768 00	$ 1,628,778 41
Total gas penalties	14,814 23	14,094 62
Total tar sales	24,973 25	34,671 61
Total receipts	$ 1,683,555 48	$ 1,677,544 64
Increase, 1927	6,010 84	

Send Out and Billed, 1927.

MONTH	Send Out Cubic Feet	Billed Cubic Feet
February	122,713,600	115,144,600
March	134,066,100	119,168,300
April	129,089,700	119,533,100
May	124,840,400	110,053,700
June	113,629,700	112,171,700
July	100,998,900	96,554,900
August	105,234,900	88,063,300
September	111,963,900	101,279,500
October	128,755,900	106,569,300
November	125,084,200	110,510,700
December	137,243,300	113,845,000
January	145,844,800	126,836,000
Total	1,479,465,400	1,319,730,100
Comparative figures, 1926	1,440,852,200	1,298,040,600

	Cubic Feet
Maximum send out, December 24, 1927	6,129,500
Minimum send out, July 4, 1927	2,773,400

GAS DIVISION

Comparative Statement of Gas Produced, Send Out, Billed, Free Service and Unaccounted for, 1927-1926.

		1927 Cubic Feet	1926 Cubic Feet
On hand at beginning of year		3,919,600	3,852,500
Make during the year		1,478,830,300	1,440,919,300
Total		1,482,749,900	1,444,771,800
On hand at end of year		3,850,300	3,919,600
		1,478,899,600	1,440,852,200
Prepay meters	1,768,903		
Billed to consumers	1,319,730,100		
Used but not billed	2,361,400		
		1,323,860,400	1,301,717,900
Unaccounted for		155,039,200	139,134,300

GAS DIVISION

Principal Equipment at Gas Works.

	Cubic Feet
2-11 ft. 0 in. water gas sets, daily capacity	7,000,000
1-10 ft. 6 in. water gas set, daily capacity	3,000,000
1-10 ft. 6 in. water gas set, non-automatic, daily capacity	2,500,000
1 Washer scrubber, 10 ft. diameter, 45 ft. high, capacity	6,000,000
4 Condensers, 10 ft. diameter, 20 ft. high; 2 P. & A. tar extractors, capacity	6,000,000
5 Purifiers, 32 ft. diameter, 14 ft. deep, capacity	6,000,000
2 300 H. P. Heine water tube boilers, equipped with soot blowers.	
1 350 H. P. Heine water tube boiler, equipped with soot blowers.	
2 Roots exhausters No. 9, 231,000 cu. ft. per hour, each.	
1 Connersville exhauster, 200,000 cu. ft. per hour.	
1 Duplex gas compressor (30 in. x 16 in.) driven by 275 H. P. synchorous motor.	
1 Waste heat boiler, vertical type, 406 H. P. normal rating.	
1 Browning locomotive crane.	
	Gallons
5 Oil storage tanks, total capacity	1,204,000
	Cubic Feet
1 Relief holder, capacity	600,000
2 Storage holders, capacity	4,000,000

Summary of Gas Mains Installed, 1927.

Size	Length in Feet
2-inch	848
3-inch	346
4-inch	18,547
6-inch	16,236
8-inch	816
10-inch	3,828
Total	40,621

Length and Size of Gas Mains in Service, 1927.

Diameter in Inches	Length in Feet	Length in Miles
2	75,122	14.23
3	222,965	42.23
4	559,366	105.94
6	404,411	76.59
8	35,953	6.81
10	59,266	11.22
12	64,548	12.22
14	6,356	1.20
16	13,638	2.58
20	15,530	2.94
24	2,240	.42
Total	1,459,395	276.38

Gas Services Installed and Renewed, 1927.

Services installed	1,100
Services renewed or repaired	2,234
Services cut off at mains	74

GAS DIVISION

Number of Meters in Service and Storehouse, January 31, 1928.

Size	Number
3-lt.	227
5-lt.	30,556
10-lt.	1,073
20-lt.	401
30-lt.	164
45-lt.	52
60-lt.	68
100-lt.	12
150-lt.	21
200-lt.	5
	32,579
Private meters	117

Meters set and reset	3,603
Meters removed	2,955
Meters changed	3,927
Increase in number of meters in service	648

Results of Tests of Meters Changed and Removed from Service.

	Number of Meters Tested	Percent of Meters Tested	Average Test of Meters
Fast	1,181	17.3	4.7
O. K.	3,821	55.5	O. K.
Slow	1,599	23.2	6.5
D. R. pass gas	122	1.7	....
D. R. no gas	159	2.3	....
	6,882	100.0	....

WATER DIVISION

EXPENSE STATEMENT

Water pumped....................6,839,522,000 Gals.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY EXPENSE		
Labor	$ 60 00	
Maintenance and inspection	758 30	
Total		$ 818 30
PURIFICATION EXPENSE		
Labor	$ 14,784 81	
Supplies and expenses	44,383 38	
Maintenance of buildings and fixtures	2,279 25	
Maintenance of equipment	2,438 53	
Power	5,165 20	
Plus inventory difference	1,096 38	
Total		70,147 55
PUMPING AND STORAGE EXPENSE		
Labor	$ 15,625 55	
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses	933 84	
Maintenance of buildings and fixtures	3,576 15	
Maintenance of pumping equipment	2,252 22	
Maintenance of pumping station equipment	2,204 85	
Power	73,205 28	
Storage labor and expense	3,979 68	
Total		101,777 57
Less inventory difference		333 60
		$ 101,443 97
DISTRIBUTION EXPENSE		
Distribution superintendence	$ 8,915 83	
Consumers' premises work	7,138 08	
Removing and resetting meters	9,123 12	
Inspecting and testing meters	3,333 38	
Maintenance of mains	18,049 04	
Maintenance of services	30,548 50	
Maintenance of shop buildings	83 49	
Maintenance of tools and accessories	6,519 87	
Maintenance of consumers' meters	18,488 68	
Distribution supplies and expense	456 95	
Electricity and gas	296 41	
Total		102,953 35
Less inventory difference		720 25
		$ 102,233 10
COMMERCIAL EXPENSE		
Accounts and collections (paid by Department of Finance)	$ 36,343 84	
Meter reading	9,617 02	
Supplies and expense	201 20	
Total		46,162 06
GENERAL EXPENSE		
General office salaries	$ 12,930 11	
General office supplies and expense	2,743 87	
Insurance	721 41	
Store expense	2,707 82	
Rents (not paid by this Department)	1,500 00	
Other rents	35 00	
Transportation	12,387 23	
Miscellaneous general expense	109 60	
Depreciation	85,695 99	
Injuries and damages	207 77	
Total		119,038 80
Total operating expense		$ 439,843 78
Cost per million gallons, $64.39.		
Cost per hundred cubic feet, $0.0482		

WATER DIVISION

Gallons of Water Pumped, 1927.

MONTH	Gallons Pumped	Daily Average
February	492,552,000	17,591,000
March	559,580,000	18,051,000
April	547,320,000	18,244,000
May	583,700,000	18,830,000
June	615,000,000	20,500,000
July	655,940,000	21,160,000
August	634,850,000	20,479,000
September	580,200,000	19,340,000
October	574,900,000	18,545,000
November	533,300,000	17,777,000
December	531,780,000	17,154,000
January, 1928	530,400,000	17,110,000
Total	6,839,522,000	18,738,000
Water pumped, 1926	7,182,593,000	19,927,000

WATER DIVISION

Water Treated

	WATER TREATED MILLION GALLONS		SULPHATE OF ALUMINA					CHLORINE							
			Pounds Used		Grains per Gallon			Pounds Used		Pounds per Million Gallons			FILTER RUNS		
	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Daily Average	Total	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max. Hrs. Run	Min. Hrs. Run	Aver. Hrs. Run
February	17,069.3	477,943	3,679.6	103,030	2.52	1.10	1.46	102.34	2,865.5	8.11	5.09	6.11	64.5	19.2	42.6
March	17,571.	544,700	5,122.	158,786	2.77	1.34	1.99	113.87	3,530.	8.00	5.53	6.3	86.	16.8	46.
April	15,050.6	551,520	5,182.3	155,470	2.39	1.67	2.	119.15	3,574.5	9.15	5.33	6.65	86.	40.1	62.4
May	18,705.1	579,859	5,420.3	168,030	2.56	1.81	2.02	119.38	3.701.	9.19	5.76	6.81	59.5	13.	33.16
June	20,895.0	626,851	9,246.8	277,405	3.73	2.05	3.08	143.5	4,305.	8.85	6.08	6.65	35.9	9.1	23.92
July	21,632.	670,595	9,009.5	279,295	4.05	2.84	3.27	158.	4,908.	10.2	6.21	7.1	48.	11.7	25.
August	20,821.	645,458	9,538.7	295,700	3.76	2.78	3.29	155.6	4,825.5	8.52	6.29	7.5	65.5	9.5	32.58
September	19,676.	590,281	8,490.	254,700	3.95	2.44	3.036	147.81	4,434.5	10.2	6.66	7.25	78.5	11.7	36.2
October	18,743.2	581,041	7,077.4	219,400	4.40	2.08	2.75	148.4	4,601.	11.29	6.95	8.11	99.	22.2	55.48
November	17,966.9	539,008	5,876.6	176,300	2.95	1.82	2.389	142.5	4,267.	10.84	6.55	7.93	85.8	22.7	52.
December	17,285.2	535,843	6,493.5	201,300	3.24	1.80	2.673	143.5	4,449.5	11.77	6.82	8.6	99.6	17.4	52.2
January, 1928	17,339.5	537,426	4,406.4	136,600	2.38	1.59	1.83	108.7	3,369.5	10.75	5.15	6.56	84.6	36.5	63.5
Total	18,850.	6,880,525	8,619.22	2,416,016	4.40	1.10	2.48	133.56	48,831.	11.77	6.95	7.13	99.6	9.1	43.75

WATER DIVISION

Reduction Efficiency.

		TURBIDITY		COLOR		ALKALINITY		FREE CO₂		OXYGEN CONSUMED		BACTERIA Per C. C. AT 37° C.	
		River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water
February	Max.	400.	1.	65.	3.	50.	42.	4.	11.	19.8	5.0	4,250.	13.
	Min.	10.	1.	17.	1.	25.	21.	0.	2.	4.6	2.2	30.	0.
	Aver.	168.	1.	27.	27.8	36.6	31.27	1.3	7.2	11.	3.34	414.7	1.7
March	Max.	84.	5.	54.	7.	53.	40.	2.	10.	10.0	5.3	1,280.	57.
	Min.	11.	1.	17.	2.	34.	14.	0.	2.	2.2	1.0	80.	0.
	Aver.	27.87	1.5	23.	3.56	48.54	29.19	1.	7.16	6.59	2.54	396.7	3.
April	Max.	860.	1.	60.	20.	56.	32.	3.	10.	25.0	5.8	7,500.	150.
	Min.	20.	1.	20.	1.	23.	18.	0.	3.	4.3	2.6	120.	0.
	Aver.	120.3	1.	32.2	3.26	35.7	22.6	1.5	7.26	8.94	2.76	1,601.3	14.1
May	Max.	67.	4.	40.	6.	56.	39.	1.	10.5	10.8	3.9	3,600.	35.
	Min.	10.	1.	17.	1.	37.	26.	0.	1.	3.4	1.0	100.	0.
	Aver.	24.	1.25	24.3	3.	45.	30.67	.64	5.37	6.52	2.18	698.4	3.74
June	Max.	210.	3.	55.	6.	62.	38.	1.	5.	15.0	4.6	4,340.	65.
	Min.	10.	1.	17.	2.	46.	27.	0.	1.	4.4	1.6	175.	0.
	Aver.	32.83	1.	28.3	3.7	56.4	33.42	.2	3.4	10.35	2.97	873.6	7.43
July	Max.	600.	3.	60.	7.	69.	42.	7.	8.	30.0	3.8	15,000.	19.
	Min.	13.	1.	19.	1.	28.	17.	0.	2.	7.8	2.0	82.	0.
	Aver.	22.3	1.4	42.	3.	52.	30.	2.37	4.5	12.7	3.15	2,518.4	2.
August	Max.	704.	4.	65.	8.	61.	35.	5.5	16.0	14.6	4.2	157,000.	12.
	Min.	61.	1.	23.	1.	29.	15.	0.	3.	5.5	1.8	400.	0.
	Aver.	362.	1.2	48.2	3.	47.7	21.2	2.3	5.8	11.4	2.6	6,751.2	1.6
September	Max.	210.	2.	35.	7.	69.	39.	1.	5.	16.2	4.8	5,510.	5.
	Min.	37.	1.	24.	1.	44.	27.	0.	1.	5.0	1.4	450.	0.
	Aver.	81.6	1.13	29.7	2.7	56.	32.7	.3	2.8	9.5	2.3	1,191.	.7
October	Max.	1,160.	2.	58.	4.	70.	40.	6.	12.	24.	5.0	50,700.	3.
	Min.	18.	0.	15.	0.	16.	11.	0.	1.	6.0	1.6	240.	0.
	Aver.	218.	1.	39.	1.33	39.7	24.4	1.33	6.36	1.66	2.93	4,114.3	.8

WATER DIVISION

Reduction Efficiency—Continued.

		TURBIDITY		COLOR		ALKALINITY		FREE CO_2		OXYGEN CONSUMED		BACTERIA Per C. C. AT 37° C.	
		River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water
November	Max.	745.	2.	60.	3.	67.	44.	4.	8.	21.7	6.0	14,000.	10.
	Min.	10.	1.	20.	1.	15.	14.	0.	1.	3.8	.2	140.	0.
	Aver.	80.5	1.06	32.1	1.5	46.2	30.	.5	3.83	11.3	3.25	1,669.	1.1
December	Max.	165.	4.	60.	3.	48.	27.	4.	8.5	48.	2.8	7,000.	16.
	Min.	12.	1.	12.	0.	26.	10.	1.	2.5	4.4	1.2	0.	0.
	Aver.	45.55	1.19	30.32	1.64	36.6	17.45	1.8	5.19	10.46	2.	1,014.	1.
January, 1928	Max.	344.	1.	25.	5.	61.	41.	5.5	6.	19.5	5.7	980.	1.
	Min.	20.	.5	12.	2.	21.	18.	1.	1.5	3.4	2.	20.	0.
	Aver.	68.	.87	15.3	3.1	43.2	30.	2.1	3.6	5.	3.3	187.	.03
Year	Max.	1,160.	5.	65.	20.	70.	44.	7.	16.	30.	6.	157,000.	150.
	Min.	10.	0.	12.	0.	15.	10.	0.	1.	2.2	.2	0.	0.
	Aver.	104.24	.166	3.095	4.799	45.3	27.77	1.278	5.2	9.77	2.63	1,785.8	3.1

RESULTS OF BACILLUS COLI TESTS

Untreated river water in 0.1 cc showed 223 positive in 363 tests, or 61.4% positive.
Treated finished water in 10 cc showed 1 positive in 728 tests, or 0.13% positive.

WATER DIVISION

FILTRATION PLANT

Total number of filters	10
Total area of filters (square feet)	10,780
Rated capacity of filters (U. S. gallons per day)	30,000,000
Finished water storage (U. S. gallons)	8,910,000

BYRD PARK PUMPING STATION

Electric Motor Driven Centrifugal Pumps

LOW PRESSURE

	Gals. per Day
4 Pumps—Rated 4 million gallons per day	16,000,000
1 Pump —Rated 10 million gallons per day	10,000,000
2 Pumps—Rated 20 million gallons per day	40,000,000
Total	66,000,000

HIGH PRESSURE

1 Pump —Rated 1.44 million gallons per day	1,440,000
1 Pump —Rated 5.00 million gallons per day	5,000,000
2 Pumps—Rated 2.50 million gallons per day	5,000,000
Total	11,440,000

BYRD PARK BOOSTER STATION

4 Pumps—Rated 10,000 million gallons per day	40,000,000
Reservoir total storage	46,226,602

The low pressure pumps discharge into the reservoir, and handle all the water.

About 20% of this total is distributed from the reservoir by gravity.

The high pressure pumps receive their water from the reservoir, and discharge into the high pressure system.

Water Mains Installed, 1927.

Size	Length in Feet
2-inch	756
3-inch	998
4-inch	603
6-inch	21,834
8-inch	4,142
10-inch	23
16-inch	698
20-inch	46
Total	29,100

Service Connections Installed and Renewed from Main to Property Line, 1927.

Service connections installed	1,223
Service connections renewed and repaired	1,559
Raised, lowered and cleaned boxes	776
Incased services	6

WATER DIVISION

Length and Size of Mains in Service, 1927.

Diameter in Inches	Length in Feet	Length in Miles
2 and under	106,605	20.19
3	25,822	4.89
4	186,609	35.34
6	875,237	165.76
8	220,935	41.84
10	84,519	16.01
12	136,455	25.84
16	47,295	8.96
20	15,666	2.97
24	16,188	3.06
30	117,147	3.24
Total	1,732,478	328.10

Fire Hydrants, 1927.

2-nozzle, 4-inch connected to 4-inch	1
3-nozzle, 6-inch connected to 6-inch	16
3-nozzle, 6-inch connected to 8-inch	11
3-nozzle, 6-inch connected to 10-inch	6
3-nozzle, 6-inch connected to 12-inch	8
3-nozzle, 6-inch connected to 16-inch	1
3-nozzle, 8-inch connected to 8-inch	1
3-nozzle, 8-inch connected to 10-inch	1
3-nozzle, 8-inch connected to 16-inch	1
3-nozzle, 8-inch connected to 24-inch	1
Total	47
Previously reported	2,075
Total number of fire hydrants in City	2,122
Number fire hydrants renewed	12

Gate Valves Set on Hydrants and Distribution System, 1927.

2-inch	4
3-inch	14
4-inch	14
6-inch	77
8-inch	15
10-inch	0
12-inch	0
16-inch	1
Total	125

Summary of Water Services Installed, 1927.

Size	Number
⅝-inch	1,050
¾-inch	0
1-inch	14
1½-inch	5
2-inch	8
3-inch	1
4-inch	5
6-inch	5

Fire Services (Sprinklers), 1927.

3-inch	1
6-inch	11
8-inch	1

WATER DIVISION

Number of Meters in Service and Storehouse, January 31, 1928.

Size	Number
⅝-inch	41,555
¾-inch	1,219
1-inch	1,383
1½-inch	193
2-inch	242
3-inch	115
4-inch	62
6-inch	35
8-inch	4
	44,408
Flat rate connections	14
Total	44,422
Meters set and reset	1,179
Meters removed	148
Meters changed	4,328
Increase in number of meters in service	1,031

Water Meters Repaired.

MAKE	No. of Meters in Service	METERS REPAIRED				% of Total in Service
		⅝ Inch	¾ Inch	1 Inch	Total	
American	8,008	541	24	15	580	7.2
Hersey	6,076	430	15	14	459	7.5
Keystone	7,970	749	44	38	831	10.4
Lambert	2,001	113	27	22	162	8.1
Phoenix	2,500	13	....	3	16	.6
Trident	6,577	226	11	20	257	3.9
Watch Dog	11,590	1,078	56	75	1,209	10.4
Miscellaneous	86	....	....	....	....	....
Meters larger than 1 inch repaired on street	....	....	....	....	93	....
	44,808	....	....	....	3,607	....

SERVICE BUREAU

Gas and Water

APPLICATIONS AND CONNECTIONS

	Gas	Water
Applications beginning of year	145	124
Applied for	973	1,133
Finished	885	1,088
Cancelled	69	62
Applications end of year	154	120
Total inspections	4,825	5,408
Services cut in	12,893	17,910
Services cut out	11,742	16,541
Active consumers end of year	30,793	40,346
Increased number of consumers	1,151	1,369

SERVICE

	Gas	Water
Extra meter readings	17,996	2,004
Appliances cleaned and adjusted	6,680	......
House pipes cleaned	1,367	......
Service pipes cleaned	350	136
Leaks on property	1,958	2,137
Leaks in street	235	733

REBATES OF WATER BILLS ON ACCOUNT OF LEAKS

Applications for refund	1,393
Rebates granted	1,337
Amount of rebates	$6,700 74

NOTE:—All gas and water meters are read by this bureau.

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Electricity generated by steam	103,200 Kw-h.
Electricity generated by water	17,810,050 Kw-h.
Electricity purchased	1,296,200 Kw-h.
Total	19,209,450 Kw-h.

EXPENSE STATEMENT

PRODUCTION EXPENSE BY STEAM

Labor	$ 5,893 72	
Fuel	2,785 75	
Water	30 00	
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses	300 35	
Maintenance of buildings	297 48	
Maintenance of equipment	1,836 97	
Total		$ 11,144 27
Less inventory difference		1,084 38
Cost of electricity by steam		$ 10,059 89

PRODUCTION EXPENSE BY WATER

Labor	$ 25,679 25	
Water	1,700 00	
Supplies and expenses	998 95	
Maintenance of buildings	2,827 71	
Maintenance of dams and canals	2,044 74	
Maintenance of equipment	9,440 18	
Total		$ 42,690 83
Less inventory difference		184 38
Cost of electricity by water, $0.002387 per Kw-h		$ 42,506 45
Cost of electricity produced, $0.002935—water and steam		52,566 34
Power from other sources		12,962 00
Cost of all power sent out, $0.003411 per Kw-h		65,528 34

DISTRIBUTION EXPENSE

Labor	$ 39,952 83	
Expense	30,871 53	
Joint use of poles	2,202 20	
Total		73,026 56
Less inventory difference		13,832 24
		$ 59,194 32

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Meter reading	$ 18 74	
General office salaries and expenses	6,770 85	
Insurance	435 60	
City Hall rent (not paid by the Department)	480 00	
Other rents	106 13	
Transportation	8,226 64	
Miscellaneous general expense	59 41	
Depreciation	33,881 04	
Injuries and damages	451 62	
Total		50,430 03
Cost of electric light and power		$ 175,152 69
Cost of electrical inspection		10,595 32
Total expense of Electric Division		$ 185,748 01

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Electric Power Generated and Purchased, 1927.

	Generated by Water Kw-h.	Generated by Steam Kw-h.	Total Generated Kw-h.	Purchased from V. E. & P.Co. Kw-h.	Total Output Kw-h.
1927					
February	1,531,460	....	1,531,460	22,400	1,553,860
March	1,771,490	....	1,771,490	16,700	1,788,190
April	1,680,520	....	1,680,520	22,500	1,703,020
May	1,605,210	....	1,605,210	50,700	1,655,910
June	1,220,070	6,500	1,226,570	173,200	1,399,770
July	1,305,340	18,500	1,323,840	171,200	1,495,040
August	1,582,220	300	1,582,520	64,400	1,646,920
September	1,145,050	37,500	1,182,550	240,000	1,422,550
October	1,439,110	23,100	1,462,210	135,000	1,597,210
November	1,318,010	....	1,318,010	208,800	1,526,810
December	1,626,250	....	1,626,250	84,800	1,711,050
1928					
January	1,585,320	17,300	1,602,620	106,500	1,709,120
Total	17,810,050	103,200	17,913,250	1,296,200	19,209,450
Comparative figures, 1926	15,172,756	1,767,200	16,939,956	1,707,050	18,647,006
Maximum day, 1927	60,250	8,400	60,250	17,900	60,250

Disbursement of Electric Power, 1927.

Street lighting	5,080,840 Kw-h.
Water pumping and purification	7,837,048 Kw-h.
Gas production and distribution	2,193,617 Kw-h.
Other use in Department Public Utilities	8,137 Kw-h.
Other municipal uses	531,204 Kw-h.
Unaccounted for	12,604 Kw-h.
Total municipal use	15,663,450 Kw-h.
Net sold to V. E. & P. Co.	2,249,800 Kw-h.
Total disbursement of electric power generated	17,913,250 Kw-h.

Installed Capacity of the Plant, January 31, 1928.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER	
2 Water wheels and direct connected generators of 570 H. P. each	1,140 H. P.
2 Water wheels and direct connected generators of 650 H. P. each	1,300 H. P.
2 Water wheels and direct connected generators of 780 H. P. each	1,560 H. P.
STEAM PLANT	
2 Steam turbines and direct connected generators of 1,000 H. P. each	2,000 H. P.
1 Steam turbine and direct connected generator of 2,000 H. P. each	2,000 H. P.
Total	8,000 H. P.

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Electric Lamps in Service

	Estimated Value	Number on January 31, 1928	Average During Year
OVERHEAD SERVICE			
80 C. P. incandescent street lights	$ 17 50	599	576.70
250 C. P. incandescent street lights	38 00	1,624	1,554.61
400 C. P. incandescent street lights	48 00	1,582	1,585.85
600 C. P. incandescent street lights	58 00	412	408.39
600 C. P. incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service)	52 00	93	93.00
1,000 C. P. incandescent street lights	78 00	105	109.98
UNDERGROUND AND ORNAMENTAL SERVICE			
80 C. P. incandescent street lights	$ 27 50	341	344.11
250 C. P. incandescent street lights	48 00	461	293.15
400 C. P. incandescent street lights	58 00	86	77.93
600 C. P. incandescent street lights	68 00	227	158.94
1,000 C. P. incandescent street lights	88 00	82	80.37
1,000 C. P. incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service)	45 00	137	137.00
100 Watt incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service)	19 20	691	711.13
300 Watt incandescent street lights	40 50	7	2.76
300 Watt incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service)	24 00	10	3.95
500 Watt incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service)	37 80	15	12.24
15 Watt ornamental lights	15 10	21	21.00
500 Watt ornamental lights (1 A. M. service)	37 80	30	30.00
RENTAL SERVICE			
250 C. P. incandescent street lights		37	37.00
600 C. P. incandescent street lights		4	4.00
Total number of lights in service January 31, 1928			6,564
Total rated candlepower of lights in service January 31, 1928			2,189,163
Total rated candlepower of lights in service January 31, 1927			2,047,893
Increase			141,270

Annual Report of Electrical Inspection Department for Year 1927.

PERMITS ISSUED

Electrical contractors	5,984
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	387
Virginia Electric and Power Company	3,751
City Electric Department	148
Western Union Telegraph Company	7
Department Public Safety	1
American Telephone and Telegraph Company	1
Total	10,279

CHANGES IN POLES AUTHORIZED

Additional poles authorized	971
Number of poles removed	354
Joint use authorized	890
Joint use discontinued	133
Reset	203
Total	2,551

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

Wiring	7,394 B. C.
Fixtures	38,520
Motors (H. P.)	2,708
Inspection visits made	9,439

GAS, WATER AND ELECTRIC BONDS OUTSTANDING

Issued	Maturity	By	Gas	Water	Electricity	Interest	
						Rate	Amount
1894	1928	City of Richmond	$ 35,000 00			4. %	$ 1,400 00
1896	1930	City of Richmond	16,000 00			4 %	640 00
1906	1940	City of Richmond		$ 73,000 00		4 %	2,920 00
1906	1940	City of Richmond	135,000 00			4 %	5,400 00
1906	1940	Manchester		20,000 00		4 %	800 00
1907	1941	City of Richmond	350,000 00			4 %	14,000 00
1908	1942	City of Richmond		100,000 00	$250,000 00	4 %	14,000 00
1909	1943	City of Richmond	210,000 00			4 %	8,400 00
1912	1945	City of Richmond	200,500 00			4 %	8,020 00
1912	1945	City of Richmond	44,500 00	90,000 00		4 %	5,380 00
1913	1943	Highland Park		50,000 00		5 %	2,500 00
1913	1944	Highland Park		30,000 00		5 %	1,500 00
1914	1944	North Richmond		30,000 00		6 %	1,800 00
1914	1948	City of Richmond		100,000 00		4 %	4,000 00
1916	1950	City of Richmond	109,550 00	208,000 00	50,000 00	4 %	14,702 00
1920	1930	City of Richmond	692,000 00			6 %	41,520 00
1921	1955	City of Richmond	500,000 00			5½%	27,500 00
1922	1956	City of Richmond	250,000 00			5 %	12,500 00
1922	1956	City of Richmond	250,000 00	500,000 00		4¼%	31,875 00
1923	1957	City of Richmond	250,000 00	1,000,000 00		4½%	56,250 00
1924	1958	City of Richmond		200,000 00		4½%	9,000 00
1924	1958	City of Richmond	150,000 00	300,000 00		4½%	20,250 00
1926	1960	City of Richmond	150,000 00	405,000 00		4½%	24,975 00
July 1927	1961	City of Richmond	300,000 00	200,000 00		4¼%	10,625 00
			$3,642,550 00	$3,306,000 00	$300,000 00		$319,957 00
		Redemption					104,978 25
		Fixed carrying charges					$424,935 25

SUMMARY

	Outstanding	Interest	Redemption	Total Fixed Annual Charges
Gas Bonds	$3,642,550 00	$ 167,292 00	$ 52,388 25	$ 219,680 25
Water Bonds	3,306,000 00	140,665 00	48,090 00	188,755 00
Electric Bonds	300,000 00	12,000 00	4,500 00	16,500 00
	$7,248,550 00	$ 319,957 00	$ 104,978 25	$ 424,935 25

GAS DIVISION

Valuation of Property, January 31, 1928.

	Basis for Estimating Depreciation	Property Eliminated	ANNUAL DEPRECIATION		Additions 1927	NET VALUE	
			Rate, %	Amount		1927	1928
Land	$ 93,810 70		0.0			$ 93,810 70	$ **72,810 70
Works and station structures	229,079 90		2.0	$ 4,581 60		203,937 12	199,355 52
Holders	500,277 50		2.0	10,005 55		444,773 16	434,767 61
Coal and coke handling equipment	155,516 10		10.0	15,551 61	$ 10,904 17	116,725 32	112,077 88
Water gas sets	191,755 83		5.0	9,587 79	7,993 00	149,203 27	147,608 48
Exhausters, condensers, etc	62,471 11		3.0	1,874 13	4,881 33	46,164 96	49,172 16
Purifiers and accessories	31,509 41		5.0	1,575 47		20,124 50	18,549 03
Station meters and governors	15,400 01		4.0	616 00		12,485 87	11,869 87
Boilers, feed water heaters, etc	42,136 19		5.0	2,106 81		33,928 89	31,822 08
Compressors and accessories	28,418 86		10.0	2,841 89	5,459 55	21,932 64	24,550 30
Pumps	4,220 18		5.0	211 01		3,179 43	2,968 42
Tar stills	4,860 00		10.0	486 00		1,620 00	1,134 00
Yard connections	192,353 55		5.0	9,617 68		168,112 18	158,494 50
Miscellaneous works equipment	54,317 91		5.0	2,715 90		43,118 21	40,402 31
Street mains	1,533,268 47		1.5	22,999 03	75,431 27	1,473,145 96	1,525,578 20
Services			*	24,319 11	48,638 22	327,701 66	352,020 77
Consumers' meters	299,397 00		4.0	11,975 88	11,957 30	233,914 42	233,895 84
Legal and organization	144,959 11		5.0	7,247 96	617 06	103,753 87	97,122 97
Total				$ 128,313 42	$ 165,881 90	$3,497,632 16	$3,514,200 64
Inventory, supplies and materials							84,801 36
Total value, January 31, 1928							$3,599,002 00

*NOTE: GAS—Replacement of defective services maintains an average value of all services equal to one-half the cost of new services. Depreciation is, therefore, estimated only on additional new services in the amount of one-half the cost of the additional services, which brings their value up to the average of all similar services.

**$21,000.00 Transferred to Valuation of Storehouse Yards.

WATER DIVISION

Valuation of Property, January 31, 1928.

	Basis for Estimating Depreciation	Property Eliminated	ANNUAL DEPRECIATION		Additions 1927	NET VALUE	
			Rate, %	Amount		1927	1928
Land	$ 206,538 94					$ 206,538 94	$ 206,538 94
Reservoir	436,461 06					436,461 06	436,461 06
Structures	307,691 61		2	$ 6,153 83		292,028 01	285,874 18
Electric power pumping equipment	121,323 12		5	6,066 16		104,763 82	98,697 66
Miscellaneous pumping equipment	15,097 69		5	754 88		13,211 27	12,456 39
Purification system	9 7,058 31		1	9,970 58		974,461 04	964,490 46
Transmission mains	93,397 11		1	933 97		90,597 17	89,663 20
Distribution mains	1,994,911 50		1	19,949 12	$ 66,326 00	1,905,628 73	1,952,005 61
Services (main to property line)			*	19,659 37	x 39,318 74	481,786 60	501,445 97
Hydrants			*	576 98	x 1,153 96	196,809 62	197,386 60
Meters	432,622 00		5	21,631 10	27,460 24	331,915 25	337,744 39
Total				$ 85,695 99	$ 134,258 94	$5,034,201 51	$5,082,764 46
Inventory, supplies and material							34,798 15
Total value, January 31, 1928							$5,117,562 61

*NOTE: WATER—Replacement of defective installations maintains an average value of all installations equal to one-half the cost of the new installations. Depreciation is, therefore, estimated only on additional new installations in the amount of one-half the cost of the additional installations, which brings their value to the average of all similar installations.

STOREHOUSE AND YARDS

Valuation of Property, January 31, 1928.

Land, roads and tracks	$ 36,820 74
Storehouse	48,530 11
Repair shop	11,573 61
Garages	10,127 23
Total value, January 31, 1928	$ 107,051 69

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Valuation of Property, January 31, 1928.

	Basis for Estimating Depreciation	Property Eliminated	ANNUAL DEPRECIATION		Additions 1927	NET VALUE	
			Rate, %	Amount		1927	1928
Land	$ 215,999 00		0			$ 215,999 00	$ 215,999 00
Buildings and improvements	136,499 00		3	$ 4,094 97		125,400 06	121,305 09
Generating plant	283,529 75		3	8,505 89		279,388 20	270,882 31
Overhead street lighting	33,094 68	$ 5,760 00	*40	13,237 87	$ 33,094 68	270,243 40	284,340 21
Underground street lighting	24,019 47		*30	7,205 84	24,019 47	163,089 32	179,902 95
Electric conduit			0		54,475 59	53,503 55	107,979 14
Electric cables	5,872 82		7	411 10	24,206 47	5,872 82	29,668 19
Miscellaneous	14,179 14		3	425 37		12,286 18	11,860 81
Water rights	400,000 00		0			400,000 00	400,000 00
Total		$ 5,760 00		$ 33,881 04	$ 135,796 21	$1,525,782 53	$1,621,937 70
Inventory, supplies and material							57,924 20
Total value, January 31, 1928							$1,679,861 90

*NOTE: The lighting system is maintained at an average of 60% of its cost for overhead lighting and 70% for underground lighting. Depreciation is, therefore, estimated only on additional new work in an amount to bring its value down to an average value.

TOTAL VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTIES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, JANUARY 31, 1928

Gas	$ 3,599,002 00
Water	5,117,562 61
Electric	1,679,861 90
Storage	107,051 69
Total	$10,503,478 20

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Safety

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1928

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor*

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.	*Director of Public Safety*
P. S. M. HECKMAN	*Chief Clerk*
M. H. FINKE	*Clerk*

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN	*Chief*

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES	*Chief*

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK	*Chief*

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND	*Chief*

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON	*Chief*

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES	*Chief*

Machine Shop

W. A. SHARP	*Master Mechanic*

Classified as to race and sex by Districts:

	Males	Females	Totals
White	10,162	918	11,080
Colored	8,607	1,824	10,431
Total	18,769	2,742	21,511

First District	7,685
Second District	11,994
Third District	1,832
Total	21,511

DETECTIVE BUREAU

The records of this bureau show an increase in the number of arrests for 1927 as compared with 1926, although the number of arrests for the more serious crimes remains approximately the same. Arrests 1926, 2,174, and 1927, 2,238.

The total amount of property reported lost or stolen during 1926 amounted to $544,618.18, of which $447,416.16, or 82 per cent., was recovered and returned to its true owners. The total amount of property reported lost or stolen during 1927 amounted to $183,222.47, of which $84,273.37 was recovered. This large decrease is explained by a change in the accounting system of the Police Department in re "stolen automobiles." In 1926 all automobiles reported lost in the City of Richmond were carried as stolen property, while in 1927 only those cars that were not recovered in the city limits, and for which arrests were made, are included in this report. In 1926 the number of automobiles reported stolen was 629. Approximately 80 per cent of these cars were recovered in the city limits, which shows that they had been taken for joy-riding. The number of automobiles carried in the report of the Detective Bureau as stolen in 1927 is 58.

TRAFFIC BUREAU

During the year the Automatic Traffic Signal System was extended on Franklin Street, from Eighth to Madison. We now have the Automatic Traffic Signal System on Broad Street, from Tenth to Jefferson, on Grace Street, from Eighth to Jefferson, and on Franklin Street, as already stated.

While the number of traffic accidents continues to increase in the city, the accidents have been greatly reduced in the area protected by automatic traffic signals. It is hoped that extension can be made of this system to include many of the heavy traffic corners in the city.

Accidental deaths were reduced from 31 to 27 under the previous year. Approximately 75 per cent of all accidental deaths in the city was the result of automobile accidents. Of the 36 accidental deaths 27 were caused by automobiles. As a result of automobile accidents 833 persons were injured. Every effort is being made to reduce accidents, and although our report looks bad on its face, we have succeeded in reducing both the number of persons injured and killed under those of the preceding year.

During the year Sergeant W. B. Whitlock, who was appointed to the force

December 1, 1906, died October 24th, and Mr. Leslie Tucker, civilian employee of the Police Department since April 1, 1922, died September 10th. In the death of these men the city suffers a distinct loss.

There were 14 members of the department who resigned during 1927, 4 were dismissed and 1 promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

All branches of the Police Department have rendered the highest quality of service during the year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

During the year 1927 the Fire Department responded to 1,432 alarms of fire, a decrease of 201 alarms under the previous year.

The total loss for 1927 of insured and uninsured property, buildings and contents, amounted to $408,281.00.

The two largest fires of the year occurred February 19th and September 17th, respectively—The Academy of Music, Eighth and Franklin Streets, where the loss amounted to approximately $100,000.00, and the Corley Company, 213 East Broad Street, where the loss has not definitely been determined.

False alarms show a decrease of 4 as compared with the previous year. There were 80 false alarms in 1926 as against 76 in 1927.

The value of buildings and contents wherein fires occurred, insured and uninsured, is as follows:

	Buildings	Contents	Total
Value of property	$17,802,301.00	$7,699,325.00	$25,501,626.00
Insurance thereon	12,087,760.00	7,194,175.00	19,281,935.00
Insured loss	256,688.00	112,239.00	368,927.00
Uninsured loss	24,893.00	14,461.00	39,354.00
Insured and uninsured loss	281,581.00	126,700.00	408,281.00

The total number of runs of engine companies were 1,211, truck companies 373, motorcycles 602, water-tower 3, gas and foam trucks 4, making a total of 2,193 runs for the various apparatus.

Engine Company No. 10 and Truck Company No. 3 responded to the largest number of alarms, 107 and 119, respectively. Motorcycles No. 10 and No. 12 responded to the same number of alarms, 106 each. Engine Company No. 5 responded to 105 alarms.

The records show that 5 members of the department resigned, 2 active members and 1 retired member were claimed by death and 1 member discharged. Captain Edwin M. Ball, Private William H. Childress and J. S. Smith (retired) were those claimed by death. Captain Ball served the city continuously from February 1, 1886, to the time of his death, May 15th. Mr. Childress was appointed to the department May, 1889, and died October 8th. Mr. Smith died April 18th, having been retired from active service August 15, 1921. The loss of these men will be keenly felt by the officers and men of the department.

In addition to responding to 1,432 alarms the members of the department performed all necessary work in keeping the various houses in the proper state of repair, some repair being necessary at every house in the department. Members of the department, in addition, inspected 21,917 fire hydrants, reporting 251 as defective.

The buildings and furnishings, as well as the equipment, are in excellent condition, and the morale of the department ranks with the highest.

I desire to call Your Honor's attention particularly to that part of the Fire Chief's report wherein his recommendations are set forth in full.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION

The work in this bureau was greatly facilitated by the adoption on November 1, 1927, of a full and comprehensive City Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Amend and Reordain Chapter 35 of the Richmond City Code 1924, Concerning the Transportation, Storage and Use of Explosives and Other Dangerous and Inflammable Materials." Every cooperation has been given the public in changing from the old standard to the new as required by this ordinance. Unquestionably it will be of great benefit to the city and, in my opinion, will have a tendency to lessen fires as well as accidents.

During the year the bureau accomplished 27,022 inspections, an increase over the work done in 1926. The following table shows a summary of inspections during the year 1927 as compared with the four previous years:

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Original inspections	22,118	20,712	20,593	16,475	15,419
Reinspections	3,026	3,409	1,957	1,956	2,153
Special inspections	1,164	1,361	1,246	1,104	1,347
Complaints investigated	714	703	654	686	635
Total inspections	27,022	26,185	24,450	20,221	19,554
Conditions satisfactory	19,935	19,386	19,066	14,539	13,866
Notices to correct	2,454	2,437	1,793	1,998	1,618

The personnel of this bureau consists of 1 Chief and 4 Firemen detailed for this work. I believe that the reduction in the number of alarms responded to by the Fire Department is largely due to the work of this bureau, and it is earnestly hoped that greater results will be accomplished in the future.

BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH

The Annual Report submitted by Chief Wm. H. Thompson of this bureau represents his forty-third report as Chief.

The bureau received and transmitted 1,353 alarms in 1927, a decrease of 99 alarms as compared with the previous year.

The classification of the alarms for 1927 are as follows: 348 box alarms, 9 second alarms, 3 third alarms, 984 still alarms, 1 general alarm and 8 special calls. In addition, this department handled 35,346 departmental phone calls.

The records of the bureau disclose that, during a ten-year period the number of alarms have increased from 509 in 1908 to 1,353 in 1927.

At the present time we have in operation 403 fire alarm boxes, an increase of 21 boxes during the year. Of these boxes, 291 are located on the public streets and highways and 112 are located in schools, banks, hospitals, manufacturing plants, etc.

This bureau maintained 145 street stations for police reports and 17 additional stations for miscellaneous reports, making a total of 162.

During the year a total of 268,791 calls were received over the Police Signal System.

Engine Houses Numbers 9, 10 and 11 were re-wired for electric lights, the work being done by this bureau.

In addition to the work outlined, the Automatic Traffic Signals are maintained by the bureau.

Working in conjunction with the Department of Public Utilities, under the general supervision of Mr. Marsden C. Smith, the bureau installed the Automatic Traffic Signal System on Franklin Street, from Eighth to Madison.

BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

During the year 1927, 1,144 permits for new work and 871 permits for alterations and repairs were issued, making a total of 2,015 permits. The estimated cost of the new work amounted to $8,580,303.00, while the alterations, repairs and additions amounted to $1,200,640.00, making a total for the year of $9,780,943.00, a decrease of $243,931.00 as compared with 1926.

Distribution of new work and alterations as shown by wards:

	NEW WORK		ALTERATIONS, ETC.			
	No. of Bldgs.	Amount	No. of Bldgs.	Amount	Total Bldgs.	Total Amount
Jefferson Ward	203	$ 669,230.00	183	$ 106,986.00	386	$ 776,216.00
Madison Ward	280	2,006,076.00	300	424,857.00	580	2,430,933.00
Lee Ward	831	5,150,391.00	345	497,541.00	1,176	5,647,932.00
Clay Ward	215	754,606.00	152	171,256.00	367	925,862.00
Grand Total	1,529	$8,580,303.00	980	$1,200,640.00	2,509	$9,780,943.00

The custody and maintenance of the various public buildings are under the direction of the Building Inspector. For detailed report of the expenditures and upkeep on the various public buildings, together with amounts received as rent, special reference is made to Tables Numbers 11, 12 and 13, Building Inspector's Report.

The personnel of this bureau consists of the Building Inspector, Assistant Building Inspector, 4 Deputies and 2 Clerks.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The personnel of this bureau consists of 1 Chief, 1 Chemist and 4 Inspectors.

A total of 26,777 inspections of weighing and measuring devices were made during the year 1927, a decrease of 1,725 in comparison with the work done during the year 1926. This decrease is largely due to the elimination of dry measures.

Inspection of Weighing and Measuring Devices for 1927

	Approved	Adjusted	Condemned	Seized	Total
Scales	6,922	198	416	151	7,687
Measures	4,434	......	38	49	4,521
Weights	8,103	75	......	477	8,655
Yard sticks, etc.	253	......	......	7	260
Wood wagons	247	......	150	......	397
Gasoline pumps	1,627	11	178	......	1,816
Oil pumps	3,339	38	64	......	3,441
Total	24,925	322	846	684	26,777

Package Goods Weighed by Merchants Ready For Sale

Correct	Over	Short	Total
10,226	1,668	1,907	13,801

Grand total for year 1927	13,801
Grand total for year 1926	6,527
Total net gain	7,274

The duty of gasoline inspections rests with the Bureau of Weights and Measures. A total gallonage of 54,128,310 gallons of gasoline was inspected by this bureau and 40,104 gallons failed to pass the required inspection.

In addition to the gasoline inspections, the department approved 5,864,195 gallons of kerosene oil, no rejection being necessary. There was an increase of 14,069,343 gallons of gasoline received and inspected in the city over the previous year.

The number of police court cases in the year 1927 shows a decrease of 15 under the previous year. Sixty cases were carried to court, in which fines were imposed, in 1926, as against 45, in which fines were imposed, during 1927.

I am convinced that the work done by this bureau is extremely beneficial, not only to the merchants, but to the general public, and am glad to say we are receiving splendid co-operation.

For detailed inspections of gasoline from January 1st to December 31st, 1927, see Section II, "Gasoline and Oil Inspection Report of Chemist."

Following I submit a detailed statement of all of the financial transactions of this department for the period covered by this report:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE, POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS, AND THE BUREAUS OF BUILDING INSPECTION, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH

Pay Roll Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS

Annual appropriation for fiscal year 1927	$1,153,518.00
Less amount transferred to expense account by joint resolution	10,000.00
Balance	$1,143,518.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries: Executive Office	$ 12,804.00	
Police Department	491,786.60	
Fire Department	542,068.60	
Bureau of Building Inspection	57,255.58	
Bureau of Weights and Measures	12,446.50	
Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph	26,867.50	
		1,143,228.78
Balance reverted to General Fund January 31, 1928		$ 289.22

Expense and Capital Outlay, Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS

Annual appropriation for fiscal year 1927	$ 116,135.00
Amount transferred from pay roll account by joint resolution	10,000.00
Total	$ 126,135.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Executive Office—Expenses:		
Supplies	$ 353.58	
Equipment—Repairs	193.43	
New	221.63	
General Operating Expense	269.67	
Total		$ 1,038.31
Police Department—Expenses:		
Supplies	$15,753.65	
Equipment—Repairs	9,565.86	
New	4,260.33	
General Operating Expense	4,298.01	
Total		$33,877.85

Fire Department—Expenses:

Supplies	$ 8,629.39	
Equipment—Repairs	10,285.22	
New	10,835.65	
Fixed Charges	297.88	
General Operating Expense	1,880.54	
Total		$31,928.68

Bureau of Building Inspection—Expenses:

Supplies	$ 9,663.73	
Repairs to Buildings	15,480.14	
Equipment—Repairs	574.85	
New	1,699.14	
Fixed Charges	20.00	
General Operating Expense	10,010.46	
Total		$37,448.32

Bureau of Weights and Measures—Expenses:

Supplies	$ 481.29	
Equipment—Repairs	260.21	
New	538.47	
Fixed Charges	128.00	
General Operating Expense	472.11	
Total		$ 1,880.08

Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph—Expenses:

Materials	$ 5,694.72		
Supplies	1,333.34		
Equipment—Repairs	532.86		
New	1,204.21		
Fixed Charges	10.00		
General Operating Expense	1,161.65		
Total		$ 9,936.78	
Total Disbursements			$ 116,110.02
Balance reverted to General Fund			$ 10,024.98

Summary

Total appropriated for pay rolls	$1,143,518.00	
Total appropriated for expenses	126,135.00	
Total appropriations		$1,269,653.00

Expended on account of pay rolls	$1,143,228.78	
Expended on account of expenses	116,110.02	
Total expenditures		$1,259,338.80
Balance reverted to General Fund		$ 10,314.20

Special Appropriations

Account Police Traffic Signal System:

Appropriated in 1927 Budget	$10,000.00	
Expended	7,222.54	
Balance reverted to General Fund		$ 2,777.46

Account Equipment for Fire Department:

Appropriated in 1927 Budget	$14,600.00	
Expended	14,600.00	
Balance		

Fire Alarm Special Account

Balance, January 1, 1927	$2,044.12	
Received during the year	587.36	
Total	$2,631.48	
Expended	461.65	
Balance		$ 2,169.83

Departmental Receipts

During the year the several sub-departments and bureaus paid into the City Treasury, through the office of the City Comptroller, the following amounts derived from the sources stated:

Police Department:

Refunds account telegrams sent at request of citizens	$	32.85

Fire Department:

From sale of old materials		355.88

Bureau of Building Inspection:

From rent of City Auditorium	$2,190.00	
From rent of Grays' Armory	435.00	
From rent of Blues' Armory	45.00	
From rent of Howitzers' Armory	60.00	
From rent of 1109 East Broad Street	275.00	
From rent of Moore Street School	81.00	

Departmental Receipts—Continued

Refund Insurance 810 Louisiana Street	5.00	
From sale of waste paper	42.84	
From Commissions on public telephones	45.74	
From sale of building codes	33.00	
From sale of junk	6.75	
		$ 3,219.33
Bureau of Weights and Measures:		
Fees collected		4,756.61
Total receipts		$ 8,364.67

In conclusion allow me to express to His Honor, the Mayor, the members of the City Council and the heads of the City Departments, the chiefs of my several bureaus and sub-departments, my office assistants, and the rank and file of the officers and employees of the Department of Public Safety, for the valuable co-operation and assistance I have received at their hands at all times.

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Police Department

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

MAJOR R. B. JORDAN, *Chief*

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1928

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor*

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.......*Director of Public Safety*

P. S. M. HECKMAN.......*Chief Clerk*

M. H. FINKE.......*Clerk*

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN.......*Chief*

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES.......*Chief*

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK.......*Chief*

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.......*Chief*

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON.......*Chief*

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.......*Chief*

Machine Shop

W. A. SHARP.......*Master Mechanic*

ANNUAL REPORT

RICHMOND, VA., December 31, 1927.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DEAR SIR:—

Pursuant to ordinance, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the activities of the Richmond Police Department for the administrative year ending December 31, 1927. The statistical tables, compiled by the Chief Clerk's office, embodied elsewhere in this report, will show more definitely the activities of each district or bureau.

The total number of arrests for the year were 21,511. There were 2,214 arrests made for drunkenness; 417 arrests for drunk and disorderly; 235 arrests made for driving an automobile while intoxicated, making a total of 2,866 arrested for being under the influence of ardent spirits. There were 1,860 arrests made for violating the Prohibition Laws—such as transporting, manufacturing, storing or keeping ardent spirits for illegal purposes. There were 620 arrests made for speeding automobiles and 1,734 arrests made for carelessly and recklessly running automobiles.

The morale of the department is far above the standard, and I take great pleasure in commending the Captains of the various stations and bureaus for their loyalty and willingness in the work performed during the past year.

The following recommendations are submitted for your consideration:

First—I feel, in order to increase the proficiency and morale of our Department it is very necessary that the salaries of our men should be increased as follows:

Captains	$250.00	per month
Lieutenants	225.00	per month
Sergeants	215.00	per month
Privates—First year	150.00	per month
Privates—Second year	175.00	per month
Privates—Third year	200.00	per month

In conclusion I wish to thank the various heads of the City Departments for their ready co-operation, and the general public, as well, for the hearty and unstinted support given me.

Respectfully,

R. B. JORDAN,
Chief of Police.

OFFICERS OF THE RICHMOND POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

(Eleventh and Broad Streets)

MAJOR R. B. JORDAN	*Chief of Police*
GEORGE C. MULLINS	*Chief Clerk*
CAPTAIN A. S. WRIGHT	*Commanding Detective Bureau*
CAPTAIN C. B. SAMUELS	*Commanding Traffic Bureau*
DR. B. L. HILLSMAN	*Surgeon of Police*
E. P. T. MULLINS	*Secretary to Chief*

FIRST POLICE DISTRICT

(Station: Broad, between 17th and 18th Streets)

Comprises all that territory within the corporate limits lying east of Fifth Street and north of James River.

J. W. SHEPPARD........*Captain, Commanding*

SECOND POLICE DISTRICT

(Station: Smith and Marshall Streets)

Comprises all that territory lying west of Fifth Street and north of James River.

R. L. BRYANT........*Captain, Commanding*

THIRD POLICE DISTRICT

(Station: Fourteenth and Stockton Streets)

Comprises all that territory within the corporate limits south of James River.

C. C. GREEN........*Captain, Commanding*

Distribution of the Police Force and Employees, 1927

	Headquarters	First District	Second District	Third District	Traffic Bureau	Juvenile Court	Hustings Court	Shop	Total
Chief of Police	1								1
Chief Clerk	1								1
Surgeon of Police	1								1
Captains—District		1	1	1	1				4
Captains—Detective	1								1
Lieutenants—District		2	2						4
Lieutenant—Detective	1								1
Sergeants—Detective	18						1		19
Sergeants—Desk		3	3	3					9
Sergeants—Street		2	2	2					6
Sergeants—Traffic					2				2
Sergeant—Clean-Up Squad	1								1
Sergeant—Bertillon and Finger Print Operator	1								1
Traffic Officers					18				18
Auto Traffic Squad					11				11
Auto District Squad		4		3					7
Motorcycle Officers			8		5				13
Bicycle Officers		9	6						15
Patrolmen		50	50	17					117
Patrolmen—Mechanics			1		1				2
Patrolmen—Clean-Up Squad	8								8
Patrolmen—House Duty		3	3		1				7
Patrolman—Probation Officer						1			1
Patrolman—Special Ordinance	1								1
Policewomen	2								2
Clerks—Civilian	3				1				4
Matrons—Civilian			2						2
Mechanics—Civilian								4	4
Chauffeurs—Civilian		3	3	3					9
Hostler—Civilian		1							1
Janitors—Civilian	2	1	1						4
Janitress—Civilian		1	1						2
Total	41	80	83	29	40	1	1	4	279

Arrests Made, 1927

	Males	Females	Total
White	10,162	918	11,080
Colored	8,607	1,824	10,431
Total	18,769	2,742	21,511

Arrests—Misdemeanors and Felonies, 1927

MONTH	Misdemeanors	Felonies	Total
January	1,583	88	1,671
February	1,729	114	1,843
March	2,000	108	2,108
April	1,570	103	1,673
May	1,822	84	1,906
June	1,820	76	1,896
July	1,870	83	1,953
August	1,556	64	1,620
September	1,739	100	1,839
October	1,811	77	1,888
November	1,619	74	1,693
December	1,362	59	1,421
Total	20,481	1,030	21,511

Arrests Made by Districts, 1927

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Total
January	605	911	155	1,671
February	617	1,079	147	1,843
March	619	1,292	197	2,108
April	622	920	131	1,673
May	690	1,059	157	1,906
June	607	1,127	162	1,896
July	778	1,026	149	1,953
August	595	889	136	1,620
September	729	964	146	1,839
October	721	996	171	1,888
November	590	956	147	1,693
December	512	775	134	1,421
Total	7,685	11,994	1,832	21,511

Arrests Each Month, Male and Female, 1927

MONTH	White Male	White Female	Colored Male	Colored Female	Total
January	859	85	642	85	1,671
February	825	94	789	135	1,843
March	1,076	76	792	164	2,108
April	811	93	629	140	1,673
May	881	96	763	166	1,906
June	806	72	789	229	1,896
July	940	94	726	193	1,953
August	725	57	684	154	1,620
September	848	83	722	186	1,839
October	886	47	803	152	1,888
November	814	61	694	124	1,693
December	691	60	574	96	1,421
Total	10,162	918	8,607	1,824	21,511

Ages of Persons Arrested, 1927

Under ten years of age	8
Between ten and eighteen years	1,546
Between eighteen and twenty-one years	2,710
Between twenty-one and thirty years	8,422
Between thirty and forty years	5,301
Between forty and fifty years	2,386
Between fifty and sixty years	851
Between sixty and seventy years	240
Over seventy years	48
Total	21,511

Arrests for Misdemeanors, 1927

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Total
January	561	871	151	1,583
February	591	997	141	1,729
March	593	1,217	190	2,000
April	603	840	127	1,570
May	658	1,014	150	1,822
June	576	1,097	147	1,820
July	757	968	145	1,870
August	570	856	130	1,556
September	668	932	139	1,739
October	677	967	167	1,811
November	563	914	142	1,619
December	480	752	130	1,362
Total	7,297	11,425	1,759	20,481

Arrests for Felonies, 1927

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Total
January	44	40	4	88
February	26	82	6	114
March	26	75	7	108
April	19	80	4	103
May	32	45	7	84
June	31	30	15	76
July	21	58	4	83
August	25	33	6	64
September	61	32	7	100
October	44	29	4	77
November	27	42	5	74
December	32	23	4	59
Total	388	569	73	1,030

Ordinance Violations Reported by Districts, 1927

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Traffic Bureau	Total
January	20	17	1	42	80
February	18	51	5	82	156
March	57	37	38	277	409
April	29	24	10	92	155
May	42	30	4	154	230
June	54	53	3	158	268
July	35	58	12	136	241
August	57	31	13	110	211
September	45	49	11	110	215
October	28	14	3	104	149
November	37	12	4	131	184
December	40	5	1	123	169
Total	462	381	105	1,519	2,467

Accidents to Persons, 1927

NATURE	White	Colored	Male	Female	Child	Adult	Killed	Injured	Total
Automobile	644	216	580	280	333	527	27	833	860
Motorcycle	7	1	5	3	1	7	1	7	8
Street Car	53	17	38	32	14	56	5	65	70
Railroad	3	....	2	1	....	3	1	2	3
Horse Vehicle	5	1	4	2	2	4	1	5	6
Miscellaneous	80	1	47	33	2	78	1	79	80
Total	792	235	676	351	352	675	36	991	1,027

Conjugal Condition and Educational Status of Persons Arrested, 1927

MONTH	Married	Single	Read and Write	Illiterate
January	803	868	1,617	54
February	824	1,019	1,797	46
March	982	1,126	2,065	43
April	836	837	1,627	46
May	956	950	1,859	47
June	1,027	869	1,852	44
July	930	1,023	1,917	36
August	736	884	1,570	50
September	822	1,017	1,789	50
October	839	1,049	1,825	63
November	800	893	1,642	51
December	725	696	1,373	48
Total	10,280	11,231	20,933	578

Occupations of Prisoners Arrested, 1927

Actor	7	Manager	100
Actress	5	Merchant	650
Agent	91	Machinist	152
Aviator	1	Musician	14
Banker	5	Moulder	36
Barber	56	Motorman	119
Baker	28	Mechanic	456
Blacksmith	17	No occupation	1,639
Bricklayer	34	Nurse	6
Boilermaker	11	Officer	5
Bookkeeper	8	Optician	1
Butcher	43	Operator	12
Broker	11	Palmist	1
Brakeman	25	Physician	41
Boxer	2	Policeman	14
Butler	2	Printer	83
Ball player	3	Painter	234
Collector	5	Paperhanger	19
Chemist	1	Plasterer	13
Contractor	56	Plumber	46
Carpenter	150	Peddler	92
Clerk	915	Photographer	2
Cook	11	Preacher	26
Conductor	10	Pressman	3
Chauffeur	801	Porter	10
Detective	3	Reporter	1
Dentist	3	Stenographer	4
Druggist	15	Servant	8
Draughtsman	2	Sailor	28
Domestic	1,638	Soldier	41
Decorator	1	Stonecutter	1
Engraver	1	Showman	2
Electrician	65	Shoemaker	8
Engineer	55	Student	596
Foreman	45	Salesman	1,010
Farmer	142	Steamfitter	12
Fireman	49	Tailor	6
Flagman	2	Teacher	13
Florist	1	Tinner	34
Glazier	1	Telegraph operator	1
Iron worker	7	Teamster	1
Inspector	13	Upholsterer	7
Janitor	4	Undertaker	13
Jeweler	4	Veterinary	2
Lawyer	43	Waiter	2
Letter carrier	8	Waitress	2
Laborer	11,530		
Lineman	9	Total	21,511
Manufacturer	5		

Causes of Arrest, 1927

	Male	Female	Total
Abandonment	5	3	8
Adultery	17	13	30
Abortion		1	1
Assault and battery	999	220	1,219
Assault—Felonious	164	37	201
Assault—Criminal	31		31
Assault—Attempted criminal	2		2
Aiding prisoners to escape	20	7	27
Burglary	5		5
Bribery	1		1
Bigamy	8	3	11
Buggery	5		5
Book making	3		3
Cruelty to animals	8		8
Contempt of court	688	81	769
Child delinquency	726	152	878
Contributing to child delinquency	142	33	175
Carry concealed weapons	58	2	60
Cruelty to children		4	4
City ordinance	908	45	953
Disorderly conduct	3,749	765	4,514
Drunk and disorderly	371	46	417
Drunkenness	2,111	103	2,214
Defraud boarding-house keeper	70	8	78
Deserters—Army and Navy	22		22
Detained as witness		2	2
Distribute obscene literature	3		3
Doing business without license	33	5	38
Drug addicts	22	2	24
Disrupt marital relations	20	24	44
Exposure of person	1		1
Embezzlement	13	1	14
Escaped prisoners	4	1	5
Forgery	25	7	32
False pretense	594	57	651
Fighting in street	94	9	103
Fugitives from justice	343	25	368
Fornication	18	16	34
Fraudulent advertising	1		1
Failing to register pistols	30	2	32
Gambling	82	1	83
Grand larceny	230	22	252
Highway robbery	14		14
House breaking	118	7	125
Impersonating an officer	4	1	5
Incorrigible youths	8	2	10
Interfering with an officer	44	18	62
Kidnapping	3		3
Keeping disorderly house	55	30	85
Keeping gambling house	3		3
Lunacy	72	35	107
Labor at trade or calling on Sabbath	21	1	22
Loitering on street	13		13
Murder	31	3	34
Manslaughter	34	2	36
Neglected children	2	4	6

Causes of Arrest, 1927—Continued

	Male	Female	Total
Non-support	261	2	263
Operate auto with smoke screen	7	1	8
On cap'as	11	1	12
Operate bucket shop	13		13
Persons not of good fame	89	151	240
Peddling without license	33	2	35
Perjury	1	1	2
Petit larceny	419	111	530
Pandering	1		1
Policy writing and playing	42	1	43
Palmistry		1	1
Runaway children	6	5	11
Recklessly running automobile	1,677	57	1,734
Receiving stolen goods	44	9	53
Refusing to assist police	1		1
Resisting police	72	3	75
Robbery—Felonious	2		2
Rocking railroad train	1		1
Recklessly run auto intoxicated	232	3	235
Recklessly run street car	75		75
Recklessly run motorcycle	12		12
Rape	3		3
Speeding automobiles	612	8	620
Sell cocaine illegally	22	9	31
Street walking		1	1
Suspicious characters	289	26	315
Seduction	23		23
Surrendered by bondsman	38	10	48
Turning in false fire alarms	1		1
Trespass	112	11	123
Traffic law	384	28	412
Unlawful cohabitation	13	14	27
Using auto without permission	30		30
Unlicensed dogs	15	9	24
Vagrancy	332	5	337
Violating State game law	7		7
Violating parole	2	1	3
Violating pure food law	8	1	9
Violating labor laws	13		13
Violating prohibition law	1,489	371	1,860
Violating State automobile law	115	1	116
Violating State dog law	180	103	283
Violating weights and measures	16	2	18
Miscellaneous	12		12
Total	18,763	2,748	21,511

Comparative Statement—Causes of Arrest, 1923-1927, Inclusive

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Abandonment	8	3	4	12	8
Arson			3	1	
Adultery	26	34	19	30	30
Abortion	2	3	2	2	1
Assault and battery	1,177	1,267	1,354	1,143	1,219
Assault—Felonious	217	206	245	192	201
Assault—Criminal	12	22	22	15	31
Assault—Attempted criminal	0	3	0	0	2
Aiding prisoners to escape	0	4	8	25	27
Allow minors in pool room	0	0	1	5	0
Burglary	11	27	10	18	5
Burglary—Attempted	2				
Bribery	1		1		1
Bigamy	11		4	6	11
Buggery	2	3		1	5
Blue sky law	2	2			
Book making					3
Burglars' tools in possession				5	
Cruelty to animals	20	16	29	10	8
Contempt of court	782	792	736	773	769
Child delinquency	280	323	445	719	878
Contributing to child delinquency	114	159	133	198	175
Carrying concealed weapons	100	92	76	68	60
Cruelty to children		1	1		4
City ordinance	628	540	400	826	953
Car breaking	2	1	2		
Conspiracy				7	
Disorderly conduct	4,277	5,007	4,247	4,830	4,514
Drunk and disorderly	701	560	547	445	417
Drunkenness	1,995	2,036	1,837	1,892	2,214
Defraud boarding-house keeper	80	101	91	82	78
Deserters—Army and Navy	27	26	28	33	22
Detained as witness			1		2
Distributing obscene literature	2	9	5	2	3
Defacing city property	2	2	1	20	
Doing business without license	12	31	28	60	38
Drug addicts	27	27	26	14	24
Disrupt marital relations		10	51	34	44
Exposure of person	5	6	7	7	1
Embezzlement	23	15	15	20	14
Escaped prisoners	8	3	6	4	5
Extortion		3			
Forgery	61	55	86	48	32
False pretense	375	609	645	568	651
Fighting on street	180	222	142	169	103
Fugitives from justice	311	660	325	408	368
Fornication	59	98	51	64	34
Fraudulent advertising					1
Failing to register pistols					32
Gambling	605	372	186	156	83
Gasoline ordinance	1				
Grand larceny	203	233	267	263	252
Highway robbery	44	17	31	42	14
House breaking	99	167	206	192	125
Harbor minors, immoral purposes		2			
Impede Commonwealth witness	2				

Comparative Statement—Causes of Arrest, 1923-1927, Inclusive—Continued

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Impersonating an officer	18	5	3	5	5
Incorrigible youths	23	10	14	5	10
Interfering with an officer	54	53	57	45	62
Jail breaking	1	2			
Kidnapping	1	4	9	1	3
Keeping disorderly house	75	127	78	117	85
Keeping house of ill-fame	12	12	8	4	
Keeping gambling house	16	25	5	8	3
Libel—Criminal	1	6			
Lunacy	109	141	114	110	107
Labor at trade or calling on Sabbath	24	12	12	33	22
Loitering on street		24	64	185	13
Murder	13	20	25	14	34
Manslaughter	31	30	23	23	36
Neglected children	26	16	10	6	6
Non-support	231	315	296	232	263
Operate auto with smoke screen				1	8
Operate slot machine		1	6		
On capias	75	26	28	7	12
Operate bucket shop					13
Pandering	1			1	1
Persons not of good fame	315	254	247	253	240
Peddling without license	19	47	17	67	35
Perjury	2	11	5	7	2
Petit larceny	553	684	634	484	530
Policy writing and playing	11	28	40	60	43
Passing counterfeit money		1			
Palmistry					1
Rape		3		2	3
Recklessly operating auto intoxicated	254	230	212	217	235
Recklessly operating street car intoxicated		1	1	3	
Runaway children	13	6	16	14	11
Recklessly running automobile	1,392	1,284	1,376	1,692	1,734
Receiving stolen goods	40	68	83	69	53
Refusing to assist police	6				1
Resisting police	47	57	69	43	75
Robbery—Felonious	7	1	5	5	2
Rocking railroad train				3	1
Recklessly running motorcycle	3	1		9	12
Recklessly running street car	65	70	46	65	75
Recklessly running team				1	
Speeding automobiles	1,751	1,218	1,069	811	620
Selling cocaine illegally	39	56	35	15	31
Selling cigarettes to minors	3				
Street walkers		18	1		1
Suspicious characters	195	285	420	387	315
Seduction	29	26	34	34	23
Soliciting for immoral purposes				1	
Surrendered by bondsman	66	64	51	59	48
Selling firearms to minors		1	1	3	
Turning in false fire alarms			1		1
Traffic law violations			151	382	412
Trespass	135	170	217	95	123

Comparative Statement—Causes of Arrest, 1923-1927, Inclusive—Continued

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Unlawful cohabitation	30	48	51	41	27
Using auto without permission	25	28	35	39	30
Unlicensed dogs	12	18	56	17	24
Usury	8				
Vagrancy	274	350	411	411	337
Violating State game laws	2	1		6	7
Violating parole	12	16	8	3	3
Violating pure food laws	12	33	23	4	9
Violating State censorship law	1				
Violating State health laws	2	8	8	2	
Violating State labor laws	10	8		6	13
Violating pawn broker laws			1		
Violating prohibition law	1,003	1,385	1,707	2,065	1,860
Violating State auto law	413	297	149	264	116
Violating jitney ordinance	62	139			
Violating State dog law	29	38	90	198	283
Violating Federal anti-narcotic law			6	5	
Violating U. S. military laws	1				
Violating State advertising laws			1		
Violating weights and measures ordinance			48	54	18
Violating moving ordinance			1		
Miscellaneous	12	8	11	7	12
Total	20,232	21,726	20,412	22,118	21,511

Disposition of Cases, 1927

CAUSE OF ARREST	Convicted	Dismissed	Pending	Total
Abandonment			1	1
Adultery	29	5		34
Abortion		1		1
Assault and battery	848	373	2	1,223
Assault—Felonious	158	50	8	216
Assault—Criminal	23	5	3	31
Assault—Attempted criminal		2		2
Aiding prisoners to escape	18	5	4	27
Burglary	5			5
Bigamy	7	3	2	12
Book making	3			3
Buggery	2	3	2	7
Cruelty to animals	7	1		8
Contempt of court	705	52		757
Child delinquency	791	80	19	890
Contributing to child delinquency	158	36	10	204
Carrying concealed weapons	51	9		60
Cruelty to children	1	3		4
City ordinance	915	50		965
Disorderly conduct	2,484	476	8	4,525
Drunk and disorderly	385	31	1	417
Drunkenness	2,196	14	1	2,211
Defraud boarding-house keeper	38	40		78
Deserters—Army and Navy	22	2		24
Detained as witness		2		2
Distributing obscene literature	3			3
Doing business without license	23	15		38
Drug addicts	24			24
Disrupt marital relations	38	6		44
Exposure of person	1			1
Embezzlement	6	10		16
Escaped prisoners	4			4
Forgery	20	22	2	44
False pretense	242	405	3	650
Fighting in street	84	19		103
Fugitives from justice	349	19		368
Fornication	33	1		34
Fraudulent advertising	1			1
Failing to register pistols	28	4		32
Gambling	82	1		83
Grand larceny	189	78	6	273
Highway robbery	10	7	1	18
House breaking	102	32	1	135
Impersonating an officer	5			5
Incorrigible youths	10			10
Interfering with an officer	50	13		63
Kidnapping	1	2		3
Keeping disorderly house	76	9	1	86
Keeping gambling house	3			3
Lunacy	100	8		108
Labor at trade or calling on Sabbath	20	2		22
Loitering on street	13			13
Murder	11	9	5	25
Manslaughter	9	28	4	41
Neglected children	6			6

Disposition of Cases, 1927—Continued

CAUSE OF ARREST	Convicted	Dismissed	Pending	Total
Non-support	219	46	2	267
Operate auto with smoke screen	6	2		8
On capias	12			12
Operate bucket shop	13			13
Persons not of good fame	222	20	2	244
Peddling without license	21	13		34
Perjury	1	2		3
Petit larceny	405	120	5	530
Pandering		1		1
Policy writing and playing	32	10	1	43
Palmistry		1		1
Runaway children	9			9
Recklessly running auto	1,231	475	53	1,759
Receiving stolen goods	30	25	1	56
Resisting police	73	4		77
Robbery—Felonious	1	2		3
Rocking railway train	1			1
Recklessly running auto intoxicated	167	60	10	237
Recklessly running street car	46	25	4	75
Recklessly running motorcycle	8	4		12
Rape			2	2
Speeding automobiles	600	20	1	621
Selling cocaine illegally	13	17	3	33
Street walking	1			1
Suspicious characters	190	132	2	324
Seduction	7	16	2	25
Surrendered by bondsman	46	2		48
Turning in false fire alarm	1			1
Traffic law	378	27		405
Unlawful cohabitation	25	2		27
Using auto without permission	18	13		31
Unlicensed dogs	2	21	1	24
Vagrancy	294	42	1	337
Violating State game law	6	1		7
Violating parole	3			3
Violating pure food law	8	1		9
Violating labor laws	12			12
Violating prohibition laws	1,318	511	108	1,937
Violating State auto laws	83	30		113
Violating State dog laws	216	69		285
Violating weights and measures	22	6		28
Miscellaneous	8	1		9
Total	17,791	3,679	282	21,752
Number of cases brought forward				241
				21,511

Arrests for Drunkenness, 1927

MONTH	Males	Females	Total
January	202	8	210
Februray	230	18	248
March	264	11	275
April	260	14	274
May	245	13	258
June	198	9	207
July	186	14	200
August	208	12	220
September	204	14	218
October	293	15	308
November	221	12	233
December	203	9	212
Total	2,714	149	2,863

Comparative Statement—Arrests for Drunkenness, 1923-1927, Inclusive

MONTH	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	197	180	199	178	210
February	236	198	203	183	248
March	301	225	269	207	275
April	270	271	218	213	274
May	253	270	251	241	258
June	178	185	156	184	207
July	208	237	195	175	200
August	239	212	229	222	220
September	273	233	193	244	218
October	308	279	257	259	308
November	213	239	194	265	233
December	274	268	232	186	212
Total	2,950	2,827	2,596	2,557	2,863

Nativity of Persons Arrested, 1927

United States, White	10,730
United States, Colored	9,431
Armenia	7
Austria	12
Canada	17
China	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
England	20
Finland	1
France	1
Germany	17
Greece	31
Holland	2
Ireland	17
Italy	37
Mexico	1
Norway	2
Poland	11
Roumania	5
Russia	109
Scotland	4
Servia	11
Switzerland	1
Syria	32
Turkey	8
West Indies	1
Total	21,511

Ordinance Violations Reported, 1927

Allow minors in pool room	2
Animals running at large	11
Cellar caps, defective	20
Driving over sidewalk	1
Defacing City property	1
Disorderly in street	25
Doing business without license	11
Failing to place lights at night	18
Firing gun in street	1
Moving ordinance	2
Nuisance on street	7
Nuisance on sidewalk	1
Nuisance on lot	11
Obstructing street	2
Obstructing sidewalk	2
Obstructing fire plug or hose	25
Riding bicycle on sidewalk	4
Unlicensed vehicles	7
Unlicensed automobiles	35
Violating building code	27
Violating food ordinance	36
Violating chicken ordinance	1
Vicious dogs	38
Trespassing	8
Violating traffic ordinance in general	494
Exceeding time limit	413
Parking opposite safety zone	145
Parking within 10 feet of fire hydrant	48
Parking within 50 feet of property line	16
Stopping vehicles on crosswalk	35
Parking on angle	104
Parking in prohibited zone	288
Parking auto without lights	479
Driving through traffic lights	49
Improper parking	58
Passing street car on left side	6
Cutting funeral procession	3
Without permit	3
Driving auto with muffler open	2
Violating health law	1
Failing to report accident	2
Blocking traffic	1
Passing closed signals	12
Refusing to give name	1
Delinquent children	11
Total	2,467

Time Lost by Members of the Force, 1927

MONTH	Sickness	Sick Family	Furlough	Sick Furlough	Suspension	Total
January	207	13	99	102	35	456
February	176	14	59	84	27	360
March	212	13	29	135	....	389
April	136	12	125	120	....	393
May	114	5	150	116	....	385
June	106	13	347	120	....	586
July	80	14	531	124	9	758
August	44	5	745	124	5	923
September	93	20	454	120	....	687
October	86	10	121	109	1	327
November	157	8	397	60	14	636
December	157	14	242	62	8	483
Total	1,568	141	3,299	1,276	99	6,383

Comparative Statement—Time Lost, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927

1924	1,594	143	3,230	606	54	5,580
1925	1,177	132	2,783	1,058	17	5,167
1926	1,479	173	2,691	1,403	241	5,987
1927	1,568	141	3,299	1,276	99	6,383

Miscellaneous Reports, 1927

Ambulance calls reported	755
Animals taken up running at large on street	13
Culverts reported out of repair	96
Dead animals found on street	274
Dead infants found on street	15
Doors found open and secured	609
Electric lights reported out	131
Gas fixtures reported out of repair	9
Gas and water boxes reported above the sidewalk	1
Horses and vehicles taken up on street	4
Live infants found on street	1
Lost children found and restored to parents	27
Poles reported in defective condition	33
Streets and sidewalks reported in defective condition	1,264
Sudden deaths investigated	63
Street car accidents	372
Water fixtures reported out of repair	230
Miscellaneous	6,046
Total	9,943

IN MEMORIAM

W. B. WHITLOCK

Appointed on Force December 1, 1906

Died October 24, 1927

Roster Richmond Police Force, December 31, 1927

Name	Rank	Date Appointed
Akers, P. R.	Patrolman	October 13, 1911.
Anderson, L. H.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.
Angel, W. M.	Patrolman	April 24, 1912.
Anthony, A. B.	Patrolman	November 11, 1914.
Anthony, A. H.	Patrolman	December 16, 1922.
Anthony, W. J.	Patrolman	March 12, 1918.
Atkinson, C. W.	Detective Sergeant	July 18, 1905.
Atkinson, H. O.	Patrolman	May 16, 1921.
Bailey, J. C.	Sergeant	November 13, 1914.
Ballowe, J. C.	Patrolman	June 16, 1924.
Bagby, John F.	Patrolman	May 16, 1923.
Barker, J. A.	Patrolman	May 11, 1885.
Baughan, R. T.	Patrolman	September 1, 1924.
Baur, R. C.	Patrolman	May 16, 1918.
Bernstein, N.	Patrolman	December 5, 1906.
Berry, J. E.	Patrolman	April 16, 1923.
Bosquett, F. M.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Brackett, Raymond	Patrolman	June 30, 1921.
Bradley, M. N.	Patrolman	March 7, 1927.
Bradley, W. L.	Sergeant	March 13, 1899.
Breeden, J. H.	Patrolman	August 4, 1925.
Brennan, W. E.	Patrolman	October 1, 1912.
Brockwell, C. L.	Sergeant	August 15, 1919.
Brown, F. W.	Patrolman	November 7, 1923.
Brown, M. R.	Sergeant	March 8, 1916.
Brown, H. G., Jr.	Patrolman	May 1, 1927.
Browning, G. J.	Patrolman	May 15, 1920.
Bryant, R. L.	Captain	December 16, 1901.
Burroughs, W. B.	Patrolman	April 5, 1926.
Buck, J. L.	Patrolman	September 3, 1918.
Butcher, George	Patrolman	December 1, 1924.
Butler, Arthur	Patrolman	August 31, 1918.
Butler, J. W.	Patrolman	June 1, 1918.
Caldwell, R. R.	Patrolman	August 24, 1916.
Campodonica, F. A.	Lieutenant	April 16, 1909.
Carter, J. L.	Patrolman	October 15, 1920.
Carver, L. B.	Patrolman	March 31, 1921.
Cassell, J. N.	Patrolman	February 16, 1927.
Chadick, H. W.	Patrolman	July 9, 1925.
Clarke, R. A.	Patrolman	July 20, 1926.
Clarke, H. G.	Patrolman	March 25, 1913.
Clarke, L. O.	Patrolman	June 1, 1923.
Clarke, W. E.	Sergeant	September 9, 1912.
Clayton, A. C.	Patrolman	January 16, 1922.
Clayton, E. B.	Patrolman	July 14, 1916.
Collier, T. S.	Patrolman	December 1, 1923.
Cook, J. E., Jr.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.
Cooke, P. R.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Cousins, I. G.	Detective Sergeant	July 16, 1913.
Crafton, R. W.	Sergeant	December 1, 1906.
Creedle, T. I.	Patrolman	August 4, 1916.
Daniel, J. W.	Patrolman	January 23, 1918.
Daniel, R. A.	Patrolman	December 13, 1906.
Davis, J. F.	Patrolman	March 25, 1918.
Davis, R. E.	Patrolman	February 15, 1919.
Dillard, R. L.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.

Roster Richmond Police Force, December 31, 1927—Continued

Name	Rank	Date Appointed
Dixon, H. A.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Doeppe, W. L.	Patrolman	March 20, 1917.
Driskill, C. B.	Patrolman	June 27, 1918.
DuBuque, J. H.	Sergeant	August 18, 1911.
Duffy, J. M.	Detective Sergeant	January 12, 1906.
Duke, A. B.	Sergeant	June 15, 1904.
Duling, D. W.	Sergeant	November 11, 1914.
Duling, T. M.	Patrolman	June 1, 1920.
Durham, J. H.	Patrolman	November 6, 1925.
Dunn, E. T.	Patrolman	June 23, 1907.
Eddleton, C. C.	Detective Sergeant	June 11, 1915.
Edwards, A. W.	Patrolman	August 8, 1918.
Edwards, Wm. G.	Patrolman	December 2, 1918.
Enroughty, Wm. H.	Patrolman	July 6, 1927.
Ernest, S. F.	Patrolman	April 8, 1914.
Fagan, F. O.	Patrolman	September 16, 1924.
Fagan, T. J.	Patrolman	January 5, 1916.
Felthaus, C. J.	Patrolman	August 24, 1925.
Flournoy, S. P.	Sergeant	December 1, 1906.
Fox, C. E.	Detective Sergeant	May 16, 1923.
Franck, C. W.	Patrolman	December 1, 1925.
Frayser, F. A.	Patrolman	March 14, 1916.
Frick, W. L.	Patrolman	February 16, 1927.
Galbraith, A. H.	Patrolman	August 1, 1908.
Ganzert, H. C.	Patrolman	August 4, 1926.
Garton, O. D.	Patrolman	June 1, 1923.
Gathright, S. H.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Gerring, C. H.	Sergeant	October 22, 1907.
Gentry, F. I.	Detective Sergeant	May 4, 1908.
Gilliland, G. T.	Patrolman	November 16, 1925.
Godfrey, Ralph	Patrolman	September 16, 1926.
Goldsby, J. C.	Patrolman	August 24, 1920.
Goldsby, S. T.	Lieutenant	October 11, 1902.
Goode, R. L.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.
Griffin, L. H.	Patrolman	July 15, 1919.
Griffin, W. A.	Patrolman	March 1, 1920.
Green, C. C.	Captain	January 8, 1904.
Haake, L. C.	Detective Sergeant	May 28, 1918.
Hague, G. W.	Patrolman	August 31, 1918.
Hake, H. B.	Patrolman	March 31, 1921.
Hall, P. H.	Patrolman	August 19, 1916.
Hamilton, Della R.	Policewoman	November 20, 1922.
Hanna, J. G.	Patrolman	May 16, 1927.
Harris, J. H.	Detective Sergeant	April 1, 1911.
Hemby, W. H.	Patrolman	January 7, 1919.
Henderson, J. M.	Patrolman	April 3, 1923.
Hightower, E. L.	Patrolman	June 1, 1927.
Holdcroft, S. W.	Sergeant	June 3, 1886.
Holt, A. C.	Lieutenant	February 19, 1913.
Holt, W. J.	Patrolman	December 13, 1927.
Holzapfel, A. L.	Patrolman	November 30, 1921.
Hooker, C. M.	Patrolman	May 1, 1920.
Hooker, G. L.	Patrolman	March 21, 1912.
Howell, J. F.	Patrolman	May 2, 1894.
Howerton, J. S.	Patrolman	November 16, 1927.
Hoy, C. B.	Patrolman	May 16, 1923.

Roster Richmond Police Force, December 31, 1927—Continued

Name	Rank	Date Appointed
Hubbard, Hessie M.	Patrolman	May 16, 1923.
Inman, I. G.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Inman, Jas., Jr.	Patrolman	March 14, 1916.
Jenkins, P. M.	Patrolman	January, 15, 1921.
Jennings, G. A.	Patrolman	March 16, 1910.
Jones, E. E.	Patrolman	July 5, 1923.
Jones, M. L.	Patrolman	July 31, 1919.
Jones, W. T.	Patrolman	December 1, 1906.
Jordan, S. E.	Patrolman	May 15, 1920.
Jordan, R. B.	Chief of Police	October 1, 1924.
Kastroll, A. F.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.
Kay, H. S.	Patrolman	June 26, 1918.
Kellam L. R.	Detective Sergeant	October 17, 1900.
Kemmerer, F. H.	Patrolman	January 1, 1925.
Kelly, E. A.	Patrolman	January 16, 1923.
Kersey, F. P.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Kidd, E. L.	Patrolman	March 23, 1911.
King, J. W.	Patrolman	November 11, 1914.
Kuhn, W. G.	Patrolman	October 1, 1888.
Latham, L. R.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Leber, B. O., Jr.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Lee, C. A.	Patrolman	March 14, 1916.
Lee, J. H.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Lipscomb, J. A.	Sergeant	April 3, 1871.
McDonough, W. V.	Patrolman	May 1, 1920.
McGowan, Jos.	Patrolman	February 19, 1910.
McNamara, M. J.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Manning, J. V.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Manoley, E. C.	Patrolman	October 20, 1910.
Marcuson, E. B.	Patrolman	January 8, 1913.
Martin, R. C.	Patrolman	August 4, 1926.
Mason, F. L.	Patrolman	August 1, 1921.
Maynes, J. I.	Patrolman	May 16, 1923.
Miller, A. G.	Patrolman	June 3, 1922.
Miller, W. R.	Patrolman	March 14, 1916.
Mills, C. W.	Patrolman	June 1, 1922.
Minor, P. G.	Patrolman	July 13, 1896.
Mitchell, H. M.	Patrolman	November 29, 1905.
Montgomery, L. B.	Patrolman	August 24, 1925.
M. J. Moore	Sergeant	September 1, 1903.
Moore, W. A.	Patrolman	October 17, 1910.
Munson, H. E.	Patrolman	October 1, 1926.
Napier, V. A.	Patrolman	June 16, 1926.
Nash, C. T.	Patrolman	January 10, 1927.
Neal, C. E.	Patrolman	January 4, 1924.
Neisz, R. A.	Patrolman	August 15, 1918.
Nunnally, C. A.	Patrolman	April 16, 1926.
Organ, E. H.	Detective Sergeant	June 30, 1915.
Owens, E. L.	Patrolman	May 16, 1927.
Owen, W. M.	Patrolman	October 3, 1917.
Padgett, A. A.	Patrolman	September 4, 1919.
Parker, G. Z.	Detective Sergeant	January 15, 1920.
Parker, H. C.	Patrolman	February 16, 1927.
Paul, J. H.	Patrolman	March 14, 1916.
Paul, J. R.	Patrolman	December 6, 1926.
Peterson, J. R.	Patrolman	July 21, 1925.

Roster Richmond Police Force, December 31, 1927—Continued

Name	Rank	Date Appointed
Posenau, C. F.	Patrolman	November 11, 1914.
Powers, P. E.	Patrolman	November 16, 1927.
Pugh, J. O.	Patrolman	December 6, 1926.
Pugh, L. F.	Patrolman	August 31, 1918.
Reams, S. W.	Patrolman	November 15, 1915.
Reese, W. E.	Patrolman	December 14, 1918.
Reedy, B. F.	Sergeant	September 1, 1921.
Reid, L. M.	Patrolman	May 16, 1925.
Riddell, J. T.	Patrolman	May 6, 1914.
Ridgeway, C. W.	Patrolman	February 11, 1924.
Roach, L. L.	Patrolman	September 1, 1927.
Robinson, J. L.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Romer, Wm. H.	Patrolman	October 15, 1920.
Rosenthal, S. B.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Rouse, R. M.	Patrolman	May 1, 1920.
Rush, W. P.	Patrolman	November 5, 1919.
Ryan, J. V.	Lieutenant	August 30, 1909.
Sacra, J. T.	Patrolman	September 14, 1918.
Samuels, C. B.	Captain	December 6, 1906.
Sanders, Ruth A.	Policewoman	December 31, 1921.
Satterwhite, L. T.	Patrolman	August 1, 1927.
Settles, Herbert	Sergeant	March 14, 1916.
Sheppard, J. W.	Captain	February 19, 1902.
Shomaker, R. L.	Sergeant	September 7, 1888.
Shumaker, R.	Patrolman	October 4, 1912.
Sieg, A. R. L.	Patrolman	November 20, 1922.
Smallwood, W. G.	Patrolman	January 9, 1907.
Smith, G. P.	Lieutenant	November 14, 1906.
Smith, J. A.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.
Smith, J. J.	Patrolman	August 1, 1908.
Snead, W. S.	Patrolman	May 1, 1920.
Sterling, R. B.	Detective Sergeant	October 3, 1919.
Stone, J. L.	Patrolman	June 26, 1918.
Sutphin, C. H.	Patrolman	August 19, 1919.
Talley, C. H.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Tanner, L. C.	Patrolman	December 1, 1906.
Tate, H. W.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Taylor, H. E.	Patrolman	March 31, 1921.
Taylor, J. P. M.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.
Taylor, J. W.	Patrolman	March 1, 1927.
Taylor, M. H.	Patrolman	March 9, 1914.
Thomasson, W. C.	Patrolman	October 1, 1923.
Tibbs, J. A.	Patrolman	June 23, 1926.
Tignor, G. R.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Tiller, P. L.	Detective Sergeant	December 14, 1906.
Tinsley, C. T.	Detective Sergeant	December 7, 1910.
Thurston, M. N.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Thurman, G. W.	Detective Sergeant	October 12, 1903.
Toler, A. L.	Patrolman	July 11, 1916.
Toler, W. A.	Detective Sergeant	March 29, 1901.
Toot, W. A.	Patrolman	December 1, 1906.
Traylor, J. J.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Trippe, F. H.	Patrolman	April 16, 1923.
Trollinger, Wm. J.	Patrolman	May 1, 1920.
Tucker, A. S.	Patrolman	February 16, 1926.
Tyler, J. R.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.

Roster Richmond Police Force, December 31, 1927—Continued

Name	Rank	Date Appointed
Ulrich, L. H.	Patrolman	September 9, 1918.
Updegraff, A.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.
Vinson, M. R.	Patrolman	September 17, 1923.
Walker, J. L.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Waldrop, L. P.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Walker, J. G.	Patrolman	August 1, 1905.
Walton, T. G.	Detective Sergeant	March 14, 1916.
Waters, J. A.	Patrolman	March 14, 1916.
Watts, H. P.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Waymack, W. E.	Detective Sergeant	September 1, 1903.
Wescott, J. B.	Patrolman	October 20, 1910.
Wilkinson, A. L.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Wilkinson, K. H.	Patrolman	February 18, 1927.
Wilcox, T. H.	Patrolman	January 3, 1922.
Williams, B. F.	Patrolman	July 15, 1919.
Williams, G. L.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Wills, G. L.	Detective Sergeant	December 1, 1906.
Wiltshire, J. L.	Detective Sergeant	January 31, 1896.
Witzgall, H. H.	Sergeant	November 11, 1914.
Wood, G. D.	Patrolman	April 16, 1927.
Woods, J. H.	Patrolman	September 30, 1915.
Wright, A. S.	Captain	March 10, 1894.
Wright, F. B.	Patrolman	January 16, 1925.
Wright, J. M.	Patrolman	April 23, 1926.
Wuest, R. W.	Patrolman	March 14, 1916.
Wyatt, J. L.	Patrolman	December 14, 1910.

Promotions on Force, 1927

Name	Appointed on Force	Promoted	Rank
Bailey, J. C.	November 11, 1914	May 18, 1927	Sergeant.

Dismissals, 1927

Name	Appointed on Force	Dismissed	Rank
Childress, C. C.	December 1, 1923	June 28, 1927	Patrolman.
Hase, Geo. A.	April 23, 1921	July 16, 1927	Patrolman.
Shipp, L. G.	November 26, 1916	February 2, 1927	Patrolman.
Wescott, G. E.	June 23, 1926	December 7, 1927	Patrolman.

Resignations, 1927

Name	Appointed on Force	Resigned	Rank
Clarkson, C. L.	November 5, 1894	May 16, 1927	Sergeant.
Crouch, E. L.	November 30, 1921	February 1, 1927	Patrolman.
Duling, F. S.	May 16, 1923	February 18, 1927	Patrolman.
Folkes, C. J.	October 1, 1888	May 1, 1927	Patrolman.
Kirby, F. W.	January 10, 1927	February 16, 1927	Patrolman.
Krouse, C. H.	December 6, 1906	October 17, 1927	Patrolman.
Lear, S. S.	December 1, 1906	May 16, 1927	Patrolman.
McGhee, W. O.	March 20, 1923	February 21, 1927	Patrolman.
O'Brien, R. S.	September 1, 1926	February 8, 1927	Patrolman.
Overbey, L. L.	May 1, 1920	February 11, 1927	Patrolman.
Raborg, H. G.	September 1, 1921	January 5, 1927	Patrolman.
Sanderson, J. S.	October 3, 1919	January 5, 1927	Patrolman.
Spurr, G. W.	December 13, 1906	August 16, 1927	Patrolman.
Tomlinson, S. W.	December 1, 1906	May 1, 1927	Patrolman.

Appointments on Force, 1927

Name	Rank	Date Appointed
Bradley, M. N.	Patrolman	March 7, 1927.
Brown, H. G.	Patrolman	May 1, 1927.
Enroughty, Wm. H.	Patrolman	July 6, 1927.
Frick, W. L.	Patrolman	February 16, 1927.
Hanna, J. G.	Patrolman	May 16, 1927.
Hightower, E. L.	Patrolman	June 1, 1927.
Holt, W. J.	Patrolman	December 16, 1927.
Howerton, J. S.	Patrolman	November 16, 1927.
Nash, C. T.	Patrolman	January 10, 1927.
Owens, E. L.	Patrolman	May 16, 1927.
Powers, P. E.	Patrolman	November 16, 1927.
Roach, L. L.	Patrolman	September 1, 1927.
Satterwhite, L. T.	Patrolman	August 1, 1927.
Taylor, J. W.	Patrolman	March 1, 1927.
Wood, G. D.	Patrolman	April 16, 1927.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF POLICE

Richmond, Va., December 31, 1927.

Major R. B. Jordan,
Chief of Police,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:—

Herewith I submit my report for the year ending December 31, 1927:

Colds, grip and tonsillitis were prevalent during the year, but as a whole the health of the Department was good, and days lost from sickness were very low; this was largely due to co-operation of the men, their realization of duty to the city and timely medical advice.

There was only one death, Patrolman W. B. Whitlock, following a protracted illness due to tuberculosis of the lungs.

There was an unprecedented large number of fractures of a serious nature during the first half of the year, which materially increased the days lost on account of sickness. Motorcycle accidents caused most of these. Your orders requiring less speed and careful driving decidedly decreased accidents.

The sanitary condition of the stations are splendid.

I again recommend that athletics be encouraged and proper exercises be required of the men.

Your co-operation is appreciated.

Summary of Diseases Treated Among the Men

Death of Patrolman W. B. Whitlock.... Tuberculosis	
Poison oak	2
Grip	24
Colds	40
Lumbago	24
Neuritis	6
Sprains	7
Tonsilitis	23
Pleurisy	2
Pneumonia	1
Fractures	6
Gall stones	1
Heart disease	5
Piles	6
Sinusitis	7
Trauma	13
Malaria	1
Diseases of feet	6
Abscess	20
Cystitis	1
Diabetes	1
Sciatica	2
Dislocations	1
Hay fever	2
Hernia	1
Pyelitis	1
Conjunctivitis	4
Diarrhoea	10
Appendicitis	2
Total	219

Visits to homes	682
Office consultations	673
Minor operations	34
Major operations	9
Examined for force	19
Total	1,417

Respectfully submitted,

B. L. Hillsman,
Police Surgeon.

REPORT OF SECRET SERVICE CORPS

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1928.

MAJOR R. B. JORDAN,
Chief of Police,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DEAR SIR:—

In conformity with the rules and regulations of the Police Department, I herewith submit the following as the report of service rendered by the officers of the Detective Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1927.

Total number of arrests..........2,238

Enumeration of Offenses

Abandonment	1	Grand larceny	196
Accessory to murder	1	House breaking	116
Adultery	2	Habitual drunkards	2
Attempted rape	6	Held as witness	1
Assault, felonious	54	Incorrigible	1
Assault, unlawful	33	Involuntary manslaughter	21
Abduction	1	Interfering with police	3
Blackmail	1	Impersonating an officer	2
Bigamy	6	Murder	14
Burglary	3	Non-support	42
Buggery	4	Not of good fame	36
Concealed weapons	7	Petit larceny	585
Contempt of court	27	Peddling	10
Contributing to child delinquency	9	Perjury	3
Cocaine in possession	4	Rape	9
Contributing to moral delinquency	36	Reckless auto running	94
Criminal operation	1	Reckless running street car	4
Defrauding board bill	16	Robbery	19
Delinquent children	124	Seduction	12
Disorderly	98	Stolen goods in possession	35
Drug habituate	3	Suspicious characters	203
Doing business without license	14	Surrendered by bondsman	2
Drunk	9	Trespassing	6
Drunk and disorderly	2	Unlawful cohabitation	5
Deserters	12	Unsound mind	4
Embezzlement	6	Using auto without permission	1
False pretense	1	Vagrants	24
Forgery	34	Violating prohibition law	30
Fugitives from justice	219	Violating State labor law	10
Gambling	14		

Amount of Property Reported Lost or Stolen

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Total	Recovered by Department
January	$ 4,562,00	$ 9,523.66	$ 1,237.00	$ 15,322.66	$ 8,385.25
February	4,564.96	7,705.36	361.80	12,632.12	5,138.78
March	4,366.41	7,391.87	385.86	12,054.14	6,040.29
April	3,636.34	8,155.01	405.50	12,196.85	6,860.76
May	7,612.51	7,289.75	517.11	15,419.37	7,453.98
June	6,977.52	8,093.57	438.63	15,509.62	9,757.03
July	3,919.02	5,507.29	410.60	9,836.91	6,247.22
August	3,857.16	7,510.27	1,027.00	12,394.43	8,550.80
September	6,061.72	6,794.35	372.85	13,228.92	7,334.67
October	3,906.11	10,788.04	518.75	15,222.90	8,101.50
November	2,337.03	32,949.12	317.50	35,603.65	4,100.23
December	3,553.75	9,919.60	327.55	13,800.90	6,202.86
Total	$ 55,354.53	$ 121,547.89	$ 6,320.05	$ 183,222.47	$ 84,273.37

DETECTIVES	Reports	Recoveries	No Results	Percentage	Arrests	Amount Assigned	Amount Recovered	Percentage
Atkinson	225	76	149	29	70	$ 12,653.07	$ 5,237.57	41
Thurman	168	35	133	20	96	5,176.17	3,084.17	59
Kellam	324	98	226	30	210	20,214.56	5,541.37	22
Walton	302	99	203	33	201	14,304.92	5,496.32	38
Duffy	252	91	161	31	102	38,472.02	5,515.00	14
Haake	233	112	121	48	114	19,696.79	13,470.40	61
Waymack	234	110	124	47	119	9,974.29	5,283.90	52
Eddleton	250	127	123	50	122	8,611.98	6,365.49	61
Gentry	212	83	129	39	156	6,082.86	3,766.34	61
Wills	274	106	168	37	166	9,854.87	5,988.79	61
Cousins	196	37	159	19	90	8,456.52	5,117.83	61
Fox	167	31	136	18	89	6,246.57	3,890.61	62
Sterling	253	110	143	43	186	8,541.19	6,133.20	70
Harris	200	74	126	37	167	4,972.11	2,555.12	51
Parker	160	35	125	28	88	7,019.31	4,790.74	67
Tiller	168	35	133	20	66	2,120.45	1,714.00	80
Wiltshire	62	10	52	16	80	639.69	297.52	46
Organ	19	2	17	10	65	160.10		
Smith	1	1		100	51	25.00	25.00	100
Memorandum	721		721					
Total	4,421	1,272	3,149	28	2,238	$ 183,222.47	$ 84,273.37	45

Fugitives from Justice Arrested in Other Places for This Department

Name	Charge	Where Arrested	Arrested by
Bradshaw, John	Misdemeanor	Ashland, Va.	Eddleton and Waymack.
Bergeron, Ray	Bogus checks	Roanoke, Va.	Gentry and Wills.
Bancroft, Geo. T.	Non-support	Washington, D. C.	Atkinson and Walton.
Beale, Olin W.	Non-support	Washington, D. C.	Duffy and Haake.
Cosmorani, Victor	Auto thief	Camden, N. J.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Crosswhite, Wm. P.	Grand larceny	Taswell, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Carneal, Fleming	Grand larceny	Washington, D. C.	Organ and Wiltshire.
Cox, J. Blackie	Auto thief	Oxford, N. C.	Fox and Cousins.
Cannon, Arthur	Auto thief	Tappahannock, Va.	Cousins and Fox.
Davis, L. E.	Grand larceny	Taswell, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Davis, Richard	Felony	Wilmington, N. C.	Waymack and Eddleton.
Davis, Thos. R.	Non-support	New York, N. Y.	Gentry and Wills.
Elliott, Prince	Grand larceny	Taswell, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Eades, Hugh R.	Non-support	Washington, D. C.	Parker and Thurman.
Ford, John S.	Non-support	Hampton, Va.	Wills and Gentry.
Fink, A. F.	Bogus checks	Norfolk, Va.	Kellam and Walton.
Harris, George	Non-support	Norfolk, Va.	Fox and Cousins.
Hill, Willie	Forgery	Nelson County, Va.	Duffy and Haake.
Henshaw, E. P.	Non-support	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Gentry and Wills.
Hicks, Arthur W.	Non-support	Philadelphia, Pa.	Gentry and Wills.
Hubbard, Josephine	Felonious assault	Newport News, Va.	Atkinson and Organ.
Hughes, Ben.	Grand larceny	Bluefield, W. Va.	Waymack.
Hall, Robert	Auto thief	Orange, Va.	Wills and Cousins.
Harding, Leroy	Auto thief	Orange, Va.	Wills and Cousins.
Harvey, Elmer	Auto thief	Tawson, Md.	Cousins and Fox.
Holt, Clyde	Non-support	Cleveland, O.	Atkinson and Duffy.
Jenkins, Frank	House breaking	Petersburg, Va.	Sterling and Harris.
Johnson, Calvin	Felonious assault	Washington, D. C.	Gentry and Wills.
Keys, Taylor	Felony	Baltimore, Md.	Fox and Cousins.
Kuper, Stuart	Non-support	Fredericksburg, Va.	Thurman and Parker.
Lynam, Roy	Felony	Alexandria, Va.	Fox and Cousins.
Moore, Chas.	Grand larceny	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Parker and Thurman.

Fugitives from Justice Arrested in Other Places for This Department— Continued

Name	Charge	Where Arrested	Arrested by
Mills, Lena	Forgery	Norfolk, Va.	Kellam and Walton.
Nichols, A. B.	Reckless auto	Chesterfield County, Va.	Eddleton and Waymack.
Olsen, Frank	Felony	Baltimore, Md.	Fox and Cousins.
Osborne, James	Grand larceny	Taswell, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman.
O'Strander, Ebray	Auto thief	Tawson, Md.	Cousins and Fox.
Owens, David W.	Non-support	Charles City, Va.	Wills and Gentry.
Pontanelli, Jos.	Auto thief	Camden, N. J.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Pantagal, Chief	Kidnapping	Trenton, N. J.	Cousins and Sanders.
Ray, Roland	House breaking	Baltimore, Md.	Waymack and Eddleton.
Roth, Allan	Bogus checks	Norfolk, Va.	Kellam and Walton.
Simon, William	Felony	Wilmington, N. C.	Waymack and Eddleton.
Sheppard, Oscar A.	Non-support	Birmingham, Ala.	Organ and Wiltshire.
Speigel, Adolph	Forgery	New York, N. Y.	Sterling and Harris.
Solka, Michael	Felony	Chambersburg, Pa.	Thurman and Parker.
Snead, Nash	Misdemeanor	Norfolk, Va.	Fox and Cousins.
Stone, Gordon	Auto thief	Tappahannock, Va.	Cousins and Fox.
Scott, Robert	Petit larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Tiller and Wills.
Trewalla, L. A.	False pretense	Anderson, S. C.	Gentry and Wills.
Vest, Marion	Felony	Oxford, N. C.	Fox and Cousins.
Webster, Clarence	Felonious assault	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Wiltshire and Organ.
Wilson, Sam	House breaking	Charlotte, N. C.	Waymack and Eddleton.
Wood, William	Auto thief	Tawson, Md.	Cousins and Fox.
Williams, Edw.	House breaking	Florence, S. C.	Waymack and Eddleton.

Fugitives from Justice Arrested for Other Places by This Department

Name	Charge	Arrested For	Arrested by
Allen, William	Reckless auto	Chesterfield County, Va.	Eddleton and Waymack.
Armstrong, Jos.	Non-support	Muncie, Ind.	Wills and Thurman.
Bennett, Alfred	House breaking	Henrico County, Va.	Duffy and Gentry.
Brown, Sam	Felonious assault	Williamsburg, Va.	Sterling and Harris.
Brooks, William	Non-support	Littleton, N. C.	Gentry and Wills.
Bunch, N. C.	Non-support	Norfolk, Va.	Kellam and Walton.
Beazley, Jos.	Disorderly	Caroline County, Va.	Harris and Sterling.
Boilee, James	Escaped prisoner	Washington, D. C.	Thurman and Parker.
Brown, Hallie	Misdemeanor	Chesterfield County, Va.	Atkinson and Organ.
Bailey, Frank	Murder	High Point, N. C.	Organ and Harris.
Baker, Leslie	Misdemeanor	Hanover County, Va.	Wills and Atkinson.
Bishop, Gaston	Non-support	Kenonville, N. C.	Wiltshire and Organ.
Branch, Henley	Misdemeanor	Amelia County, Va.	Wiltshire and Kellam.
Bass, Jack	Grand larceny	South Boston, Va.	Eddleton and Waymack.
Boyd, Mark W.	Violating prohibition law	Charlottesville, Va.	Duffy and Thurman.
Bloom, Ollie	Grand larceny	Jacksonville, Fla.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Bloom, Rachel	Grand larceny	Jacksonville, Fla.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Blackburn, L. W.	Misdemeanor	Alexandria, Va.	Fox and Wiltshire.
Christian, Mike	Misdemeanor	Chesterfield County, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Coates, Baroody	Misdemeanor	Ashland, Va.	Eddleton and Waymack.
Cheatwood, A. S.	Speeding	Petersburg, Va.	Harris and Sterling.
Clarke, Forklin	Felonious assault	Durham, N. C.	Harris and Sterling.
Couch, J. R.	Capias	Durham, N. C.	Sterling and Wills.
Cooper, J. W.	Bogus checks	Hampton, Va.	Tiller and Wills.
Cooke, Geo. T.	Non-support	Norfolk, Va.	Sterling and Harris.
Cypress, Sam	Car breaking	Huffman, N. C.	Eddleton and Waymack.
Collins, Thos. A.	Non-support	Reidsville, N. C.	Sterling and Harris.
Coston, William	Larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Haake and Eddleton.
Clarke, Josephine	Defrauding	Charlottesville, Va.	Haake and Eddleton.
Calvin, J. E.	Auto thief	Knoxville, Tenn.	Cousins and Fox.
Canada, H. L.	Grand larceny	Lynchburg Va.	Haake and Wiltshire.
Chalkley, M. A.	Bogus checks	Appomattox, Va.	Tiller and Haake.

Fugitives from Justice Arrested for Other Places by This Department—Continued

Name	Charge	Arrested For	Arrested by
Driscoll, H. L.	Felony	Henrico County, Va.	Sterling and Wiltshire.
Dance, John	Grand larceny	Washington, D. C.	Gentry and Oragn.
Denbich, William	Felony	New Jersey	Sterling and Wiltshire.
Dean, William	Misdemeanor	Chesterfield County, Va.	Thurman and Parker.
Elliott, Wm. J.	Non-support	Lynchburg, Va.	Haake and Duffy.
Eades, Stokes	Misdemeanor	Pemberton, Va.	Haake and Duffy.
Ely, James	Attempted rape	Henrico County, Va.	Haake and Eddleton.
Estes, Seller	Violating prohibition law	Charlottesville, Va.	Haake and Eddleton.
Elliott, W. T.	Non-support	Lynchburg, Va.	Haake and Fox.
Faison, Reba	Grand larceny	Jacksonville, Fla.	Atkinson and Thurman.
Gough, G. W.	Larceny	Chesterfield County, Va.	Tiller and Kellam.
Gaylord, Edw. S.	Non-support	Camden, N. J.	Atkinson and Tiller.
Griffin, Frank	Murder	Paterson, N. J.	Waymack and Eddleton.
Gainsburg, Hyman	Misdemeanor	West Point, Va.	Thurman and Parker.
Gidby, W. Z.	Felony	Fredericksburg, Va.	Gentry and Wills.
Horner, E. L.	Forgery	San Francisco, Cal.	Tiller.
Harris, William	Grand larceny	Savannah, Ga.	Cousins and Fox.
Hall, James	Seduction	Rock Castle, Va.	Haake and Duffy.
Harris	Disorderly	Powhatan County, Va.	Walton and Atkinson.
Haley, Clarence	House breaking	Charles City, Va.	Sterling and Harris.
Holt, C. M.	Bogus checks	Chesterfield County, Va.	Gentry and Wills.
Holmes, Henry	Misdemeanor	Hampton, Va.	Atkinson and Parker.
Harrison, Leo	Bank robbery	St. Louis, Mo	Wiltshire and Wills.
Hollingsworth, J. M.	Misdemeanor	Arlington, Va.	Kellam and Walton.
Harmon, Marion S.	Embezzlement	Mountain City, Tenn.	Organ and Wiltshire.
Harris, William	Misdemeanor	Prince George County, Va.	Waymack and Eddleton.
Harris, Pauline	Runaway	New Jersey	Sterling and Wiltshire.
Hawthorne, Lee	Board bill	Dade County, Fla.	Haake and Sterling.
Harris, John	Board bill	Henrico County, Va.	Gentry and Organ.
Jones, W. E.	Bogus checks	Amelia County, Va.	Harris and Sterling.
Johnson, Arthur C.	Non-support	Baltimore, Md.	Atkinson and Wills.
Johnson, Mrs. J.	Misdemeanor	Hopewell, Va.	Tiller and Wills.

Kirby, Lyle	Grand larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Thurman and Parker.
Lowe, Robert E.	Non-support	Baltimore, Md.	Fox and Cousins.
Leonard, Robert	Grand larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Haake and Duffy.
Lapan, Arthur	Burglary	Washington, D. C.	Organ and Fox.
Liuci Michael	Runaway	Trenton, N. J.	Atkinson and Duffy.
Lohman, L. O.	Violation game law	Charles City County, Va.	Atkinson and Parker.
Lohman, O. C.	Violation game law	Charles City County, Va.	Atkinson and Parker.
Mann, Virginia	Parole violator	Chesterfield County, Va.	Duffy and Gentry.
Moore, Jessie	Grand larceny	Savannah, Ga.	Cousins and Fox.
Morgan, Warren	Grand larceny	Greenville, N. C.	Parker and Thurman.
Manning, J. W.	Grand larceny	Atlantic City, N. J.	Haake and Duffy.
Moses, John	House breaking	Lillington, N. C.	Gentry and Wills.
Murphy, Earl S.	Non-support	Randolph, Mass.	Sterling and Harris.
Montgomery, R. Mc.	Non-support	Philadelphia, Pa.	Atkinson and Parker.
Miles, John R.	Grand larceny	Greenville, N. C.	Haake and Cousins.
McDonough, John	Deserter	Fort Eustis, Va.	Gentry and Wills.
McCarthy, J. R.	Board bill	Hopewell, Va.	Haake and Duffy.
McLaughlin, E. M.	Reckless auto	Hanover County, Va.	Organ and Harris.
McLear, Mrs. E.	Reckless auto	New Kent County, Va.	Sterling.
McGhee, W. O.	Misdemeanor	Hanover County, Va.	Thurman and Parker.
Nuckols, Harry	Misdemeanor	Hanover County, Va.	Wills and Gentry.
Nydof, Oscar	Burglary	Washington, D. C.	Organ and Fox.
Nelms, Robert	Grand larceny	Kingsport, Tenn.	Fox and Haake.
Parker, William	Petit larceny	Henrico County, Va.	Haake and Duffy.
Peyton, Sonny	Felonious assault	Petersburg, Va.	Gentry and Wills.
Peoples, Alfonso	Larceny	Ashland, Va.	Sterling and Harris.
Perry, John	Escaped prisoner	Washington, D. C.	Thurman and Parker.
Page, R. R.	Felony	Virginia Beach, Va.	Wills and Sterling.
Quick, A. G.	Misdemeanor	Nottoway County, Va.	Wiltshire.
Rawlinson, J. W.	Car robbery	LaCross, Wis.	Wills and Gentry.
Ruffin, Henry	Misdemeanor	Ashland, Va.	Thurman and Parker.
Robinson, Ernest	Misdemeanor	Hanover Co., Va.	Eddleton and Waymack.
Redford, W. G.	Assault	Hanover County, Va.	Wills and Tiller.
Roberts, Carl	Grand larceny	Kingsport, Tenn.	Fox and Haake.
Robinson, Harvey	Felonious assault	Hopewell, Va.	Wills and Tiller.
St. George, William	Felony	Wilmington, N. C.	Waymack and Eddleton.
Sanford, H. B.	Bogus checks	Saluda, Va.	Atkinson and Walton.
Smith, Noah F.	Non-support	Elkin, N. C.	Tiller and Eddleton.

Fugitives from Justice Arrested for Other Places by This Department— Continued

Name	Charge	Arrested For	Arrested by
Smith, Everett	Non-support	Charlottesville, Va.	Haake and Fox.
Seat, Alfred	Reckless auto	Powhatan County, Va.	Eddleton and Waymack.
Stool, Joseph	Grand larceny	Atlantic City, N. J.	Haake and Duffy.
Stevenson, Edith	Grand larceny	Danville, Va.	Wells and Eddleton.
Spears, W.	Grand larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Duffy and Thurman.
Stewart, T. A.	Misdemeanor	Amelia County, Va.	Gentry and Wills.
Shackelford, G. D.	Misdemeanor	Sussex County, Va.	Gentry and Organ.
Smith, Alonza P.	Grand larceny	Chowan, N. C.	Thurman and Parker.
Taylor, J. Edw.	Non-support	Caroline County, Va.	Cousins and Fox.
Thomas, S. H.	Bogus checks	Caroline County, Va.	Kellam and Walton.
Van Buskirk, Floyd	Non-support	Norfolk, Va.	Wiltshire.
Wade, Douglas	Grand larceny	Henrico County, Va.	Harris and Thurman.
Wade, J. H.	Grand larceny	Henrico County, Va.	Harris and Thurman.
Wood, Wm. J.	Board bill	Danville, Va.	Sterling and Harris.
Wormely, James	Felony	Nash County, N. C.	Waymack and Eddleton.
Walsh, G. J.	Bogus checks	Lynchburg, Va.	Harris and Duffy.
Williams, Chas.	House breaking	Charles City, Va.	Sterling and Harris.
Watson, O. Berry	Larceny	Kinston, N. C.	Sterling and Wills.
White, R. C.	Bogus checks	Elizabeth City, N. C	Haake and Duffy.
Warren, Clarence S.	Non-support	Portsmouth, Va.	Waymack and Parker.
Whittett, Louis	Misdemeanor	Fairfax County, Va.	Thurman and Parker.
Wrenn, Clem	Embezzlement	Wilson, N. C.	Wiltshire and Sterling.
Williamson, Dewey	Grand larceny	Newport, Tenn.	Eddleton and Duffy.
Wright, Harry	Auto thief	Orange, Va.	Wills and Cousins.
Winbourn, W. J.	Non-support	Petersburg, Va.	Haake and Duffy.
Walker, Wm. T.	Grand larceny	Kingsport, Tenn.	Fox and Haake.
Welsh, H. S.	Non-support	Hopewell, Va.	Wiltshire and Cousins.
Young, John	Misdemeanor	Orlando, Fla.	Kellam and Walton.
Yoder, A. S	Grand larceny	Portsmouth, Va.	Thurman and Parker.

A Recapitulation of This Report is Herewith Attached

	1926	1927
Total number of arrests	2,174	2,238
Number of fugitives from justice arrested	217	219
Number of murders committed	11	19
Number of murderers at large	5	9
Number of robbery reports made to this office with no value attached, to-wit: places entered, nothing of value stolen	470	328
Number of reports with a value of $10.00 or less attached	918	716
Value of property reported lost or stolen	$544,618.18	$183,222.47
Value of property recovered	$447,465.16	$ 84,273.37
Number of murder and assault reports made to this office	330	370
Number of hospital reports made to this office	327	1,867
Number of junk dealers reports made to this office	245	316
Pawnbrokers' reports (articles pawned)	90,000	92,000
Automobiles reported stolen	629	58
Automobiles recovered	563	42
Circulars sent out for stolen automobiles, expenses paid for by owner	20,000	18,000
Persons reported missing	152	188
Photos and finger prints taken	1,208	924
Photos and finger prints exchanged with other police departments and bureaus of identification	3,415	3,112
Telegrams received and sent	1,308	1,358
Letters received and answered	5,445	6,220
Circulars letters	12,000	9,000
Moving reports made and filed	6,000	6,000
Second-hand dealers' reports	Indefinite	Indefinite

This report will show a great improvement in the efficiency of the Detective Bureau, not only with our efforts within the city, but services which have been rendered to other departments have created a favorable comment as to the efficiency of the Richmond Police Department.

It is the policy of this department to give prompt attention to all complaints, no matter whether trivial or not, and where there is no solution of the same, a conscientious effort has been made for results to satisfy the complainant, to show him that this department has put forth its best efforts in the case.

The working hours of this bureau are nine; however, many of its officers work from twelve to eighteen hours when their investigation requires immediate action for success.

The success of this bureau could not have been alone without the co-operation, assistance and co-ordination of the uniformed rank which has built up a reputation for efficiency which compares favorably with any department in the country, and surpassed by none.

As in the past, we have given our best efforts to promote harmony amongst both the uniform and plain clothes men, and for which we claim partial success, and every effort will be made to keep the department as a unit if possible, that we may be favorably commended as the police department of Richmond.

The above is respectfully submitted.

A. S. Wright,
Captain of Detectives.

ROSTER OF DETECTIVE BUREAU

WRIGHT, A. S., *Captain*	*Commanding*
SMITH, G. P., *Lieutenant*	*Second in Command*
TOLER, W. A., *Sergeant*	*Superintendent Bureau of Indentification*
LEE, JOHN B.	*Clerk*

Detectives

THURMAN, G. P., *Sergeant*
KELLAM, L. R., *Sergeant*
DUFFY, JOHN M., *Sergeant*
INMAN, JAMES, *Sergeant*
GENTRY, F. I., *Sergeant*
COUSINS, I. G., *Sergeant*
STERLING, R. B., *Sergeant*
PARKER, G. Z., *Sergeant*
WILTSHIRE, J. L., *Sergeant*

BRENNAN, W. E., *Patrolman*

ATKINSON, C. W., *Sergeant*
WALTON, T. G., *Sergeant*
HAAKE, L. C., *Sergeant*
EDDLETON, C. C., *Sergeant*
WILLS, G. L., *Sergeant*
FOX, C. E., *Sergeant*
HARRIS, J. H., *Sergeant*
TILLER, P. L., *Sergeant*
ORGAN, E. H., *Sergeant*

GARTON, O. D., *Patrolman*

McDONNELL, JAMES E., *Clerk*

Policewomen

SANDERS, RUTH

HAMILTON, DELLA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Fire Department Bureau of Fire Prevention Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

W. H. JOYNES, *Chief*

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1928

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor*

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.......*Director of Public Safety*

P. S. M. HECKMAN.......*Chief Clerk*

M. H. FINKE.......*Clerk*

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN.......*Chief*

Fire

W. H. JOYNES.......*Chief*

Building Inspector

H. P. BECK.......*Chief*

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.......*Chief*

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

W. H. THOMPSON.......*Chief*

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.......*Chief*

Machine Shop

W. A. SHARP.......*Master Mechanic*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR., *Director*

BUREAU OF FIRE

W. H. JOYNES	*Chief*
L. S. JONES	*Assistant Chief*
J. F. RAFFO	*Battalion Chief*
J. M. MEADORS	*Battalion Chief*
O. F. WISE	*Battalion Chief*
A. F. TAYLOR	*Battalion Chief*
W. A. SHARP	*Master Mechanic*
H. J. LEBOLO	*Secretary*
C. S. WILLIS	*Clerk*

ANNUAL REPORT

Richmond, Va., December 31, 1927.

Captain Jas. R. Sheppard, Jr.,
Director of Public Safety,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to submit the fortieth annual report of the operations of the Richmond Fire Department, for the year ending December 31, 1927, together with the number of alarms of fire, loss (insured and uninsured), insurance carried on and the value of buildings and contents as far as we could ascertain, hose laid at fires, etc., with complete statistical information regarding the working of the department, also such recommendations as I believe necessary for effective results of the work of this department.

The department responded to 1,432 alarms for fire during the year, a decrease of 201 alarms over the previous year, the alarms being classed as follows: Box Alarms, 347; Still Alarms, 953; Silent Alarms, 92; Special Calls, 27; Second Alarms, 9; Third Alarms, 3, and one general alarm.

The Silent Alarms are not received by the Fire Alarm Department, and therefore will not show in their report.

The two largest fires of the year were the Academy, at Eighth and Grace, this fire occurred on February 19, 1927, and was a total loss amounting to $96,000. The other large fire was at Corley's Music Store, 213 East Broad Street, this fire occurred on September 17, 1927, the loss amounted to $132,000. This is not the total loss on this fire, as we could not get all of the information up to the present time,

The insurance loss for the year on buildings and contents was $368,927, and the uninsured loss on buildings and contents was $39,354, making a total loss for the year $408,281, a decrease under the previous year of $141,155.

The total insurance carried on buildings and contents in which fires occurred was $19,281,935, and the total value of buildings and contents in which fires occurred was $25,501,626.

During the year there were 1,392 alarms for fire in the city and 40 alarms for fire outside of the city limits. Of these 545 occurred in brick and stone buildings, 371 in frame buildings, 45 in stucco and metal buildings, and 471 outside of building fires, such as field fires, street cars, automobiles, false and unnecessary.

There were 76 false alarms turned in during the year, a decrease of 4 under the previous year; calls for other causes than for fire were 7.

Of the fires responded to, 1,348 were confined to place of origin, one extended to adjoining property and none extended beyond.

The members of the department in general were drilled weekly and instructed in the line of their duties and as to good conduct and discipline required.

For more detail information concerning the activities of this department, I respectfully refer you to the detailed reports hereto attached.

STATISTICS OF FIRE

1. Population	est. 200,000
2. Area. Square Miles	26
3. Total Number of Fire Alarms	1,432
4. False Alarms	76
5. Calls other than for fire	7

6. Number of Fires—

In Brick and Stone Buildings	545	
In Frame Buildings	371	
In Stucco and Metal Buildings	45	
Other than Building Fires	388	
False and additional calls	83	
Total		1,432

7. Number of Fires—

Confined to place of origin	1,348	
Extended to Adjoining property	1	
Extended beyond Adjoining property	0	
False and additional calls	83	
Total		1,432

8. Number of Fires—

Where no losses occurred	844	
Where losses occurred	505	
False and additional calls	83	
Total		1,432

	Total.	Building.	Contents.
9. Value of property	$25,501,626	$17,802,301	$ 7,699,325
10. Insurance	19,281,935	12,087,760	7,194,175
11. Insurance Loss	368,927	256,688	112,239
12. Uninsured Loss	39,354	24,893	14,461
13. Total Loss	408,281	281,581	126,700
14. Losses to County Fires—Buildings and Contents			57,655
15. Total losses in City			351,626

16. These figures include as much of the loss as we could ascertain from the Academy and Corley fires.

STATISTICS OF FIRE—Continued

17. Runs—Engine Companies	1,211	
Truck Companies	373	
Motorcycles	602	
Water Tower	3	
Gas and Foam	4	
Total		2,193
Hours Companies worked		1,628
Hours Engine worked		278
Large Chemicals used (40 gal.)		105
Small Chemicals used (3 gal.)		174
Foamites used		28
Foamite Generator used		4
Feet of Hose used		242,700
Feet of Ladder used		8,167

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS

In making my recommendations for the betterment of the service it will be necessary for me to repeat a number of items that have been asked for in these reports for several years. It is with pleasure and pride that some of the recommendations for improvements in this service in the past few years have been made, improvements involving considerable expense, some of which has made our efforts in this work less arduous and more efficient; but there are still some of our most urgent needs yet to be gotten.

While I dislike to keep repeating former recommendations, yet they are essential for the efficiency of our service, I will again briefly mention a number that I have noted in more detail for several years in my annual reports that I regard as essential for the efficiency of our service, and what I would term "Immediate needs." While I realize that it may not be practical to acquire at once everything that we need, I will therefore confine myself strictly to our most urgent and pressing needs and in the order of their importance.

This department has consistently endeavored to maintain the cost of the department at the lowest possible figure and yet maintain and furnish proper protection to our citizens, but we are now confronted, because of the increased population and building, to take immediate steps for the erection and installation of a building in the far western section of our city on the lot owned by the Fire Department, at Hanover Avenue and Tilden Street, as quarters for an Engine and Truck Company, so that we may have adequate fire protection for this part of the city. I cannot be too emphatic on this point; this house is a positive necessity, if the city expects and hopes to extend to the citizens and property owners that measure of fire protection so essential, which it is Richmond's plain duty to extend.

This section of the city is fully developed and is fast growing away from its fire protection by the construction of large apartment houses and dwellings, which are thickly populated, while the nearest help in case of fire is several miles distant, which plainly shows that the department is not keeping pace with the growth of the city in its fire protection. While we considered this need essential many years ago, it is now imperative, and we cannot expect to render anything like proper service in this section until this house is installed for its protection. The need for this house is further emphasized by the last report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which indicates plainly its need. The need of immediate action towards building and installing this house was amply demonstrated by the series of down town business section fires during the year. If this house had been installed, with apparatus, they would or could have reached practically any fire in that section of the city in one-half of the time required otherwise, as quick action is very essential in this section of the city that is filling up with large apartment houses. Whereas, these two new companies will be of direct benefit to this section in question, I wish to point out that indirectly they are of benefit to the city at large. With these two new companies in service, it will not be necessary, as it is now at times, even for a general (666) alarm of fire, to strip other sections of the city of its fire protection, as we would always be able, even with a general (666) alarm of fire, to have sufficient companies to distribute over the city.

Therefore, though possibly trespassing on financial preserves, I emphasize this most urgent need and I should ask that necessary appropriation for constructing and installing this house be proceeded with as early as possible.

No fire department can hope to be entirely successful or make use of good fire methods unless it is well trained. On the other hand, a department which is modernly equipped does not always use its appliances to good advantage because of insufficient training. Regular training is of the utmost importance, as it is evident that if the men cannot handle its equipment efficiently, they cannot work effectively at an actual fire. Therefore, I again recommend that a drill tower be provided as soon as possible, where a regular course of training and instruction may be given all members, as the one we now have is too small and unsuited to be of much practical value. As I have repeatedly stated before, our men are mostly young and energetic and anxious to learn and do, but for lack of proper facilities, they are not trained in their line of duties as they should be. This is not a reflection on our men, as they do wonderfully well for the experience they have, but their efforts are terribly handicapped for lack of proper training, and we cannot expect the men to do the real work of firemen until they are properly trained.

A drill tower should be erected similar to those in use in many of the cities, as in no way can efficiency be so readily obtained as by constant practice on a tower. This tower could be built in the rear of one of our engine houses and the only cost will be for materials used, as most of the labor necessary can be done by members of the department, so the cost will be nominal, compared with wonderful training and results to be obtained.

Our city now covers such a large area and is being built up so rapidly that there should be three (3) "fire districts" instead of only two (2), as at present. This need is also further emphasized by the report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. To put this idea into effect, I earnestly ask that provision be made for adding two additional Battalion Chiefs, for establishing the third "fire district," thus further adding to our efficiency.

In connection with the hose question, I recommend that you provide and maintain for regular service and in reserve a quantity of hose to meet and cope with any condition and circumstance that may arise. The reserve supply of hose available at all times should not be less than 4,000 feet in quantity. Our supply of hose is now, I am pleased to state, in excellent condition, having 3,000 feet in the store room. To keep our hose up to necessary standard I recommend that an additional supply of hose be purchased. The hose to be used to replace unreliable hose that will possibly be thrown out as unserviceable at our semi-annual hose inspection and supply a reasonable supply for reserve as stated above. The matter of good dependable hose is a serious necessity in the fire service. Without sufficient reliable hose the best of pumps and water supply are rendered ineffective, as a bursted section of hose at a fire may undoubtedly be the cause of heavy damage at a fire.

I unreservedly recommend that at least two additional motorcycles be purchased and installed this year. When this is done we will be amply provided with these little wonders for a few years to come. The installation of these machines will not require additional men, as men in the present companies are utilized for this purpose, and the only cost will be the initial cost of the motorcycles and their equipment, with a nominal amount for their annual upkeep, all of which is more than offset by the saving on our larger apparatus, in addition to keeping the larger apparatus in service for a possible greater fire.

I feel it my duty to again repeat my former rcommendation for the consolidation of Engine House No. 2, Truck House No. 2, and the Machine Shop all in one building. These three separate units are now each in its own quarters, all in the same neighborhood, and the house Truck Company No. 2 occupies and the Machine Shop are neither in any way suited for their purpose, and all three requires separate upkeep. This consolidation would soon repay the outlay necessary and add greatly to the efficiency of the department. The quarters now used could be sold and the revenue would go a long way to pay for the proposed new building. In the interest of efficiency, comfort of the firemen and permanent economy, I again recommend that these three units be consolidated in a modern building somewhere in their present vicinity.

Another work which is of special value in reducing the water damage in small fires as well as exposure loss in large fires, is that of salvage; therefore, I recommend that additional water-proof covers be purchased for salvage purposes, the underwriters to share their proportionate share of the expense. These covers keep down loss and we are naturally anxious for a low loss ratio since it reflects directly on the department's record.

Since turning our condemned hose over to the Department of Public Works we have reduced the number of dump fires to 19.

False alarms of fire have increased to an alarming extent, 76 having been sent in during the year. Immature age and the weak mentality are in a measure excusable, but all other offenders should be summarily dealt with. The co-operation of our citizens is requested in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this despicable trick, as our most serious accidents have happened while answering these alarms. A campaign of publicity would be of great benefit in this case.

For the purpose of enabling all members of the department to become thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of the rules and regulations, I recommend that new manuals be drafted and printed and distributed to the men. Thus unfamiliarity with the rules could not be offered as an excuse by offenders of the rules governing this department. This leads to a point which I trust may be given due consideration, as the present manuals are old and over half of the rules and regulations have been changed by the change in administration and are not suited or corrected to date. Over half of the members have not been issued manuals, as we haven't any to issue.

Fire hydrants are, as the name indicates, provided for the use of the Fire Department in extinguishing fires, and in order that they may be always in the best operative condition they should be used for no other purpose. Some cities have ordinances providing that fire hydrants should not be opened except by members of the Fire Department and those specially authorized by the superintendent of the department responsible for their condition. These hydrants are commonly used by contractors and others and some times left in a damaged condition especially to the threads. Inspecting and greasing of the fire hydrants are made each month by this department, we having the city divided into seventeen districts, as there are engine companies, and when a damaged condition of any hydrants is found it is reported to this office, we in turn report same to the Water Department.

Some measure should be adopted or devised to avoid blocking entire streets while they are undergoing repairs. So far we have been fortunate in not having a large fire on a street so blocked, but it is liable to occur at any time, and the consequences are very probable to be most serious.

While the water supply is now sufficient in most sections of our city, and the recent improvements in this branch of the service are most remarkable, yet we still have a very limited supply in some sections, especially in Ginter Park. In this connection, I recommend that more fire hydrants be installed in many sections of the city, where they are now scarce, and in all cases where fire hydrants are installed that they be directly connected with the largest available main. Of course, I know that the street work and water supply is not under your jurisdiction, but ask that you will use your efforts with the Director of Public Works and the Director of Public Utilities, respectively, along the lines suggested.

We have two Foam Generators, with two vehicles to carry same. We have installed on these two pieces of apparatus a 120 gallon gasoline tank and pump. This gasoline is used at large fires. Previous to this we delivered gas at fires in cans, which was unsatisfactory and dangerous.

In conclusion, allow me to return thanks to the Director of Public Safety for his kind assistance at all times; to His Honor, the Mayor, for the interest he has manifested in this department; to the Chief of Police, for generous assistance at all times, and to the members of the Police Force for their faithful performance of duties at fires; to the Building Inspector, and the Electrical Inspectors for their courteous and kind co-operation with this department during the past year. I wish to extend many thanks to the officers and men of the Fire Department for the faithful manner in which they have performed every duty incumbent upon them. To the Chief of Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph and his assistants, I desire to express my grateful appreciation for the valuable services they have rendered me at all times. All officers of the City Government, as well as citizens and local representatives of the insurance companies, I wish to extend my thanks for the information received relative to the amount of insurance carried and paid on losses at fires, thus enabling me to compile my report. And I especially wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the always prompt and courteous ambulance corps.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. Joynes,
Chief of Fire Department.

Classifications of Buildings, Etc.

MONTHS	BUILDINGS			Other Than Buildings	False Alarms	Other Than Fire	Total
	Brick	Frame	Stucco				
January	91	66	9	46	14	1	227
February	59	42	7	24	7	2	141
March	40	48	8	29	6	0	131
April	38	26	2	28	6	0	100
May	30	26	2	33	2	0	93
June	29	20	0	29	2	0	80
July	28	18	0	26	6	0	78
August	22	12	0	20	7	0	61
September	39	17	1	27	2	0	86
October	58	24	5	44	5	0	136
November	43	35	5	48	6	0	137
December	68	37	6	34	13	4	162
Total	545	371	45	388	76	7	1,432

Extent of Fires

MONTHS	Place of Origin	Extended to Adjoining Property	Extended Beyond Adjoining Property	False Alarms	Other Than Fire	Total
January	212	0	0	14	1	227
February	131	1	0	7	2	141
March	125	0	0	6	0	131
April	94	0	0	6	0	100
May	91	0	0	2	0	93
June	78	0	0	2	0	80
July	72	0	0	6	0	78
August	54	0	0	7	0	61
September	84	0	0	2	0	86
October	131	0	0	5	0	136
November	131	0	0	6	0	137
December	145	0	0	13	4	162
Total	1,348	1	0	76	7	1,432

Total Valuation, Loss and Insurance, Year 1927

MONTHS	Number Alarms	Property Involved	Property Loss	Insurance Carried	Insured Loss	Uninsured Loss
January	227	$ 4,147,005	$ 88,065	$ 2,821,570	$ 82,054	$ 6,011
February	141	4,100,250	106,340	3,277,790	102,520	3,820
March	131	1,101,605	10,836	279,980	9,548	1,288
April	100	1,233,350	8,490	739,750	7,655	835
May	93	862,390	9,642	503,150	8,931	711
June	80	1,210,460	8,640	786,200	8,155	485
July	78	3,025,975	7,500	2,834,670	1,715	5,785
August	61	740,275	3,972	507,300	527	3,445
September	86	2,823,510	136,754	1,805,400	134,794	1,960
October	136	2,438,906	12,747	1,799,325	4,770	7,977
November	137	804,700	7,297	1,653,050	6,655	642
December	162	3,013,200	7,998	2,273,750	1,603	6,395
Total	1,432	$25,501,626	$ 408,281	$19,281,935	$ 368,927	$ 39,354

Insured, Uninsured and Total Loss, As to Buildings and Contents

MONTH	INSURANCE LOSS			UNINSURED LOSS			Grand Total
	Buildings	Contents	Total	Buildings	Content	Total	
January	$ 44,921	$ 37,133	$ 82,054	$ 55	$ 5,956	$ 6,011	$ 88,065
February	87,090	15,430	102,520	3,025	795	3,820	106,340
March	5,850	3,698	9,548	173	1,115	1,288	10,836
April	3,645	4,010	7,655	455	380	835	8,490
May	4,847	4,084	8,931	315	396	711	9,642
June	6,605	1,550	8,155	365	120	485	8,640
July	1,063	652	1,715	4,690	1,095	5,785	7,500
August	334	193	527	3,150	295	3,445	3,972
September	93,125	41,669	134,794	1,815	145	1,960	136,754
October	3,775	995	4,770	4,860	3,117	7,977	12,747
November	4,625	2,030	6,655	185	457	642	7,297
December	808	795	1,603	5,805	590	6,395	7,998
Total	$ 256,688	$ 112,239	$ 368,927	$ 24,893	$ 14,461	$ 39,354	$ 408,281

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor*

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR. .... *Director of Public Safety*

P. S. M. HECKMAN .... *Chief Clerk*

M. H. FINKE .... *Clerk*

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN .... *Chief*

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES .... *Chief*

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK .... *Chief*

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND .... *Chief*

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON .... *Chief*

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES .... *Chief*

Machine Shop

W. A. SHARP .... *Master Mechanic*

ANNUAL REPORT

RICHMOND, VA., December 31, 1927.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DEAR SIR:—

I beg to submit to you my eighth annual report of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, for the year ending December 31, 1927, which I will endeavor to make brief.

Up to this time we have been greatly handicapped in our efforts to establish fire prevention on a telling basis by lack of applicable laws to enforce this work; and now am greatly pleased to record that on November 21, 1927, a full and comprehensive City Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance—To amend and reordain chapter 35 of Richmond City Code, 1924, concerning the transportation, storage and use of explosives and other dangerous and inflammable materials," was adopted and is now in force. This ordinance will give us authority to enforce the correction of many fire hazards that before this time we could only recommend or bluff, with varied success. This new law controls all fireworks, moving picture films of large quantities, photographic and X-ray films of the dangerous (nitro-cellulose) kind, calcium carbide, acetylene gas generators, etc., the storage handling and sale of all inflammable or volatile liquids and other explosives, the installation and construction of underground and aboveground tanks, dry cleaning establishments, garages, automobile repair shops, authorizes the installation of fire extinguishers under certain conditions, regulates the handling and disposal of hot ashes, waste paper, rubbish, etc., bonfires, dry grass and weeds, and many other items that have always been a prolific source of many fires. In fact, it is a full Fire Prevention Code, and covers practically all angles of this work not already provided in the Building Code, and we expect great results from it. Under provisions of this ordinance this office has to issue permits for the storage, handling, transportation and use of all explosive, inflammable or dangerous materials, which will amount to several thousand, and as no permit is issued until we are satisfied that all conditions of the law are fully complied with, and after each case is given careful inspection and full investigation, we feel that a great many fire hazards formerly existing will be eliminated or minimized. While we expect wonderful results from our efforts supported by this new law, it will take some time to get the people adjusted to the new conditions, and much educational work along this line will be necessary, and fully believe that before the end of 1928 evidences of the improved conditions will be generally noted by all concerned, and conditions will continue to improve.

We have already found a spirit of full co-operation among the people handling dangerous and explosive liquids and materials, as no one knows better the nature of these articles than those that handle them regularly. The wholesale oil and gasoline distributing companies are all working in complete harmony with the Bureau, which is a wonderful help in our work, and enables us to always keep a complete control over the promiscuous manner of handling and selling these dangerous liquids by those that may become careless. Of course, we find some who object to anything that prevents them from doing things as they are accustomed to doing, regardless of its hazardous nature, but am glad to state that such are the rare exception, and that the great majority of all affected by this new law are very enthusiastic over its adoption, and promise their full support and hearty co-operation. Many cases have already been found where a substantial reduction of insurance rates on individual risks have been caused by our efforts in correcting existing conditions and installing fire preventative measures, and the number is increasing daily, and where business people can save dollars while they add to their own security and assure themselves of an uninterrupted business it does not take them long to follow our notices concerning their fire hazards, and corrections and improvements are promptly made.

This Bureau is still composed of only five men, including the Chief of the Bureau and four firemen detailed for this work, and while their daily inspections cover the city and take in every class of building except private dwellings, the limited force does not allow inspections as often as they should be made. Of course we give more time to the general mercantile and manufacturing businesses than other classes of risks, but with our best efforts we cannot cover the city as it should be. The principal business places should be inspected at least once each month, instead of once every two or three months, as is now the case.

Direct efforts of this Bureau, and the indirect efforts, where we have called the co-operation of the Bureau of Building Inspection, have on many occasions shown the results of our work in fires that have occurred where the losses would have undoubtedly been many times larger had not our orders to correct certain conditions been heeded. We can cite many specific instances along this line.

The following tabulation will show a summary of our inspections for the year 1927, in comparison with the four preceding years:

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Original inspections	22,118	20,712	20,593	16,475	15,419
Reinspections	3,026	3,409	1,957	1,956	2,153
*Special inspections	1,164	1,361	1,246	1,104	1,347
Complaints investigated	714	703	654	686	635
Total inspections	27,022	26,185	24,450	20,221	19,554
Conditions satisfactory	19,935	19,386	19,066	14,539	13,866
Notices to correct	2,454	2,437	1,793	1,998	1,618

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*Special inspections are made by, or followed up by, the Chief of this Bureau.

Comparison of number and kinds of alarms received in 1927, with the four preceding years:

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Box alarms	347	405	416	378	351
Second alarms	9	9	11	7	10
Third alarms	3	2	3	0	0
General alarms (6-6-6)	1	0	0	0	0
Still alarms	953	1,055	1,129	962	729
Silent alarms	92	135	191	192	253

There were 289 alarms from fires in business buildings, 667 in dwellings, 388 other than buildings.

There were 545 alarms from brick and stone buildings, 371 from frame buildings, 45 from stucco buildings, and 388 for fires other than buildings. We are glad to call your attention to the decrease in the number of alarms over 1926, which is also a decrease of the average for the past four years. There was a slight decrease in the number of false alarms, and also in alarms for causes other than fires.

The following were the principal causes of alarms of fire during the year: Chimneys (generally no loss), dry grass and weeds, automobiles, dumps, defective flues, overheated stoves, furnaces and pipes, carelessness of smokers, burning rubbish, paper trash, oil and gas stoves, sparks from chimneys, locomotives, etc., careless handling of gasoline, children playing with matches, spontaneous ignition and electric irons. Other causes for alarms were unknown, or from minor causes, a great many being needless, and 76 were false alarms.

Fires occurring in specially hazardous places were as follows: Garages and filling stations, 89; stables and outbuildings, 32; foundries and factories, 30; churches, school and institutions, 27; dry cleaning plants, 21, and buildings under construction, 9. These take the lead outside of dwellings and general mercantile places.

We assume and believe that our systematic and continuous efforts in eliminating causes of fire, and conditions that would cause the rapid spread of a fire, had much to do with the small number of alarms during the past year, as compared with previous years.

The following tabulation will give you a very good idea of some of the details of our work, showing many corrections made during the year, any one of which could have caused a fire or the rapid spread of a fire, or possibly the loss of life and almost certainly the loss of property:

Violation of City Ordinances—

Gasoline	376	
Oils and paints	17	
Oily waste, rags and mops	42	
Rubbish and trash	979	
Hot ashes in or near wood	84	
Open exposures	101	
		1,599

Dangerous Conditions—		
Chimneys	79	
Lighting systems	71	
Heating appliances	228	
Roofs	9	
Holes in street gratings	47	
		434
Obstructions—		
Doors	59	
Stairways	32	
Windows	43	
Fire escapes	31	
Aisles	21	
Hallways	10	
Areas	7	
		203
Fire Appliances Out of Order—		
Fire escapes	27	
Sprinkler systems	6	
Fire extinguishers	16	
Fire doors	39	
Fire hose	4	
		92
Total correction of defects caused		2,328

Many conditions of more or less serious nature had to be left as found for lack of proper authority to cause correction, but now that we have the Fire Prevention Code as a law of our city we expect to accomplish much more during the coming year. The above list does not embrace any of the many hazardous conditions that we found and reported to the Building Inspector, where construction and alterations were concerned, nor to the Electrical Inspector, where dangerous electric wiring was noted, and these run into the hundreds.

The fire loss last year shows a decrease over the preceding year, and also is below the average of the past five years:

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Losses	$ 408,281	$ 549,436	$ 510,691	$ 465,228	$ 370,880
Values involved	25,501,626	24,016,942	30,448,575	24,355,575	12,144,204

This we consider a very good showing when all conditions, such as the many old buildings in Richmond, and up to this time the lack of practically any laws to compel fire preventative measures, and particularly so when you know that two fires caused more than half of the entire loss for 1927, namely, the Academy Theatre, with a loss of $96,000 on February 19th, and the Corley Company with a loss of $132,000 on September 17th.

The great number of very old buildings in Richmond will continue to be a fire menace for many years to come, unless the owners and occupants can be prevailed upon to adopt approved fire preventative measures, such as equipping such buildings with automatic sprinkler systems, and in many cases change of occupancy or construction. Many of these improvements would pay big returns in the saving of money now paid for fire insurance.

There are many buildings in Richmond now occupied as hospitals, hotels, children's homes and other institutions that are entirely unsuited for such use, and it should be prohibited before some great calamity occurs that may cost the lives of many helpless children, or unfortunates in some institutions. It is a fact that more protection is given horses and cows, as concerns the buildings they are allowed to be kept in, than is given our citizens when it comes to the occupancies above referred to.

There should be an adequate law restricting the occupancy of buildings to be used for the purposes of hospitals, schools, hotels, and institutions for the care of the sick or unfortunate. In fact, a general occupancy law would be of the greatest benefit to all concerned, even if taken into all classes of business. We can show you many buildings now used for hospitals, hotels, "homes" for the care of children and the sick, etc., that were formerly used as residences and not safe for their present use, many of them being frame structures. Such frame structures, under the present city ordinances, could not be converted into stables for housing horses or cows, but when it comes to just ordinary unfortunate human beings there is no law to prevent, or to stop the use and occupancy of such buildings for the purposes above noted. We have called attention to these conditions through our annual reports before, and have taken this matter up with the officials and boards in charge of a number of such institutions, and always give these places our special attention by more numerous inspections.

In many cases we have caused improvements in the existing conditions, but have no authority to go further than to have fire extinguishers installed, and insist upon good "housekeeping." In some cases those in charge realize the serious conditions and respond to our recommendations promptly; others seem to think that because they have been running under these same conditions for so long that they are safe from fire or other calamity.

Some plan to make improvements but they are rarely ever executed.

If any one in authority is interested in any of these places generally referred to, we will take pleasure in going into details and showing them the actual conditions to which we refer.

I again recommend that the officers of the several companies of the Fire Department be required to inspect the buildings and premises in their respective fire districts, noting in detail the result of each inspection made, upon a printed form prepared for the purpose, and that all such inspection reports be filed in this office. When any defects are found that need correction from a fire hazard standpoint, such defects should be noted on the inspection report and forwarded to this office, where they will be promptly taken care of by the regular inspectors of this Bureau. In this manner more frequent inspections in all parts of the city will be assured, and more time will be allowed for other effective work by our regular inspectors in special cases and in follow-up work. Thus the officers of the fire companies will not be bothered with re-inspections or correction work, nor with attendance at Court should any cases be reported there. These company officers could also make inspections of private property and dwellings where permission is obtained, as well as inspecting business places, and I believe the majority of householders will welcome an inspection of their home premises. This system of inspection will give the officers of the several fire companies an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with all the buildings in their territories, which will be a great benefit to them in handling a fire that may occur in any of them, and would necessarily add greatly to the efficiency of the Fire Department as well as to the work of this Bureau.

This plan was partially tried out during last Fire Prevention Week and then proved that it can be done without detriment to the efficiency of the regular service, and I believe proved satisfactory to all concerned, only at that time all of the inspectors detailed from the companies for this special work were not company officers. As previously stated, we cannot give the business places and public and semi-public buildings proper attention with our present limited force, and this plan would help wonderfully, besides gaining some supervision over fire hazards in private homes, which will surely show results. This is simply a general outline of suggestion and all details will have to be thoroughly worked out before the system is put into effect, which I trust will be the pleasure of those interested to at least try out.

With over 27,000 inspections and hundreds of letters that have to be written during the year in connection with the work, and with the great volume of new work that devolves upon this Bureau by the adoption of the Fire Prevention Code, with thousands of extra inspections and thousands of permits of various kinds that have to be issued, we are now completely swamped for lack of office help of any kind, and most respectfully ask that you look into this matter carefully and provide necessary clerical help, for the efficient and business-like conduct of this office, which can be of inestimable value when provided with proper facilities to carry out the possibilities contained in the new Fire Prevention laws recently adopted, and to even comply with the compulsory part of this new law, it will be absolutely necessary to have a properly trained clerk always in the office for the reception of citizens having business with the Bureau, and also for the purpose of receiving telephone messages, etc., as well as keeping up the great volume of clerical work necessary under this new city ordinance. At present we are doing the best we can in a makeshift manner, and with the kind assistance of your office force, who are continually bothered by receiving and answering telephone calls, and giving such information as possible to those that call in connection with the duties of this Bureau. In many cases the public is put to the inconvenience of making extra calls to the office concerning matters that should not cause this extra trouble to them, nor the delay occasioned by this lack of office help. I know you are familiar with these conditions and believe you will correct the same as soon as it is possible, and trust that you will soon give it your favorable action.

It is also necessary for the proper advancement of this work that a fund be provided for printing and distributing special literature to certain hazardous interests in our business districts. Much good can be done in this manner, and it is universally adopted with telling results.

We gratefully appreciate the interest and encouragement given our work by our Honorable Mayor, Dr. J. Fulmer Bright, and for uniform kindness and consideration given us at all times by you, the Director of Public Safety; and also we wish to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to the Chief of the Fire Department and to the Chief of Police, and to the officers and members of these departments for their co-operation and assistance rendered us in our efforts, as well as to the Building Inspector and his deputies, on whom we have to depend in many cases to cause corrections of defects found.

Especially do I want to extend to the following Inspectors, Paul LaTouche, Jr., J. H. Smith, W. J. Robinson and R. L. Sheppard, who have worked conscientiously and intelligently during the past year, our sincere thanks and appreciation for their fidelity and energy displayed in many instances, and to their work in a large degree is it possible for us to submit for your consideration this report which I think shows an excellent record made during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. Jones,
Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU

OF

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

W. H. THOMPSON, *Chief of Bureau*

Headquarters, Monroe Park

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1928

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor*

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.	*Director of Public Safety*
P. S. M. HECKMAN	*Chief Clerk*
M. H. FINKE	*Clerk*

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN	*Chief*

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES	*Chief*

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK	*Chief*

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND	*Chief*

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON	*Chief*

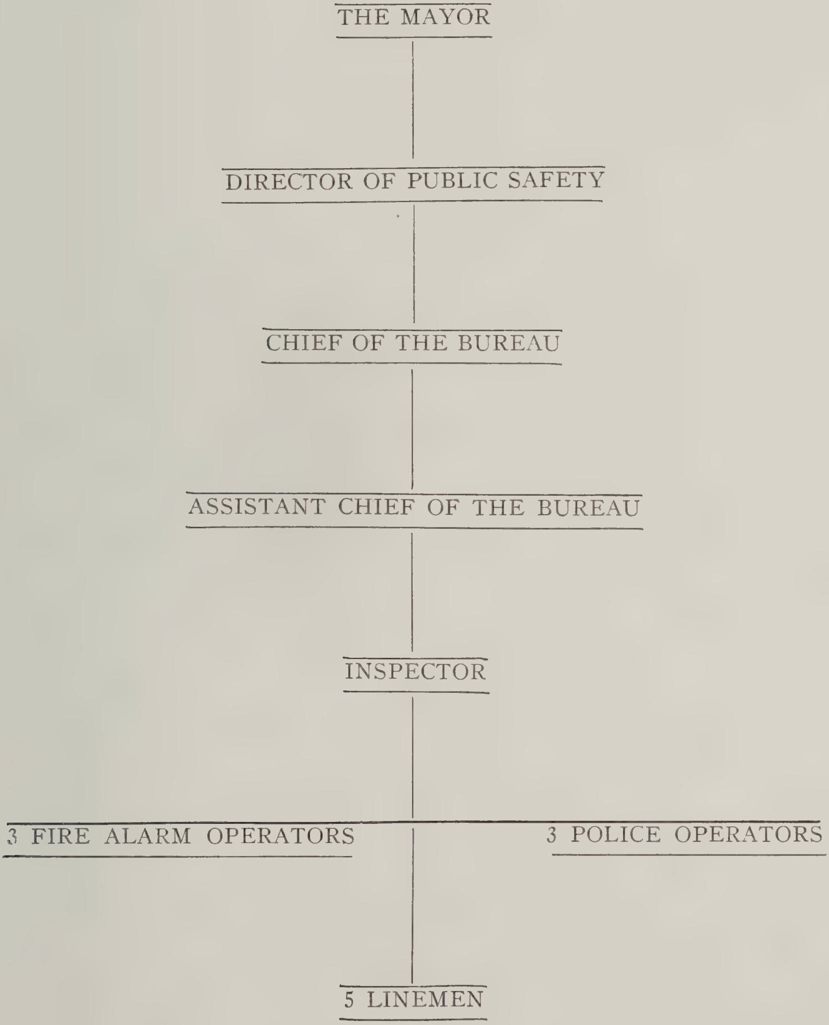
Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES	*Chief*

Machine Shop

W. A. SHARP	*Master Mechanic*

CHART OF THE BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH


THE MAYOR
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU
INSPECTOR
3 FIRE ALARM OPERATORS
3 POLICE OPERATORS
5 LINEMEN

PERSONNEL OF THE FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH

W. H. THOMPSON	*Chief*
P. G. RANDOLPH	*Assistant Chief*
H. T. TAYLOR	*Inspector*
L. A. UMLAUF	*Signal Operator, Fire Alarm*
E. L. HICKMAN	*Signal Operator, Fire Alarm*
FRANK A. WADE	*Signal Operator, Fire Alarm*
J. N. FAGAN	*Lineman and Assistant Operator*
O. W. HAGEMEYER	*Lineman*
WM. J. WINSTON	*Lineman*
W. L. BROOKS	*Lineman*
R. M. BURKE	*Lineman*
C. E. CANNON	*Operator, Police Signal*
THOS. MARTIN	*Operator, Police Signal*
J. L. THEIMER	*Operator, Police Signal*

The resignation of Mr. M. H. Dudley was received and accepted as of April 15, 1927, Mr. R. M. Burke being appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH
CENTRAL STATION, MONROE PARK

Richmond, Va., December 31, 1927.

Captain Jas. R. Sheppard, Jr.,
Director of Public Safety,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1927, the same being my forty-third as Superintendent, or Chief, of this Bureau.

The following table will show the number of alarms of fire received and transmitted during the year, there having been 348 box alarms, 984 still alarms, 9 second alarms, 3 third alarms, 1 general alarm, and 8 special calls; we also handled 35,346 telephone calls.

MONTH	Box	Still	Second	Third	General	Calls	Totals
January	58	150	6	1		1	216
February	34	98	1	1	1	1	136
March	24	98					122
April	24	69					93
May	23	68				2	93
June	19	51	1				71
July	24	48					72
August	14	41					55
September	25	50	1	1		4	81
October	33	91					124
November	29	104					133
December	41	116					157
Totals	348	984	9	3	1	8	1,353

The Following Boxes Recorded Three or More Times During the Year

Three Alarms—13, 15, 145, 158, 193, 243, 3, 317, 319, 342, 347, 364, 43, 419, 439, 623.

Four Alarms—167, 195, 26, 41, 45, 49, 54, 65, 75.

Five Alarms—19, 157, 186, 37, 541, 628, 84.

Six Alarms—64, 631, 684.

Seven Alarms—76.

Eight Alarms—57.

Eleven Alarms—165, 58.

Alarms of Fire for the Preceding Ten Years

YEAR	Box	Still	Second	Third	General	Calls	Totals
1918	221	276	8		3	1	509
1919	264	391	4			3	662
1920	271	337	9			7	624
1921	298	536	14	1	2	4	855
1922	322	552	14	5	2	10	905
1923	350	718	10			2	1,080
1924	378	939	7			10	1,334
1925	449	1,025	12	3			1,489
1926	406	1,019	8	2		17	1,452
1927	348	984	9	3	1	8	1,353

We now have connected with the system 403 fire alarm boxes, of which 291 are located on the public streets and highways, where they are readily accessible to the greatest number of citizens.

We also have 112 private fire alarm boxes connected with the system, these being located in schools, banks, hospitals, manufacturing plants, etc.

Classification of Police Boxes

Street stations	145
Pawn shops	11
Insurance buildings	1
Bank buildings	5
Total	162

The Police Signal System Was Used as Follows

Box calls, First District	87,182
Box calls, Second District	84,375
Box calls, Third District	26,788
Traffic calls	40,833
Bank calls	12,960
Bridge police calls	2,136
Pawn shop calls	86
Miscellaneous calls	14,431
Making a grand total of	268,791

The Following New Fire Alarm Boxes Were Installed

Box No. 197, located at Allen Avenue and Grace Street.
Box No. 214, located at Maybee Home, Fourqurean's Lane.
Box No. 276, located at Arnold Avenue and Wellington.
Box No. 278, located at Twenty-seventh and Marshall Streets.
Box No. 279, located at Thirty-seventh and Garrison Streets.

Box No. 281, located at Twentieth and "X" Streets.
Box No. 283, located at Twentieth and Short "P" Streets.
Box No. 284, located at Thirty-second and "R" Streets.
Box No. 286, located at Thirty-fifth and "M" Streets.
Box No. 287, located at Tilden and Franklin Streets.
Box No. 289, located at Beaumont and Parkwood Avenues.
Box No. 571, located at Pine and Holly Streets.
Box No. 572, located at Cherry and Idlewood Avenue.
Box No. 573, located at St. Peter and Baker Streets.
Box No. 574, located at Chamberlayne and Mitchell.
Box No. 576, located at Overbrook Road and The Terrace.
Box No. 578, located at Chamberlayne and Rennie Avenues.
Box No. 579, located at Barton and Norwood Avenues.
Box No. 581, located at Westover Road and Berkeley Lane.
Box No. 582, located at Mulberry and Parkwood Avenue.
Box No. 689, located at Bright Belt Storage Warehouse, near Dinwiddie and Eleventh Streets. (P.)

Every fire alarm box in the city has been thoroughly inspected and tested at least twice during the year.

The system now comprises 18 box circuits, 4 joker circuits, 4 large gong circuits, and 47 telephone circuits, 9 of the latter being "duplexed."

During the year we have completely rewired Engine Houses Nos. 9, 10 and 11 for electric lights, all of the work being done in conduit. We have also overhauled the wiring at Engine House No. 5, and all of the above houses are now in first-class condition electrically.

A "joker" and a telephone circuit, comprising four wires, has been run from Boulevard and Broad Streets to No. 16 Engine House, this giving them better service than the old route through Ginter Park.

All of the street fire alarm boxes throughout the city have been painted during the year and now present a very nice appearance. The police boxes were also given a coat of blue paint.

With the assistance of the Department of Public Utilities, the Police Traffic Signal System was installed on Franklin Street between Madison and Eighth Streets, and so far has proven satisfactory.

Outside Equipment

This includes everything outside of the Central Office and covers fire alarm and police signal boxes, both street and private, poles, wires, underground and aerial equipment, cables, ducts, test-posts, garage, store-room supplies, etc.

The underground system is in fairly good condition, although most of our cables are in a badly crowded condition.

Quite a number of our poles were in rather bad shape, some of them being in a dangerous condition. These were, as far as possible, cut off and reset, and where this was not practicable, our wires and attachments were transferred to poles of other companies and the unsafe poles removed from the streets.

Owing to the smallness of our force and in order to facilitate the work of erecting and taking down our poles, we have purchased and had installed on the Fire Department service truck one Morrison pole raising derrick, and I believe this will prove to be of much value to the Bureau.

We have also had built a two-way duct line running from the C. & P. man-hole at Sixth and Cary Streets to the west side of Cary and Ninth Streets. This duct was laid at the present time on account of the smooth paving of Cary Street and, although not being used just now, we hope in the near future to be able to purchase and install the necessary cable.

Recommendations

I most respectfully renew my recommendation of last year that a sufficient amount of 30 conductor cable be purchased and installed from the Central Office, connecting with our present cables at Canal and Ninth Streets.

This will enable us to reroute some of our present circuits, taking them from our Grace and Marshall Street cables and running them through this proposed new cable, relieving the present congestion and giving us extra wires which may be used for proposed fire alarm circuits.

Authorities are unanimously agreed as to the desirability of placing fire alarm and police telegraph wires in underground cables, and while the cost to reach some of the outlying boxes would be prohibitive, there are quite a number of boxes in the business section that could be placed on underground circuits at a reasonable outlay. As the different companies operating in this city are required under ordinance to furnish this Bureau such space in their underground duct lines as we may need, the main cost of the work to us would be for the purchase and pulling in of the cable, except for short stretches of duct line as might be necessary to reach points not accessible through the present ducts.

I would therefore recommend that some definite sum be set aside each year for the above purpose, feeling that it would be money wisely expended.

I also strongly recommend the securing of some suitable location that we can use as a pole yard, and, if possible, build in connection therewith, a store-room and garage for the proper housing of our motor vehicles. Our present location, in the rear of Engine House No. 3, is entirely unsuited for this purpose, the store-room being very small and dark and the garage being only large enough for two of our automobiles. At present, both our working material and apparatus is scattered in different parts of the city, wherever we could find a place for them.

On a number of occasions, when taking down poles, we were compelled to dispose of them, as we had no place to store them until needed.

I also strongly recommend the employment of an additional man for this Bureau, he to be a general utility man, looking after the care of the Central Office, storage battery and such other duties as may be deemed necessary. The training of a man for this particular branch of the City's business is a rather long and tedious process, and it is our idea to start this man at the bottom and gradually teach him such things as it may be necessary for him to know in order that he may be called upon in an emergency to fill in one of the operators' places in case of sickness, furloughs, etc.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the Director of this Bureau, and to his honor, the Mayor, for the courtesies shown me and for the interest they have taken in the work of the Bureau.

To the Chief of the Fire Department, his Battalion Chiefs, the Chief of the Police Department, the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and the members of their respective departments, who have ever been ready with their assistance, when requested, I extend my sincere thanks.

To the members of this Bureau I most earnestly and sincerely extend my heartiest thanks and appreciation for the spirit they have shown in co-operating with me in the work of the Bureau and for the able and conscientious manner in which they have at all times performed their various duties, in many cases, of a dangerous and unpleasant character.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. THOMPSON,

Chief of Bureau.

Insurance Carried and Value of Buildings and Contents

MONTH	INSURANCE CARRIED			VALUE OF		
	Buildings	Contents	Total	Buildings	Contents	Total
January	$ 1,366,920	$ 1,454,650	$ 2,821,570	$ 2,423,005	$ 1,724,000	$ 4,147,005
February	1,936,340	1,341,450	3,277,790	2,672,975	1,427,275	4,100,250
March	207,580	72,400	279,980	786,855	314,750	1,101,605
April	327,950	411,800	739,750	1,021,525	211,825	1,233,350
May	415,950	87,200	503,150	695,905	166,485	862,390
June	381,050	405,150	786,200	717,060	493,400	1,210,460
July	1,388,020	1,446,650	2,834,670	2,118,735	907,240	3,025,975
August	335,200	172,100	507,300	507,375	232,900	740,275
September	1,270,800	534,600	1,805,400	1,936,950	886,560	2,823,510
October	1,587,925	211,400	1,799,325	2,188,046	250,860	2,438,906
November	1,383,875	269,175	1,653,050	676,550	128,150	804,700
December	1,486,150	787,600	2,273,750	2,057,320	955,880	3,013,200
Total	$12,087,760	$ 7,194,175	$19,281,935	$17,802,301	$ 7,699,325	$25,501,626

Height of Buildings Involved in Fires

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
One story	12	7	9	8	15	12	6	5	7	12	7	19	119
Two story	108	74	69	36	29	25	25	14	24	46	66	61	577
Three story	32	15	16	19	10	11	8	12	17	25	9	21	195
Four story	13	9	1	2	2	0	3	3	6	1	0	5	45
Five story	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	10
Five and more stories	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	13
Other than buildings	46	24	29	28	34	30	26	20	27	44	48	34	390
False and additional	15	9	6	6	2	2	6	7	2	5	6	17	83
Total	227	141	131	100	93	80	78	61	86	136	137	162	1,432

Classification of Class of Buildings, Etc.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
In mercantile buildings	51	34	16	16	25	15	19	7	28	29	16	33	289
In dwellings	115	74	80	50	31	36	27	27	29	58	67	78	667
Other than buildings	46	24	29	28	35	32	26	20	27	44	48	34	393
False and additional	15	9	6	6	2	2	6	7	2	5	6	17	83
Total	227	141	131	100	93	80	78	61	86	136	137	162	1,432

Runs and Work Done by Companies

COMPANIES	Runs	Hours Company Worked	Hours Engine Worked	Large Chemical Used	Small Chemical Used	Foamite Used	Section of Hose Laid
Engine Co. No. 1	96	48	18	10	3	0	310
Engine Co. No. 2	75	58	19	1	1	0	360
Engine Co. No. 3	77	69	23	3	30	0	370
Engine Co. No. 4	96	74	24	13	4	4	353
Engine Co. No. 5	105	71	20	14	7	0	365
Engine Co. No. 6	88	82	38	9	4	1	463
Engine Co. No. 7	57	59	25	1	11	0	255
Engine Co. No. 8	46	38	9	4	5	2	208
Engine Co. No. 9	83	59	29	11	4	0	328
Engine Co. No. 10	107	76	16	15	4	8	375
Engine Co. No. 11	89	78	12	4	5	4	258
Engine Co. No. 12	89	63	9	14	11	0	334
Engine Co. No. 13	77	80	12	0	6	0	275
Engine Co. No. 14	32	49	0	2	1	0	53
Engine Co. No. 15	25	22	4	0	2	0	134
Engine Co. No. 16	23	27	3	2	1	0	40
Engine Co. No. 17	57	40	20	2	3	0	276
Motorcycle No. 1	73	46	0	0	4	10	5
Motorcycle No. 5	66	21	0	0	12	0	0
Motorcycle No. 6	48	18	0	0	4	1	0
Motorcycle No. 9	47	16	0	0	3	5	0
Motorcycle No. 10	106	52	0	0	13	11	10
Motorcycle No. 12	106	45	0	0	6	0	3
Motorcycle No. 13	61	36	0	0	3	1	50
Motorcycle No. 14	31	68	0	0	8	4	14
Motorcycle No. 15	46	25	0	0	5	3	14
MotorcycleNo. 2 Tk	18	9	0	0	0	2	13
							Feet of Ladder Used
Truck Co. No. 1	71	56	0	0	1	0	3,205
Truck Co. No. 2	58	45	0	0	4	0	2,158
Truck Co. No. 3	119	58	0	0	1	0	1,701
Truck Co. No. 4	58	27	0	0	0	0	320
Truck Co. No. 5	42	98	0	0	2	0	559
Truck Co. No. 6	25	14	0	0	2	0	224
Gas and Foam No. 1	4	5	0	0	0	2 Can.	....

The Following is a List of the Apparatus Now in Service in the Richmond Fire Department

QUARTERS	MAKE	CAPACITY	YEAR	TYPE
		Gallons		
Engine No. 1	Seagrave	750	1923	Triple Combination.
Cycle No. 1	Harley-Davidson		1920	Side Car.
Engine No. 2	Seagrave	1,000	1923	Pump and Hose.
Wagon No. 2	American LaFrance		1914	Combination.
Gas and Foam No. 2	Ford		1926	Gas and Foam Combination.
Engine No. 3	Seagrave	1,300	1927	Pump and Hose.
Wagon No. 3	Mack		1915	Combination.
Tower No. 3	Seagrave		1922	65 foot Tower.
Engine No. 4	Seagrave	1,000	1923	Pump and Hose.
Wagon No. 4	Mack		1920	Combination.
Engine No. 5	American LaFrance	750	1920	Pump and Hose.
Wagon No. 5	Mack		1916	Combination.
Cycle No. 5	Indian		1922	Side Car.
Engine No. 6	Ahren-Fox	750	1920	Pump and Hose.
Wagon No. 6	Mack		1915	Combination.
Cycle No. 6	Indian		1925	Side Car.
Engine No. 7	American LaFrance	1,000	1920	Pump and Hose.
Wagon No. 7	Mack		1927	Combination.
Engine No. 8	American LaFrance	750	1920	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 9	Ahren-Fox	750	1920	Pump and Hose.
Wagon No. 9	Mack		1916	Combination.
Cycle No. 9	Indian		1925	Side Car.
Engine No. 10	Ahren-Fox	1,000	1920	Pump and Hose.
Wagon No. 10	Mack		1915	Combination.
Cycle No. 10	Harley-Davidson		1920	Side Car.
Engine No. 11	Seagrave	750	1923	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 12	Seagrave	750	1923	Triple Combination.
Cycle No. 12	Indian		1924	Side Car.
Engine No. 13	Seagrave	750	1923	Triple Combination.
Cycle No. 13	Indian		1922	Side Car.
Engine No. 14	American LaFrance	750	1920	Triple Combination.
Cycle No. 14	Indian		1923	Side Car.
Engine No. 15	American LaFrance	300	1920	Triple Combination.
Cycle No. 15	Indian		1925	Side Car.
Engine No. 16	American LaFrance	300	1920	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 17	American LaFrance	300	1920	Triple Combination.
Truck No. 1	Seagrave		1923	85-foot Aerial.
Truck No. 2	American LaFrance		1920	85-foot Aerial.
Cycle No. 2	Indian		1925	Side Car.
Truck No. 3	American LaFrance		1920	85-foot Aerial.
Truck No. 4	American LaFrance		1914	85-foot Aerial.
Truck No. 5	Seagrave		1925	75-foot Aerial.
Truck No. 6	Mack-LaFrance		1920	65-foot Aerial.
Wrecking Truck	Packard		1920	3-ton Truck.
Supply Truck	Ford		1922	1-ton Truck.
Chief's Car	Packard		1921	5 Passenger.
Battalion Chief, Eastern District	Studebaker		1926	5 Passenger.
Battalion Chief, Western District	Chalmers		1923	2 Passenger.
Assistant Chief	Chalmers		1922	5 Passenger.
Master Mech	Ford			5 Passenger.
Reserve Department.				
Engine No. 18	American LaFrance	600	1920	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 19	Knox	600	1914	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 20	Knox	600	1912	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 21	Knox	600	1911	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 22	Waterous	600	1916	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 23	Waterous	400	1916	Triple Combination.
Engine No. 24	American LaFrance	1,000	1906	Steam Engine.
Engine No. 25	American LaFrance	1,000	1905	Steam Engine.
Engine No. 26	American LaFrance	300	1920	Triple Combination.
Truck No. 7	Seagrave		1923	85-foot Aerial.
Wagon No. 1	Mack		1915	Combination.
Chief's Car	Maxwell		1923	5 Passenger.

Statistics of Fires—How Extinguished

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Nothing used, out on arrival	77	51	41	31	33	33	24	18	22	42	24	57	453
Buckets of water	42	26	40	22	8	14	21	13	9	24	28	29	276
Brooms, brush, etc	18	10	8	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	25	15	87
Johnson pump	12	9	8	5	8	2	0	0	4	3	4	9	64
Small chemical (2½ Gal.)	15	12	10	11	12	7	8	5	10	19	9	11	129
Large chemical (35 Gal.)	16	7	6	6	10	3	6	3	3	12	10	14	96
Foamite	8	3	1	4	9	8	9	1	8	12	4	7	74
Pyrene	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	1	1	3	2	1	18
Automatic Sprinkler	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1 Plug stream	18	12	8	10	7	6	4	9	13	24	22	15	148
2 Plug streams	11	4	7	1	1	1	1	2	11	1	5	1	46
3 Plug streams	5	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	18
4 Plug streams	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
False alarms, additional calls, etc	19	9	6	6	2	2	6	7	2	5	6	17	86
Total	244	146	135	103	97	80	81	61	87	149	139	180	1,502
Engine pressure used	45	14	4	1	1	1	8	1	17	9	6	1	108
Water tower called	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Water tower used	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Showing the Number of Alarms Since the Year 1908

YEAR	Box Alarm	Still Alarm	Silent Alarm	Special Calls	Second Alarm	Third Alarm	General Alarm	Total
1927	347	953	92	27	9	3	1	1,432
1926	405	1,055	135	27	9	2	0	1,633
1925	416	1,129	191	0	11	3	0	1,750
1924	378	964	192	10	7	0	0	1,551
1923	351	729	253	2	10	0	0	1,345
1922	323	551	181	9	14	5	2	1,085
1921	299	536	272	4	14	1	2	1,128
1920	270	337	223	8	9	0	0	847
1919	264	291	161	3	4	0	0	723
1918	221	276	186	1	8	0	3	695
1917	275	320	200	6	8	1	1	811
1916	322	328	253	19	16	1	0	939
1915	234	297	251	7	9	3	1	802
1914	208	276	246	8	7	1	1	747
1913	202	270	203	4	4	0	0	683
1912	188	269	220	6	14	1	4	702
1911	141	218	178	1	8	1	3	550
1910	125	220	207	7	6	0	0	565
1909	143	178	186	4	4	0	0	534
1908	153	207	112	5	7	1	2	474

Classification of Class of Business, Etc.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Apartments and flats	11	3	3	6	2	3	4	2	8	4	7	9	72
Auto shops and filling stations	1	0	0	10	3	4	3	6	7	2	7	11	64
Bakeries, restaurants, etc	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	7
Barns, outhouses and stables	1	4	4	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	6	5	32
Churches, schools and homes	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	4	3	27
Cleaners and dyers	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	6	21
Clubs and hotels	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Coal, lumber and brick yards	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dwellings	97	74	76	44	31	24	26	27	23	58	47	68	589
Foundries and factories	6	7	0	1	5	2	1	2	3	2	1	0	30
Grocery and meat stores	1	0	0	4	0	2	2	2	3	0	2	0	16
Garages	4	1	3	0	6	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	25
Hospitals	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Junk shops and storages	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	4	3	2	21
Public buildings	7	3	0	1	2	1	2	0	2	4	3	3	28
Stores, wholesale	4	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	2	5	2	1	21
Stores, retail	12	8	4	0	5	1	1	0	4	6	1	1	43
Theatres	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Buildings under construction	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	9
Warehouses	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Y. M. C. A., etc	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

Other Than Building Fires

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Auto	12	9	13	11	10	8	9	6	10	21	24	26	158
Dumps	4	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	19
Fields	22	9	10	7	3	3	0	0	2	4	3	0	73
False	14	7	6	6	2	2	6	7	2	5	6	13	76
Street cars	6	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	17
Tarpots	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	10
Bridges	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	8
Miscellaneous	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	7
Fires outside City	4	5	1	1	4	3	2	3	1	4	7	5	40

Number of Alarms Sent in by Districts

MONTHS	EASTERN DISTRICT							WESTERN DISTRICT						
	Box	Still	Silent	Call	Second	Third	Total	Box	Still	Silent	Call	Second	Third	Total
January	27	38	8	0	3	0	76	30	106	6	5	3	1	151
February	15	23	1	0	0	0	39	19	75	3	2	1	1	102
March	15	35	6	0	0	0	56	10	61	4	0	0	0	75
April	8	20	5	0	0	0	33	15	50	2	0	0	0	67
May	12	25	2	2	0	0	41	11	39	2	0	0	0	52
June	6	24	2	1	1	0	34	13	31	2	0	0	0	46
July	11	18	2	0	0	0	31	13	30	4	0	0	0	47
August	9	8	2	0	0	0	19	5	32	3	2	0	0	42
September	7	8	5	4	0	0	24	17	35	3	5	1	1	62
October	10	21	12	3	0	0	46	23	62	3	2	0	0	90
November	17	33	3	0	0	0	53	13	65	6	0	0	0	84
December	18	27	4	0	0	0	49	23	88	2	0	0	0	113
Total	155	280	52	10	4	0	501	192	674	40	16	5	3	931

February we had one General Alarm or 666 Fire.

Showing the Number of Alarms in Each Month During the Year

MONTHS	Box	Still	Silent	Special	Second	Third	General	1927	1926
January	57	144	14	5	6	1	0	227	198
February	34	97	4	3	1	1	1	141	148
March	25	96	10	0	0	0	0	131	196
April	23	70	7	0	0	0	0	100	231
May	23	64	4	2	0	0	0	93	144
June	19	55	4	1	1	0	0	80	89
July	24	48	6	0	0	0	0	78	90
August	14	40	5	2	0	0	0	61	60
September	24	43	8	9	1	1	0	86	74
October	33	83	15	5	0	0	0	136	112
November	30	98	9	0	0	0	0	137	119
December	41	115	6	0	0	0	0	162	172
Total	347	953	92	27	9	3	1	1,432	1,633

Members Reported Off Duty, Sick or Injured, by Months, and Days Lost

MONTHS	No. of Men Off		Increase 1926	Decrease 1926	Days Lost		Increase 1926	Decrease 1926
	1927	1926			1927	1926		
January	23	31		8	243	327		84
February	18	39		21	206	283		77
March	21	19	2		152	215		63
April	11	26		15	151	265		114
May	13	18		5	170	262		92
June	9	12		3	130	84	46	
July	15	14	1		148	143	5	
August	12	11	1		158	97	61	
September	30	8	22		206	90	116	
October	15	9	6		115	54	61	
November	11	17		6	52	78		26
December	10	21		11	53	147		94
Total	188	225	32	69	1,784	2,045	289	550

MONTHS	False Alarms and How Received			Fire Hydrants Inspected	
	Box Alarm	Still Alarm	Total	Number Inspected	Repaired—Defective
January	7	7	14	1,910	22
February	5	2	7	1,907	23
March	2	4	6	1,917	26
April	1	5	6	1,883	25
May	2	0	2	1,911	24
June	2	0	2	1,204	7
July	2	4	6	1,685	8
August	4	3	7	1,719	9
September	2	0	2	1,944	11
October	5	0	5	1,940	39
November	4	2	6	1,952	29
December	10	3	13	1,945	28
Total	46	30	76	21,917	251

Hose Statement

Each company carries in service 1000 feet of 1½ inch hose and 1000 feet in reserve. They also carry 200 feet of chemical hose. Each truck carries 50 feet of hose. Each motorcycle carries 100 feet of garden hose. We have 3000 feet of 2½ inch hose in the stock room, which is more than we have ever had at any time I have been in the Fire Department. This makes us have 42,950 feet of hose on hand at the present time.

Statistics of Changes in Personnel

During the year the following changes in personnel were made:

Appointments, 9; deaths, 2; transferred, 15; promotions, 3; resignations, 4; pensioned, 1; 1 member on pension died.

Deaths in the Department Are as Follows

Captain Edwin M. Ball. Captain Engine Co. No. 17. Died May 15, 1927. Born in Henrico County, Va., June 2, 1859. Appointed to the Department Feb. 1, 1886.

William H. Childress. Engineman, Engine Co. No. 8. Died Oct. 8, 1927. Born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 17, 1864. Appointed to the Department May, 1889.

J. S. Smith, Retired. On Pension Roll. Died April 18, 1927. Appointed to the Department. No record. Placed on Pension Aug. 15, 1921.

Captain W. B. Shaw. Captain Engine Co. No. 17. Placed on the Pension Roll October 16, 1927.

New Apparatus Purchased and Put in Service During the Year

Mack chassis, made into Hose Wagon. Installed at Engine Co. No. 7.
Ford truck, made into Foam Wagon. Installed at Engine Co. No. 2.
Seagrave pumper, 1300 gal. capacity. Installed at Engine Co. No. 3.
Ford truck, made into Foam Wagon. Not yet installed.

Automobile Fire Apparatus

We have fifteen Triple Combination Motor Pumping Engines, located in the following stations: Nos. 1, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and six in reserve.

We have nine straight pumping engines, located in the following stations: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and one in reserve.

We have nine Combination Chemical and Hose Wagons, located in the following stations: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and one in reserve.

We have seven aerial hook and ladder trucks, located in the following stations: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and one in reserve.

We have one latest type 65-foot Water Tower.

We have ten fire equipped motorcycles with side car, located with the following engine houses: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

We have two Foam and Gas trucks, located as follows: One at No. 2 house, the others not yet in service.

We have four Chief's Cars and one car for Master Mechanic; one 3½ ton truck, and one supply truck, also one Chief's Car in reserve.

We have two steam engines, tractor drawn in reserve.

The capacity of this apparatus is as follows: 1 pumper, 1300 gallons; 4 pumpers, 1000 gallons; 9 pumpers, 750 gallons; 5 pumpers, 600 gallons; 4 pumpers, 300 gallons; 1 pumper, 400 gallons; 2 steam pumpers, 1000 gallons.

Combination Chemical and Hose Wagons

All are equipped with (2) 25-gallon capacity soda and acid tanks, 200 to 300 feet of chemical hose, small soda and acid, foamite, and pyrene extinguishers, 1000 feet of cotton rubber lined hose, and all necessary tools and appliances.

Aerial Trucks and Water Tower

Fully equipped, all modern tools and equipment, such as life nets, electric searchlights, deluge sets, hose clamps, cellar pipes, soda and acid and foamite extinguishers, and all necessary tools and appliances.

Overhead Wires

We still have to contend with overhead wires in many localities, making it impossible, in many instances, to raise ladders effectively, so as to get to the upper stories of buildings, and in a number of cases we encounter high voltage wires that greatly endanger the lives of our firemen, and I can say that it is providential that a number of them are not killed by these wires.

This overhead construction greatly retards the work of the department and should be placed in the underground system as soon as possible.

Discipline

Cases of discipline in the department during the year were very rare, and I am glad to report that the high moral standing of the members of the force is still maintained, and I commend the officers and men for the faithful performance of their duties.

Repairs, Building and Building Equipment

All work done by members of the department.

Engine Co. No. 1.—Usual necessary repair work done. Concrete repaired in house and yard. Heating system repaired.

Engine Co. No. 2.—Usual necessary repair work done. Concrete put down on east side of house.

Engine Co. No. 3.—Usual necessary repair work done. New linoleum and tracking put in dormitory. Hot water tank replaced. New line of pipe to bath room. New commodes and fixtures for bath room.

Engine Co. No. 4.—Usual necessary repair work done. New coal bin built. Hot water system repaired.

Engine Co. No. 5.—Usual necessary repair work done. Hot water tank and coil replaced. Reconstructed electric lights.

Engine Co. No. 6.—Usual necessary repair work done. Built new back fence and repaired gate.

Engine Co. No. 7.—Usual necessary repair work done. Concrete put down in yard in rear.

Engine Co. No. 8.—Usual necessary repair work done. Changed heating system from steam to hot water, and moved boiler. Concrete floor for furnace room.

Engine Co. No. 9.—Usual necessary repair work done. Building rewired and new electric fixtures put in.

Engine Co. No. 10.—Usual necessary repair work done. House rewired. New coil put in furnace. Chimney repaired. Repaired gas tank and connections.

Engine Co. No. 11.—Usual necessary repair work done. House rewired. Painted outside woodwork second floor. Patched plaster. Radiators replaced by three from No. 2 truck. New tower bell installed. New electric fixtures installed.

Engine Co. No. 12.—Usual necessary repair work done. Built four new garages on back of lot. Overhauled heating system, installed tank and coil for hot water.

Engine Co. No. 13.—Usual necessary repair work done.

Engine Co. No. 14.—Usual necessary repair work done. New hot water tank and coil installed.

Engine Co. No. 15.—Usual necessary repair work done. Gasoline tank taken up and cleaned out and replaced.

Engine Co. No. 16.—Usual necessary repair work done. This house was remodeled and rebuilt during the year. This company was moved to the house during the year. All work done by members of the department. Gas heater installed in this house.

Engine Co. No. 17.—Usual necessary repair work done.

Truck Co. No. 2.—Usual necessary repair work done. Interior of house remodeled, new floor laid upstairs. New concrete floor laid on apparatus floor. Water and sewer pipes replaced. Heating system changed from steam to hot water and pipes replaced and new radiators installed.

Inventory and Valuation of Fire Department Property, Taken December 31, 1927

QUARTERS	Land	Buildings	Apparatus	Hose	Other Equipment Supply	Total
Officers			$ 3,700		$ 835	$ 4,535
Engine Co. No. 1	$ 2,400	$ 12,600	18,202	$ 1,500	838	35,540
Engine Co. No. 2	5,000	7,500	17,702	1,500	940	32,642
Engine Co. No. 3	50,000	30,000	50,500	1,500	1,067	133,067
Engine Co. No. 4	26,500	13,500	13,702	1,500	810	56,012
Engine Co. No. 5	10,500	5,000	13,500	1,400	780	31,180
Engine Co. No. 6	2,000	7,000	13,500	1,500	650	24,650
Engine Co. No. 7	7,500	2,500	13,000	1,600	813	25,413
Engine Co. No. 8	1,500	6,600	10,100	1,500	571	20,271
Engine Co. No. 9	3,250	8,750	13,500	1,500	711	27,711
Engine Co. No. 10	50,000	15,000	25,500	1,400	999	92,899
Engine Co. No. 11	3,000	12,000	24,000	1,500	978	41,478
Engine Co. No. 12	2,800	8,000	11,000	1,400	690	23,890
Engine Co. No. 13	2,500	12,500	38,500	1,500	1,167	56,167
Engine Co. No. 14	2,500	26,000	17,000	1,500	705	47,705
Engine Co. No. 15	2,000	15,000	10,500	1,500	528	29,528
Engine Co. No. 16	4,000	5,000	3,000	1,400	490	13,890
Engine Co. No. 17	3,000	12,000	11,000	1,500	440	27,940
Truck Co. No. 2	1,500	5,500	12,500		446	19,946
Machine Shop	2,000	4,000			2,057	8,057
Store Room				1,200	2,800	4,000
Real Estate	3,000					3,000
Total	$ 184,950	$ 208,450	$ 320,406	$ 26,400	$ 19,315	$ 759,521

IN MEMORIAM

CAPTAIN EDWIN M. BALL

Captain Engine Company No. 17
Born June 2nd, 1859
Appointed Feb. 1st, 1886
Died May 15th, 1927

MR. WILLIAM H. CHILDRESS

Engineman, Engine Co. No. 8
Born Nov. 17th, 1864
May, 1889, Appointed
Died Oct. 8, 1927

MR. J. S. SMITH

Retired
Died April 18th, 1927

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Fire Prevention

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

L. S. JONES, *Chief of Bureau*

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1928

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Building Inspection

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

H. P. BECK, *Chief of Bureau*

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1928

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor*

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR. .... *Director of Public Safety*

P. S. M. HECKMAN .... *Chief Clerk*

M. H. FINKE .... *Clerk*

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN .... *Chief*

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES .... *Chief*

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK .... *Chief*

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND .... *Chief*

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON .... *Chief*

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES .... *Chief*

Machine Shop

W. A. SHARP .... *Master Mechanic*

ANNUAL REPORT

OFFICE OF
BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

RICHMOND, VA., February 15, 1928.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DEAR SIR:—

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Bureau of Building Inspection for the year ending December 31, 1927.

During the year just closed, 1,144 permits for new work and 871 permits for alterations and repairs were issued, making a total of 2,015 permits; the estimated cost of new work amounted to $8,580,303.00, while the alterations, repairs and additions amounted to $1,200,640.00, making a total investment in new and repair work for the year $9,780,943.00.

During the year 1927, 232 permits for signs and 36 permits for billboards, making a total of 268 signs and billboards, were authorized in this city, and as each application for a sign permit was accompanied by an indemnifying bond the work entailed in issuing these permits was very exacting and laborious in proportion to the outlay involved.

In addition to these regular permits, there were also issued 624 verbal or office permits at an estimated cost of $29,375.00, these permits in most cases authorizing minor repairs and in some cases the erection of small sheds.

During the year there were authorized 156 brick dwellings, 364 frame dwellings, 2 cinder block dwellings, 134 brick stores, 441 frame sheds, 340 private garages, 16 warehouses, 41 apartments, 5 churches, 8 office buildings, 16 public garages, 1 library, 1 lodge room, 1 bank building, 2 theatres, 1 dormitory, making a total of 1,529 buildings.

During the past year 44,280 inspections were made on old and new work, and 2,714 special examinations made, while 1,958 complaints were investigated, making a total of 48,952 calls.

In addition to these inspections, 16 summons were issued against individuals for various infractions of the building laws, necessitating their appearance in the Police Court; these court actions, while regrettable, were necessary to secure enforcement of the orders of the Bureau.

During the year 59 frame buildings and 12 brick buildings, or a total of 71 structures, were removed by the owners of these properties upon orders from this office.

During the year fire escapes were erected and repaired by the owners of the various buildings upon orders from this office as follows:

Cohen Estate, 15 E. Jackson Street.
Thalhimer Brothers, 601 E. Broad Street.
Thos. L. Moore, 1010-12 E. Cary Street.
Clarence Cosby, 1525 E. Cary Street.

Irvin Greentree, 401 E. Grace Street.
J. D. Carneal, 12 N. Ninth Street.
H. D. Temple, 1501 Hull Street.
Duplex Envelope Company, 1339-1363 W. Broad Street.
Home for Ladies, 2620 Stuart Avenue.
First Christian Church, 3002 Grove Avenue.
Calvary Baptist Church, Cary and Dooley Avenue.

In addition to these fire escapes on old buildings, every new building that was erected, and required by law to have fire escapes, was so equipped.

Appended herewith are tables showing in detail for each month the number of permits, the value of same, and the class of structures erected and repaired.

There is also appended a table showing the distribution of the different classes of buildings by wards, and from this it can be readily seen that the greatest building activity is confined to the northern and western sections of the city.

A table showing the amount of work authorized and that which has been finished and that remaining to be completed is appended.

There is also appended a table showing comparative statement of building operations from the commencement of the Building Inspector's Office in 1907 to the present time.

The building operations of this community have been conducted with few accidents and no fatalities.

There have been no appeals of any kind from the decisions of the Building Inspector during the past year and it has, therefore, not been necessary for the Board of Appeals to be convened.

On April 19, 1927, a Zoning Law was passed by the City Council after having received the endorsement of two Zoning Commissions extending over a period of about four years. The ultimate result of the operation of this Zoning Law cannot help but be of benefit to the city at large, but up to this time its operation has been conducted with more or less friction by people who do not understand its purport and who resent its inadequacy; time, however, should convince the most skeptical that the zoning of any city is a step in keeping with modern times for the protection of the majority of the people who compose the community. In other words, the enforcement of any zoning law must mean that the individual must give way in some cases to the general community and for the general good.

A sign ordinance, approved February 12, 1926, which limited the projection and weight of signs, has withstood the test during the year 1927, and few applicants for signs have been inconvenienced or embarrassed by the existence of this regulatory ordinance.

On November 21, 1927, the Council after a long consideration finally adopted and enacted into law a Fire Prevention Code, which has been demanded by all interests affected for a number of years. Enactment of this Fire Prevention Code will, undoubtedly, tend to regulate for the better the proper use of not only existing buildings, but all new buildings authorized by permits from this office.

Public Buildings

The maintenance and custody of the following buildings still devolve upon this office:

City Hall, City Hall Annex, City Jail, City Auditorium, First Regimental Armory, Blues Armory, Howitzers Armory, Hustings Court, Part II, with the South Richmond Offices, and all buildings connected with the Police and Fire Departments. Numerous repairs have been made to these buildings and everything possible has been done to maintain and keep them in good order.

In addition to the buildings above mentioned, the maintenance of the Juvenile Court Building was placed under this Bureau by ordinance approved March 21, 1927, the expenses for operation of the building being borne by the Juvenile Court for the calendar year 1927 from appropriations previously allotted them in the 1927 budget.

The upkeep of the City Jail continues to occupy a good deal of attention of this office and numerous repairs have been necessary from time to time both in the plumbing and heating system of this building, both of which systems are being affected more and more by age and decay. Enlargement of the present Jail by the addition of a wing containing tool-proof cells has been sidetracked by the movement for a new Jail building proposed to be erected on a farm adjacent to the city. The number of inmates housed in the Jail during the year has taxed its capacity throughout all seasons.

It is very evident that with the continued increase in the number of inmates, it is a question of a very short while when this building must be either enlarged, or an entirely new building on another location be erected.

During the year the City Auditorium was opened thirty-two (32) nights and thirteen (13) matinees, making a total of forty-five (45) times this building was in use. During these performances the attendance amounted to 78,700, or an average of 1,748.

During the year by rearrangement of partitions and remodeling of the existing ladies' toilet on the second floor a suitable size rest room has been provided for the accommodation of the women employed in the City Hall. The room occupied by the City Comptroller on the first floor has been rekalsomined and thoroughly renovated, and the main office of the City Collector on the first floor was likewise treated.

A large amount of repairing and overhauling has been necessary on the roof, gutters and downspouts of the City Hall to make them tight and to prevent damage to the building by leaks. At the present time this roof is in a better condition than it has been for a number of years.

The corridors of the City Hall should be thoroughly cleaned and rekalsomined so that this part of the building will have a more presentable appearance, and the effect of this work on the light in the building will undoubtedly be beneficial. A number of rooms in the City Hall are in need of rekalsomining.

The three armories, First Virginia Regimental, Blues, and Howitzers, have received considerable attention and numerous repairs during the year, and the physical condition of these buildings on the whole has been greatly improved. Proper and effective co-operation on the part of commanding officers of these different buildings will be necessary to prevent unnecessary and avoidable damage. The armory buildings are in use a good many times throughout the year by private associations and individuals who charge the public admission on such occasions to these buildings, and in all cases of this kind this office has collected all the fees prescribed by ordinance for such use and occupation.

Appended herewith is a table showing the expenditures during the past year on the various buildings under the control of the Building Inspector, and also a table showing the amount of money collected from the various buildings for rentals, sale of sundries, etc.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my thanks to the Director of Public Safety, Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and Chief of the Police Department for their courteous treatment and effective cooperation with this Bureau during the past year.

I also commend for faithfulness the present clerk and deputies in this office.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. Beck,
Building Inspector.

TABLE No. 1

Number of Permits and Estimated Values of New Buildings and Repair Work, Etc., for Year 1927.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Number of permits issued for new work	61	101	102	144	108	93
Number of permits issued for repairs, etc	54	62	81	87	88	69
Total number of permits issued	115	163	183	231	196	162
Estimated value of new work	$ 740,022.00	$ 454,625.00	$ 509,570.00	$1,483,017.00	$ 544,016.00	$1,086,618.00
Estimated value of repairs, etc	20,110.00	82,896.00	91,076.00	181,068.00	65,173.00	177,069.00
Total estimated value of all work	$ 760,132.00	$ 537,521.00	$ 600,646.00	$1,664,085.00	$ 609,189.00	$1,263,687.00
Average value of permit for new work	$ 1,213.00	$ 4,501.00	$ 4,995.00	$ 10,298.00	$ 5,037.00	$ 11,684.00
Average value of permit for repairs, etc	372.00	1,337.00	1,124.00	2,081.00	740.00	2,566.00
Average value total permits issued	6,609.00	3,297.00	3,282.00	7,203.00	3,108.00	7,800.00

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Number of permits issued for new work	87	103	108	105	71	61	1,144
Number of permits issued for repairs, etc	78	73	69	77	68	65	871
Total number of permits issued	165	176	177	182	139	126	2,015
Estimated value of new work	$ 673,640.00	$1,149,212.00	$ 735,244.00	$ 635,619.00	$ 340,487.00	$ 228,233.00	$8,580,303.00
Estimated value of repairs, etc	73,997.00	82,911.00	54,170.00	58,847.00	36,148.00	277,175.00	1,200,640.00
Total estimated value of all work	$ 747,637.00	$1,232,123.00	$ 789,414.00	$ 694,466.00	$ 376,635.00	$ 505,408.00	$9,780,943.00
Average value of permit for new work	$ 7,743.00	$ 11,157.00	$ 6,807.00	$ 6,053.00	$ 4,795.00	$ 3,741.00	$ 7,500.00
Average value of permit for repairs, etc	948.00	1,135.00	785.00	764.00	531.00	4,264.00	1,378.00
Average value total permits issued	4,531.00	7,000.00	4,459.00	3,815.00	2,709.00	4,011.00	4,854.00

TABLE No. 2

Detailed Monthly Statement of New Structures With Estimated Cost, 1927.

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings	9	$ 58,050.00	17	$ 133,649.00	29	$ 229,519.00	39	$ 254,145.00	10	$ 110,300.00	5	$ 40,861.00
Frame dwellings	36	132,586.00	43	163,060.00	58	191,401.00	33	126,350.00	30	118,800.00	47	162,200.00
Cinder block dwellings							1	6,057.00	1	4,500.00		
Brick stores	2	25,830.00	19	46,143.00	20	42,158.00	20	51,500.00	12	127,614.00	2	6,500.00
Frame sheds	15	3,740.00	30	7,018.00	36	8,237.00	33	7,275.00	43	11,635.00	29	6,017.00
Private garages	24	8,395.00	27	9,775.00	18	8,255.00	45	16,690.00	72	20,417.00	23	9,590.00
Warehouses	2	312,000.00	1	8,258.00	1	2,300.00			1	20,000.00	2	3,950.00
Apartments	2	110,000.00	1	22,500.00			29	1,021,000.00	4	60,000.00		
Churches	1	59,421.00							1	20,000.00	3	455,000.00
Office buildings	1	5,000.00							3	19,350.00		
Public garages	1	14,000.00	2	9,500.00	1	5,700.00			3	31,400.00	1	2,500.00
Libraries	1	11,000.00										
Lodge rooms			1	54,722.00								
Bank buildings					1	22,000.00						
Theatres											1	400,000.00
Dormitories												
Total	94	$ 740,022.00	141	$ 454,625.00	164	$ 509,570.00	200	$1,483,017.00	180	$ 544,016.00	113	$1,086,618.00

TABLE No. 2—CONTINUED

Detailed Monthly Statement of New Structures With Estimated Cost, 1927.

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings	8	$ 48,400.00	17	$ 117,585.00	6	$ 38,000.00	6	$ 28,000.00	4	$ 19,500.00	6	$ 52,100.00	156	$1,130,[illegible]09.00
Frame dwellings	13	51,450.00	12	56,850.00	14	50,100.00	39	180,115.00	17	66,287.00	22	84,500.00	364	1,383,609.00
Cinder block dwellings													2	10,557.00
Brick stores	7	100,000.00	19	150,300.00	12	84,450.00	6	24,198.00	10	34,200.00	5	23,455.00	134	716,348.00
Frame sheds	39	14,115.00	48	9,490.00	59	24,554.00	51	27,861.00	34	6,780.00	24	4,345.00	441	131,067.00
Private garages	33	15,975.00	29	8,712.00	15	7,340.00	27	10,445.00	14	23,720.00	13	7,833.00	340	147,147.00
Warehouses	4	300,000.00	1	6,000.00	3	23,200.00	1	25,000.00					16	700,708.00
Apartments	1	110,000.00	1	800,000.00	1	25,000.00	1	125,000.00	1	175,000.00			41	2,448,500.00
Churches													5	534,421.00
Office buildings	1	30,000.00	1	275.00	1	600.00			1	15,000.00			8	70,225.00
Public garages	2	3,700.00			3	357,000.00	1	15,000.00			2	56,000.00	16	494,800.00
Libraries													1	11,000.00
Lodge rooms													1	54,722.00
Bank buildings													1	22,000.00
Theatres					1	125,000.00							2	525,000.00
Dormitories							1	200,000.00					1	200,000.00
Total	108	$ 673,640.00	128	$1,149,212.00	115	$ 735,244.00	133	$ 635,619.00	81	$ 340,487.00	72	$ 228,233.00	1,529	$8,580,303.00

TABLE No. 3

Detailed Monthly Statement of Alterations and Repair Work With Estimated Cost, 1927.

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings	14	$ 2,777.00	13	$ 8,785.00	12	$ 8,345.00	15	$ 7,400.00	26	$ 17,550.00	17	$ 20,615.00
Frame dwellings	24	7,343.00	32	10,364.00	46	15,012.00	30	10,970.00	32	10,649.00	23	12,876.00
Brick stores	12	4,840.00	17	12,947.00	17	8,550.00	25	50,377.00	23	12,039.00	13	27,132.00
Frame sheds	4	1,050.00	2	200.00	1	100.00	3	800.00	3	774.00	2	250.00
Private garages	1	300.00	1	200.00	3	3,210.00	1	150.00	1	290.00	2	260.00
Warehouses	5	2,450.00	6	45,650.00	6	20,435.00	6	3,100.00	8	8,481.00	10	46,150.00
Office buildings	1	1,100.00	2	1,750.00	5	22,774.00	2	4,300.00	3	10,290.00		
Hotels	1	250,00	1	2,000.00							1	210.00
Bank buildings			1	1,000.00			1	47,500.00				
Churches					1	1,000.00			1	3,000.00	2	68,776.00
Schools					1	3,500.00	1	123.00				
Apartments					1	350,00						
Dormitories					1	800.00						
Club houses					1	7,000.00						
Public garages							1	52,000.00				
Theatres							2	4,000.00	2	2,100.00		
Hospitals							1	348.00				
Printing offices											1	800.00
Total	62	$ 20,110.00	75	$ 82,896.00	95	$ 91,076.00	88	$ 101,068.00	99	$ 65,173.00	71	$ 177,069.00

TABLE No. 3—CONTINUED

Detailed Monthly Statement of Alterations and Repair Work With Estimated Cost, 1927.

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings	33	$ 9,175.00	7	$ 5,778.00	13	$ 4,275.00	19	$ 5,776.00	23	$ 11,865.00	8	$ 8,695.00	200	$ 111,036.00
Frame dwellings	30	9,629.00	36	14,526.00	33	17,280.00	39	12,233.00	30	9,427.00	25	7,760.00	380	138,169.00
Brick stores	17	21,778.00	21	28,045.00	10	6,920.00	10	12,105.00	12	4,756.00	24	21,063.00	201	210,552.00
Frame sheds	3	425.00	1	230.00	2	270.00	1	150.00	2	425.00	1	300.00	25	4,974.00
Private garages	1	400.00	1	1,000.00	2	425.00	6	675.00	1	725.00			20	7,635.00
Warehouses	2	450,00	7	9,550.00	9	12,450.00	5	5,400.00	4	1,450.00	6	11,051.00	74	166,617.00
Office buildings	2	500.00			2	800.00	2	15,350.00	3	3,100.00	1	150.00	23	60,114.00
Hotels					1	200.00							4	2,660.00
Bank buildings	1	200.00	2	13,500.00							1	3,500.00	6	65,700.00
Churches	4	17,590.00	2	3,700.00	1	250.00	1	100.00	1	500.00			13	94,916.00
Schools					1	500.00					3	217,931.00	6	222,054.00
Apartments			1	1,000.00									2	1,350.00
Dormitories	1	13,000.00	1	4,232.00			2	6,258.00	2	3,900.00	1	500.00	8	28,690.00
Club Houses											1	6,000.00	2	13,000.00
Public garages	2	850.00			1	8,700.00					1	225.00	5	61,775.00
Theatres			1	250.00	1	2,000.00	1	300.00					7	8,650.00
Hospitals			1	1,100.00									2	1,448.00
Printing offices							1	500.00					2	1,300.00
Total	96	$ 73,997.00	81	$ 82,911.00	76	$ 54,170.00	87	$ 58,847.00	78	$ 36,148.00	72	$ 277,175.00	980	$1,200,640.00

TABLE No. 4

Detailed Monthly Statement of All Work Authorized in 1927.

ALL WORK AUTHORIZED	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount
New work	94	$ 744,022.00	141	$ 454,625.00	164	$ 509,570.00	200	$1,483,017.00	180	$ 544,016.00	113	$1,086,618.00
Repairs, etc.	62	20,110.00	75	82,896.00	95	91,076.00	88	181,068.00	99	65,173.00	71	177,069.00
Total	156	$ 760,132.00	216	$ 537,521.00	259	$ 600,646.00	288	$1,664,085.00	279	$ 609,189.00	184	$1,263,687.00

ALL WORK AUTHORIZED	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount
New work	108	$ 673,640.00	128	$1,149,212.00	115	$ 735,244.00	133	$ 635,619.00	81	$ 340,487.00	72	$ 228,233.00	1,529	$8,580,303.00
Repairs, etc.	96	73,997.00	81	82,911.00	76	54,170.00	87	58,847.00	78	36,148.00	72	277,175.00	980	1,200,640.00
Total	204	$ 747,637.00	209	$1,232,123.00	191	$ 789,414.00	220	$ 694,466.00	159	$ 376,635.00	144	$ 505,408.00	2,509	$9,780,943.00

TABLE No. 5

Distribution of New Work by Wards During the Year 1927.

	JEFFERSON		MADISON		LEE		CLAY		TOTAL	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings	5	$ 13,800.00	19	$ 116,821.00	94	$ 735,738.00	38	$ 263,750.00	156	$1,130,109.00
Frame dwellings	58	167,615.00	78	234,600.00	203	913,734,00	25	67,750.00	364	1,383,699.00
Cinder block dwellings			1	4,500.00	1	6,057.00			2	10,557.00
Brick stores	16	39,457.00	26	305,380.00	63	282,736.00	29	88,775.00	134	716,348.00
Frame sheds	81	33,309.00	97	37,022.00	220	51,049.00	43	9,687.00	441	131,067.00
Private garages	38	12,827.00	42	30,145.00	190	74,752.00	70	29,423.00	340	147,147.00
Warehouses	2	325,000.00	6	37,508.00	7	336,400.00	1	1,800.00	16	700,708.00
Apartments			1	175,000.00	36	2,179,000.00	4	94,500.00	41	2,448,500.00
Churches	1	20,000.00			3	455,000.00	1	59,421.00	5	534,421.00
Office buildings			5	64,100.00	2	1,125.00	1	5,000.00	8	70,225.00
Public garages	1	2,500.00	3	401,000.00	10	81,800.00	2	9,500.00	16	494,800.00
Libraries					1	11,000.00			1	11,000.00
Lodge rooms	1	54,722.00							1	54,722.00
Theatres			1	400,000.00			1	125,000.00	2	525,000.00
Dormitories			1	200,000.00					1	200,000.00
Bank buildings					1	22,000.00			1	22,000.00
Total	203	$ 669,230.00	280	$2,006,076.00	831	$5,150,391.00	215	$ 754,606.00	1,529	$8,580,303.00

TABLE No. 6

Distribution of Repair Work by Wards During the Year 1927.

	JEFFERSON		MADISON		LEE		CLAY		TOTAL	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings	33	$ 10,269.00	35	$ 19,696.00	75	$ 56,948.00	57	$ 24,123.00	200	$ 111,036.00
Frame dwellings	98	26,157.00	95	31,510.00	139	67,925.00	48	12,577.00	380	138,169.00
Brick stores	17	9,160.00	83	86,652.00	75	91,695.00	26	23,045.00	201	210,552.00
Frame sheds	1	274.00	7	1,750.00	15	2,650.00	2	300.00	25	4,974.00
Private garages	4	975.00	2	1,710.00	10	4,025.00	4	925.00	20	7,635.00
Warehouses	23	39,991.00	32	80,231.00	13	16,895.00	6	29,500.00	74	166,617.00
Office buildings			21	58,466.00	1	548.00	1	1,100.00	23	60,114.00
Hotels			3	2,450.00			1	210.00	4	2,660.00
Bank buildings			5	65,200.00	1	500.00			6	65,700.00
Churches	5	16,360.00	3	1,300.00	3	8,480.00	2	68,776.00	13	94,916.00
Club houses			2	13,000.00					2	13,000.00
Theatres	1	300.00	5	8,100.00	1	250.00			7	8,650.00
Hospitals			1	348.00			1	1,100.00	2	1,448.00
Printing offices			1	800.00	1	500.00			2	1,300.00
Dormitory			3	5,390.00	3	14,300.00	2	9,000.00	8	28,690.00
Schools	1	3,500.00	1	48,029.00	3	170,025.00	1	500.00	6	222,054.00
Public garages			1	225.00	3	61,450.00	1	100.00	5	61,775.00
Apartments					2	1,350.00			2	1,350.00
Total	183	$ 106,986.00	300	$ 424,857.00	345	$ 497,541.00	152	$ 171,256.00	980	$1,200,640.00

TABLE No. 7

Distribution of All Work by Wards During the Year 1927.

	JEFFERSON		MADISON		LEE		CLAY		TOTAL	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
New Work	203	$ 669,230.00	280	$2,006,076.00	831	$5,150,391.00	215	$ 754,606.00	1,529	$8,580,303.00
Repairs, etc.	183	106,986.00	300	424,857.00	345	497,541.00	152	171,256.00	980	1,200,640.00
Total	386	$ 776,216.00	580	$2,430,933.00	1,176	$5,647,932.00	367	$ 925,862.00	2,509	$9,780,943.00

TABLE No. 8

Showing New Work Finished, in Progress, and Authorized During the Year 1927.

	FINISHED		IN PROGRESS		AUTHORIZED	
	No. Buildings	Amount	No. Buildings	Amount	No. Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings	97	$ 736,665.00	59	$ 393,444.00	156	$1,130,109.00
Frame swellings	266	994,497.00	98	389,202.00	364	1,383,699.00
Cinder block dwellings	2	10,557.00			2	10,557.00
Brick stores	89	356,893.00	45	359,455.00	134	716,348.00
Frame sheds	362	116,507.00	79	14,560.00	441	131,067.00
Private garages	257	100,297.00	83	46,850.00	340	147,147.00
Warehouses	11	372,708.00	5	328,000.00	16	700,708.00
Apartments	21	676,000.00	20	1,772,500.00	41	2,448,500.00
Churches	3	99,421.00	2	435,000.00	5	534,421.00
Office buildings	5	24,625.00	3	45,600.00	8	70,225.00
Public garages	9	57,900.00	7	436,900.00	16	494,800.00
Theatres			2	525,000.00	2	525,000.00
Library	1	11,000.00			1	11,000.00
Lodge room	1	54,722.00			1	54,722.00
Bank building	1	22,000.00			1	22,000.00
Dormitory			1	200,000.00	1	200,000.00
Total	1,125	$3,633,792.00	404	$4,946,511.00	1,529	$8,580,303.00

TABLE No. 9

Showing Repair Work Finished, in Progress, and Authorized During the Year 1927.

	FINISHED		IN PROGRESS		AUTHORIZED	
	No. Buildings	Amount	No. Buildings	Amount	No. Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings	182	$ 93,731.00	18	$ 17,305.00	200	$ 111,036.00
Frame dwellings	335	120,397.00	45	17,772.00	380	138,169.00
Brick stores	168	170,508.00	33	40,044.00	201	210,552.00
Frame sheds	21	4,249.00	4	725.00	25	4,974.00
Private garages	19	7,385.00	1	250.00	20	7,635.00
Warehouses	64	141,316.00	10	25,301.00	74	166,617.00
Office buildings	19	43,064.00	4	17,050.00	23	60,114.00
Hotels	4	2,660.00			4	2,660.00
Public garages	4	61,550.00	1	225.00	5	61,775.00
Churches	11	54,501.00	2	40,415.00	13	94,916.00
Schools	3	4,133.00	3	217,921.00	6	222,054.00
Apartments	2	1,350.00			2	1,350.00
Theatres	7	8,650.00			7	8,650.00
Hospitals	2	1,448.00			2	1,448.00
Dormitory	6	22,190.00	2	6,500.00	8	28,690.00
Bank buildings	5	62,200.00	1	3,500.00	6	65,700.00
Club house	1	7,000.00	1	6,000.00	2	13,000.00
Printing office	2	1,300.00			2	1,300.00
Total	855	$ 807,632.00	125	$ 393,008.00	980	$1,200,640.00

TABLE No. 10

Showing Total of All Work, Finished, in Progress, and Authorized During the Year 1927.

	FINISHED		IN PROGRESS		AUTHORIZED	
	No. Buildings	Amount	No. Buildings	Amount	No. Buildings	Amount
New work	1,125	$3,633,792.00	404	$4,946,511.00	1,529	$8,580,303.00
Repairs, etc.	855	807,632.00	125	393,008.00	980	1,200,640.00
Total	1,980	$4,441,424.00	529	$5,339,519.00	2,509	$9,780,943.00

TABLE No. 11

Showing Expenditures on Various Public Buildings Under Charge of the Bureau of Building Inspection.

Bureau of Building Inspection Pay-Roll

	Expended
Pay-roll of officers (12 months, 1927)	$ 18,283.72
Pay-roll of employees (12 months, 1927)	37,859.69
Pay-roll of extra help (12 months, 1927)	1,112.17
Total Pay-roll	$ 57,255.58

Bureau of Building Inspection Expenses

	Expended	
City Hall, Maintenance and Repairs:		
Fuel, Wood and Coal	$ 1,977.24	
Gas and water	131.97	
Electric lights	4,377.90	
Furniture, etc.	771.00	
Ice	583.73	
Janitor's supplies	1,761.17	
Insurance, boilers, etc.	155.20	
Repairs	3,515.14	
Engine and boiler room supplies	500.92	
Miscellaneous	701.85	
		$ 14,476.12
City Hall Annex:		
Fuel, wood and coal	$ 607.80	
Gas and water	75.34	
Electric lights	1,185.90	
Telephone	117.00	
Stationery, printing, etc.	387.00	
Insurance, building and autos	887.08	
Repairs	1,046.39	
Autos, gasoline, etc.	1,142.44	
Miscellaneous	402.59	
		5,851.54

City Jail:		
Fuel, wood and coal	$ 1,675.27	
Gas and water	407.40	
Electric lights	74.39	
Supplies	179.33	
Beds, bedding, etc.	550.26	
Repairs	1,479.74	
		$ 4,366.39
City Auditorium:		
Fuel, wood and coal	$ 93.21	
Gas and water	25.44	
Electric lights	86.77	
Repairs	2,752.09	
		2,957.51
Blues Armory:		
Fuel, wood and coal	$ 347.28	
Gas and water	89.64	
Electric lights	514.80	
Repairs	935.57	
Supplies	12.15	
		1,899.44
Grays Armory:		
Fuel, wood and coal	$ 498.13	
Gas and water	66.25	
Electric lights	630.90	
Repairs	357.62	
Supplies	10.00	
		1,562.90
Howitzers Armory:		
Fuel, wood and coal	$ 267.38	
Gas and water	139.37	
Electric lights	658.80	
Repairs	228.24	
Insurance	225.00	
Supplies	7.15	
		1,525.94
Hustings Court, Part II:		
Fuel, wood and coal	$ 241.67	
Electric lights	67.63	
Repairs	272.15	
Ice	57.58	
Furniture and fixtures	224.00	
Supplies	23.52	
		886.55

Police Department:

First Station	$ 407.33	
Second Station	206.60	
Third Station	341.72	
		$ 955.65

Fire Department:

Engine Company No. 1	$ 11.95	
Engine Company No. 2	405.09	
Engine Company No. 3	81.24	
Engine Company No. 4	20.08	
Engine Company No. 5	26.76	
Engine Company No. 6	72.61	
Engine Company No. 8	77.13	
Engine Company No. 9	.70	
Engine Company No. 10	87.96	
Engine Company No. 11	28.89	
Engine Company No. 12	850.98	
Engine Company No. 13	1.05	
Engine Company No. 14	849.53	
Engine Company No. 15	20.90	
Engine Company No. 16	8.90	
Headquarters	361.51	
		2,905.28

Fire Insurance, Various Buildings:

812 Louisiana Street	$ 18.00	
1014-16 East Broad Street	10.00	
1109 East Broad Street	2.25	
1113 East Broad Street	10.00	
1108 Capitol Street	3.00	
1110 Capitol Street	5.75	
1112 Capitol Street	12.00	
		61.00
Grand Total		$ 37,448.32

TABLE No. 12

Showing Money Ordered Paid and Paid to Comptroller

City Auditorium Receipts

1927.			
Jan.	7.	P. A. Arthur	$ 15.00
	21.	The News Leader	85.00
Feb.	1.	Annie S. Coffie	125.00
	7.	F. L. Worcester	150.00
	7.	The News Leader	85.00
	9.	Mrs. Wilson-Greene	150.00
	14.	A. D. Price, Jr.	60.00
	15.	Anti-Saloon League	15.00
	17.	L. H. Browning	15.00
	23.	E. B. White	15.00
Mar.	11.	C. S. Morris	15.00
	14.	Sabbath Glee Club	15.00
	14.	The News Leader	85.00
	24.	Hunsdon Cary	15.00
	28.	C. S. Morris	15.00
	30.	L. R. Booker	10.00
April	6.	The News Leader	85.00
	11.	F. C. Williams	85.00
	12.	C. S. Morris	15.00
	22.	I. L. Rheutan	150.00
	27.	Rosa C. Block	150.00
	29.	Robert H. Nutt	70.00
May	4.	W. P. Edwards	10.00
	7.	S. W. Bishop	150.00
	16.	Geo. A. Davis	25.00
	28.	Medical College of Virginia	10.00
June	8.	Marie Frick Costello	10.00
July	14.	A. W. Brown	10.00
Aug.	13.	Maggie L. Walker	70.00
Oct.	19.	The News Leader	125.00
	21.	Eugene Mitchell	60.00
Nov.	1.	J. P. White	85.00
	18.	W. D. Moses & Company	150.00
	29.	E. T. Haynes	60.00
		Total	$ 2,190.00

TABLE No. 13

Money Received Account of Commissions on Public Telephones, City Hall and Annex, Sale of Waste Paper, Junk, Building Codes, and Rental of Armories and Newtown School.

Commission Public Telephones

1927.				
Jan.	25.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	$ 14.47	
Feb.	16.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	3.23	
Mar.	16.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	3.28	
April	23.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	3.60	
May	24.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	3.40	
June	16.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	2.33	
July	21.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	1.41	
Aug.	23.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	2.80	
Oct.	4.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	2.71	
Oct.	26.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	1.80	
Dec.	5.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	4.05	
	23.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	2.66	
				$ 45.74

Sale of Waste Paper, Etc.

1927.				
Feb.	2.	Manchester Board and Paper Company	$ 8.12	
Mar.	31.	D. H. Hey, Inc.	7.48	
June	21.	D. H. Hey, Inc.	6.68	
July	13.	F. H. Nott	6.75	
Aug.	8.	Chesapeake Paper Stock Company	6.68	
Oct.	18.	Chesapeake Paper Stock Company	6.96	
Dec.	8.	Chesapeake Paper Stock Company	6.92	
				49.59

Rental Blues Armory

1927.				
Jan.	19.	Samuel Harfield	$ 15.00	
	20.	Edward N. Smith	15.00	
Feb.	8.	M. J. Kelly	15.00	
				45.00

Rental Howitzers Armory

1927.				
Jan.	5.	M. J. Kelly	$ 15.00	
Feb.	2.	Monroe Hazell	15.00	
April	22.	George A. Davis	15.00	
Sept.	6.	Irvin Wharton, Jr.	15.00	
				60.00

1927,

Rental Grays Armory

Jan.	6.	M. J. Kelly	$ 15.00	
	11.	Dave M. Miller	15.00	
	20.	Samuel Harfield	15.00	
	21.	Dave M. Miller	15.00	
	24.	Dave M. Miller	15.00	
	27.	Dave M. Miller	15.00	
	27.	Max Freeman	15.00	
Feb.	1.	Dave M. Miller	15.00	
	7.	Edward N. Smith	15.00	
	8.	F. M. Dobson	30.00	
	16.	Dave M. Miller	15.00	
	18.	Dave M. Miller	15.00	
	23.	Dave M. Miller	15.00	
Mar.	1.	B. F. Bryant	30.00	
May	6.	Edward Cheatham	15.00	
	17.	G. L. Williams	15.00	
	21.	Irvin Wharton, Jr.	15.00	
June	6.	Jos. Kass	15.00	
July	1.	G. C. Pitts	15.00	
	6.	E. E. Gilmer	15.00	
Sept.	2.	L. T. Branch	15.00	
Oct.	14.	Irvin Wharton, Jr.	15.00	
	24.	Jess Michaels	15.00	
Nov.	12.	N. M. Leake	15.00	
	18.	M. Serogham	15.00	
	23.	Irvin Wharton, Jr.	15.00	
Dec.	12.	C. B. Finke	15.00	
				435.00

Rental 1109 East Broad Street

Aug.	5.	Wilbur J. Griggs	$275.00	
				275.00

Rental Newtown School

Feb.	7.	William Fleming	$ 10.00	
April	15.	William Fleming	10.00	
May	2.	William Fleming	10.00	
Aug.	17.	William Fleming	* 7.50	
	31.	William Fleming	* 3.50	
Oct.	3.	William Fleming	10.00	
	31.	William Fleming	10.00	
Nov.	2.	William Fleming	10.00	
Dec.	31.	William Fleming	10.00	
				81.00

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*Difference applied to Repairs.

Sale of 33 Building Codes	$ 33.00	33.00
Refund Fire Insurance School, 810 Louisiana Street	5.00	5.00
Total		$1,029.33

Summary of Bureau of Building Inspection Receipts

Commissions on public telephones	$ 45.74
Sale of waste paper, etc.	49.59
Rental Blues Armory	45.00
Rental Howitzers Armory	60.00
Rental Grays Armory	435.00
Rental 1109 East Broad Street	275.00
Rental Newtown School	81.00
Sale of 33 Building Codes at $1.00 each	33.00
Refund of Fire Insurance School, 810 Louisiana Street	5.00
	$1,029.33

TABLE No. 14

Showing Total Number of Permits Issued for New Buildings, Including Additions, Alterations and Repairs, and the Total Estimated Cost for Each Year from the Time the Department of Building Inspection was Created, August 1, 1907, to December 31, 1927.

Year	No. Permits	Estimated Cost
1907 (five months)	509	$ 769,322.00
1908	986	3,169,431.00
1909	1,004	3,574,812.00
1910	1,077	4,012,822.00
1911	1,176	6,018,699.00
1912	1,226	6,255,711.00
1913	1,196	3,636,476.00
1914	1,213	3,391,571.00
1915	1,375	3,244,752.00
1916	1,696	4,927,396.00
1917	1,184	4,118,688.00
1918	832	1,838,614.00
1919	1,763	8,770,452.00
1920	1,722	6,919,278.00
1921	2,391	9,292,879.00
1922	2,675	15,116,912.00
1923	2,713	15,642,229.00
1924	2,970	13,613,019.00
1925	2,735	13,398,246.00
1926	2,413	10,024,874.00
1927	2,015	9,780,943.00
Total	34,871	$147,517,126.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Weights and Measures

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

B. W. RAGLAND, *Chief of Bureau*

RICHMOND:
The William Byrd Press, Inc., Printers
1928

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor*

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.	*Director of Public Safety*
P. S. M. HECKMAN	*Chief Clerk*
M. H. FINKE	*Clerk*

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN	*Chief*

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES	*Chief*

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK	*Chief*

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND	*Chief*

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON	*Chief*

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES	*Chief*

Machine Shop

W. A. SHARP	*Master Mechanic*

COL. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor*

CAPT. JAMES R. SHEPPARD, JR.................................*Director of Public Safety*

B. W. RAGLAND, *Bureau Chief*

Chemist...DR. W. L. MOODY

Inspector, Weights and Measures...EDW. H. HERBIN

Inspector, Weights and Measures...MEADOWS T. GARY

Inspector, Gasoline and Oil...JNO. F. SEAY

Inspector, Gasoline and Oil..T. M. REDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

RICHMOND, VA., February 15, 1928.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DEAR SIR:—

The annual report for the year 1927 presenting the activities of the Weights and Measures Bureau is hereby respectfully submitted.

The following is the personnel of the Bureau:

B. W. RAGLAND, *Chief*

I—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
M. T. GARY, *Chief Clerk*
E. H. HERBIN, *Inspector*

II—GASOLINE INSPECTION
T. M. REDFORD, *Inspector*
JNO. F. SEAY, *Inspector*
DR. W. L. MOODY, *Chemist*

SECTION I—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Inspection of Weight and Measure Devices for 1927

	Approved.	Adjusted.	Condemned.	Seized.	Total.
Scales	6,922	198	416	151	7,687
Measures	4,434	——	38	49	4,521
Weights	8,103	75	——	477	8,655
Yardsticks and Other Measuring Devices	253	——	——	7	260
Wood Wagons	247	——	150	——	397
Gasoline Pumps	1,627	11	178	——	1,816
Oil Pumps	3,339	38	64	——	3,441
Totals	24,925	322	846	684	26,777

Grand total for year 1926	28,502
Grand total for year 1927	26,777
Total decrease	1,725

(This decrease is due to elimination of dry measures.)

Package Goods Weighed by Merchants Ready for Sale

Correct.	Over.	Short.	Total.
10,226	1,668	1,907	13,801

Grand total for year 1927	13,801
Grand total for year 1926	6,527
Total Net Gain	7,274 or 111.4%

Commodities Weighed, Gauged and Measured

Coal weighed	2,003 tons
Cord wood measured	95 cords
Dried fruit weighed	2,812 bags
Vinegar	7 bbls.
Coca Cola	9 bbls.
Molasses	2 bbls.
Rum	1 bbl.
New Grape	1 bbl.

RESUME OF SECTION I

During the year 5,257 gas and oil pumps have been inspected and 290 or 5% needed adjustment.

7,687 scales inspected, of which 765 were found incorrect, or about 9%.

13,801 store prepared packages reweighed, of which 3,575 were incorrect, or 26%; 14% were short, 12% over, and 74% correct.

The decrease in number of scales inspected this year is due to the fact that dry measures have almost been eliminated, and further 313 special investigations have been conducted which required much of the deputies' time.

A careful study of the above shows that the Weights and Measures Bureau is of inestimable value to the merchants as well as to the consumer.

The carelessness of merchants in preparing packages is too great and must have more attention, especially since the State sale-by-weight law is being enforced, and net weight is required under this ordinance.

Visits and Visitors

The Bureau Chief was very handsomely entertained by the Quota Club where he spoke on the enforcement of our Pet, the "SALES-BY-WEIGHT LAW."

It was also our pleasure to speak before the Business Women's Club, and the Main Street Business Association on the same subject.

We also attended a conference of the Field Supervisors of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, where we talked on the sale of hams, etc.

The Chief of the Bureau attended the 21st annual conference of Weight and Measure Conference in Washington, D. C., the last week in May.

We had the pleasure of attending the annual banquet of the Richmond Ice Company, which was a gathering of all employees from the president down.

We spoke on the delivery of ice, in which we recommended the new method of delivery of "Scored Ice" with the provision that this ice be weighed at the time of delivery, which gives an extra guarantee to the consumer that they are receiving correct weight.

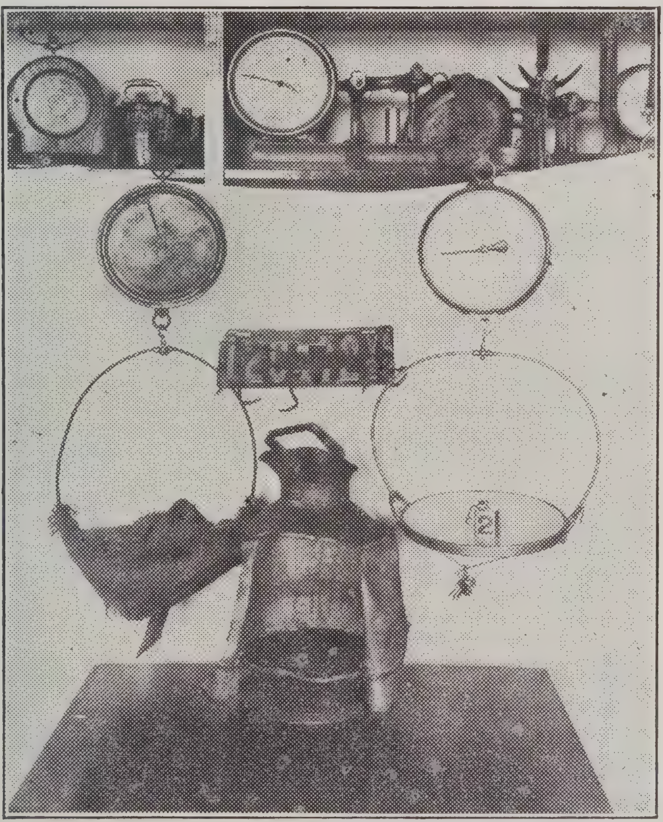
Among the many visitors to our office we are pleased to record the following:

L. B. Farley, Sealer of Blackstone, Va.

J. H. Bailey, Sealer of Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Crovell, of the State Department, who worked several days with our inspectors getting information.

Mr. Francis X. Colligan, a United States inspector, who was sent by the Federal authorities to check package goods with our men.



A Picture of Some of Our Confiscated Scales and Measures.

License tag in center with screws, etc., taken off scale.
Notice extra weight and burlap bag on scale at left, also indicator.
Scale on right has sardine key under pan. This violator was fined $25.00 and costs.
The false bottom can is one of two taken from trade.

Mr. W. R. Spence, of the Measuregraph Company, worked with a deputy inspecting measuregraph machines in our department stores.

One inspection trip was made by the chief and chemist of this Bureau collecting data as regards dispensing motor fuel from liquid measuring devices for use in compiling new specifications and tolerances by Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. This work was done at the request of the Federal authorities.

Dr. W. L. Moody, our chemist, spent about a week on an inspection trip through the largest refineries of our leading oil companies of the North for the purpose of better informing himself on the latest methods of lubrication. He was treated royally and had a wonderful opportunity to gather very valuable information.

Mr. J. H. Meeks, State Director of Weights and Measures, spent considerable time with us gathering information which proved of benefit to the State Department and resulted in the following new rulings:

First. Small vegetables can be sold from Climax baskets as small fruit and berries.

Second. A 2% tolerance is allowed on hams, meat, cheese, etc. This tolerance is allowed for shrinkage.

Third. Packages containing seeds, grains, bulbs, roots and tubers are considered "small" and shall be exempt from markings in terms of weight or numerical count when net contents are less than the weights and counts specified.

Fourth. It was decided that all scales used in weighing tobacco must have a two-pound minimum graduation and an allowance of one-half pound in weighing by giving and taking; in many cases the minimum graduation was five pounds.

Further, that all baskets used in weighing tobacco would have its standard weight with one pound giving and taking agreement, that is to say, if standardized at sixteen pounds and some baskets weigh fifteen and an equal number weigh seventeen, an average should be taken, and if within one pound of the sixteen pound established basket, this tolerance would be permitted.

Opinions Rendered

The sale-by-weight law requires all original packages to be marked with net weight or numerical count of contents.

The question arises, Who must do the marking on package goods coming into our State from points in other States?

This brings into question interstate shipments, and when do these interstate shipments become an intra-state shipment.

The opinion rendered by Mr. Callom B. Jones, assistant United States attorney, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va., September 16, 1927.

Mr. B. W. Ragland, *President,*
Virginia Weights and Measures Association,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

It has always been the policy, as well as my understanding of the law, to consider an Inter-state shipment of goods to come within the Federal jurisdiction when shipped from one State to another, or into or from the District of Columbia.

The goods never lose their identity until they have arrived at a point within a State and after delivery are commingled with other goods to such an extent as to lose their individual identity, then they become subject and amenable to the State laws. Goods become Inter-state goods as soon as they are placed in transit for shipment to a designated point beyond the confines of the State in which shipment originates.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Callom B. Jones,
Assistant United States Attorney.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Richmond, Va., May 10, 1927.

Mr. B. W. Ragland, *President,*
Virginia Weights and Measures Association,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of April 29, 1927, in which you say:

> "Please give me your interpretation of an Inter-state shipment?
>
> When does it begin to be an Inter-state shipment, and when does it cease to be an Inter-state shipment?"

In reply to your first question, I would call your attention to the case of Werner Saw Mill Company *vs.* Kansas City Southern Railway, 194 Mo. A-618, at page 623 in which the court said:

> "Therefore, it is said that the shipment takes on the character of either Intra-state or Inter-state Commerce at the point the shipment is started. The rule reflected in the authorities is, that if, through continuity of movement, the goods are destined at the time they are started for a point in another State, the shipment is to be regarded as Inter-state Commerce and, therefore, falling within the purview of the Inter-state Statutes in respect of rates, rather than Intra-state, though the billing when looked to alone, may suggest the latter."

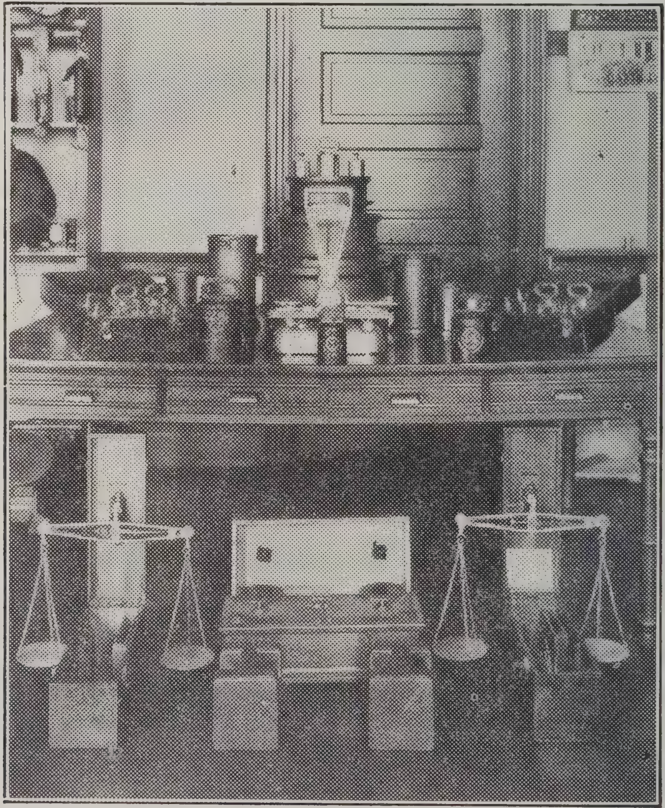
I would say further that whether the movement of a commodity is Intra-state or Inter-state Commerce is to be determined in the majority of cases from certain elemental facts. These are the intention of the shipper as indicated by the bill of lading, the continuity of the movement and the delivery of the commodity under the shipment contract.

An Inter-state shipment exists when a commodity has been turned over by a shipper to a common carrier to be transported from one State to another under a contract of shipment—the definite character of the shipment being fixed when the movement of the commodity has commenced for the purpose of transportation. State *vs.* Public Service Comm., 269 Mo. 63.

In answer to your second question, I would say that the Inter-state shipment ceases when the shipment has reached its final destination and there has been a delivery to the consignee. In other words, I would say that it ceases when the commodity has ceased to be in the custody of the carrier.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Jno. R. Saunders,
Attorney General.

GEB-NST



Portable balances, test weights used in field work. Also set of brass dry and liquid measures, presented to the City of Richmond by the Federal authorities in 1831.

Ordinances

One sample representing tank car of kerosene was found to have flash point of only 85 degrees F. The burn on fire test was 174 degrees F., which was sufficient by a great deal to pass our limited specifications on kerosene. With this extremely low flash point this is a dangerous product and could very easily cause an explosion and probable loss of life when used as fuel for lamp or stoves; therefore, the ordinance concerning kerosene oil was amended and now offers full protection to the public in quality and fire prevention.

The Sale-by-Weight Ordinance is also a city ordinance after much work. We have taken much time in explaining and advertising this law. We shall endeavor to enforce the law, using common sense in this effort. Many letters of congratulations have been received from other bureaus who state they are going to enforce this State law. We published 5,000 pamphlets for distribution; these pamphlets stated the law and the Chief of the Bureau gave his interpretation of same.

This is the most progressive of all ordinances and meets with the approval of our Governor, Hon. Harry F. Byrd, who in his message to the General Assembly recommended the enforcement of this ordinance which is also a State law.

We are now printing 5,000 more pamphlets for distribution, realizing that we must educate our people rather than prosecute.

We believe the merchant and consumer will, when they understand this measure, rise up and call us "blessed."

It is an undisputed fact that there is only one way to buy and sell, and that way is by weight.

Two and two make four, but 15 ounces of butter and one ounce of paper or tray does not make sixteen ounces of butter.

The cord wood ordinance in Sections 31 and 36 of our Richmond City Code had conflicting sections, and with the help of the City Attorney's office a new ordinance has been approved which makes a most excellent ordinance.

Police Court

We are convinced that the best method of enforcement of our ordinances is education mixed with courteous firmness, and in extreme cases it is a necessity that we are compelled to resort to the court.

In enforcing a new piece of legislation we find an arrest furnishes excellent example which is worth much in enforcement. There were fifty-one cases in court last year. The following is a recapitulation:

6 cases dismissed.

45 convictions, as follows:

1 Conviction	Using condemned scales	$10.00 and costs	$ 2.50
1 Conviction	Stealing coal in delivery	25.00 and costs	2.50
1 Conviction	Not weighing ice	10.00 and costs	2.50
1 Conviction	Violating net weight law (not allowing for tray)	25.00 and costs	2.50
1 Conviction	Interfering with Deputy	10.00 and costs	2.50

1	Conviction	Tampering with sealed scales	25.00	and costs	2.50
1	Conviction	Removing condemned tag	20.00	and costs	2.50
2	Convictions	Violating Lubricating Ordinance	7.50	and costs	5.00
2	Convictions	Scales unfit for use	20.00	and costs	5.00
4	Convictions	Using unsealed scales	40.00	and costs	10.00
4	Convictions	Violating Cord Wood Ordinance	27.00	and costs	10.00
6	Convictions	Violating Coal Ordinance	45.00	and costs	15.00
8	Convictions	Violating short weight law	80.00	and costs	20.00
12	Convictions	Violating sale-by-weight law	140.00	and costs	30.00
45	Convictions		$484.50	and costs	$112.50

In 1925—107 cases carrying fines amounting to $1,240.00.
In 1926— 60 cases carrying fines amounting to 680.00.
In 1927— 45 cases carrying fines amounting to 484.50.

Crooked Scales and Measures Confiscated

The accompanying picture gives only a small sample of crooked scales and measures confiscated.

A portion of the collection of condemned scales, weights and measures in the office of B. W. Ragland, Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, Department of Public Safety. The exhibits include cans with false bottoms, loaded scales, defective spring scales, short pint cans, thirty-two-inch yardsticks and many other curiosities. This exhibit is on the third floor of the City Hall Annex.

SECTION II—GASOLINE AND OIL INSPECTION REPORT OF CHEMIST, DR. MOODY

MR. B. W. RAGLAND,
Chief, Bureau of Weights and Measures,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DEAR SIR:

The annual report covering the activities of this department for the calendar year 1927 is herewith submitted for your attention.

As the automobile is an important factor in the daily life of the people, the protection against inferior grades of motor fuel and lubricants is of prime importance, and it is along these lines that the Chemical Department of your Bureau feels that it has to its credit some accomplishments for the year's work.

Analysis of Gasoline

MONTH	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Barges	5	7	6	5	11	12	14	16	15	15	13	12
Storage	4	16	7	6	7	5	5	6	8	8	7	6
Tank cars	46	52	58	74	87	55	49	65	80	84	75	70
Pumps	9	19	....	20	23	32	21	7	9	25	20	19
Trucks	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Specials	5	5	9	8	7	8	6	8	....	....	....	....
Totals	69	102	80	114	135	102	95	102	112	133	116	107

Total samples analyzed during the year	1,267

Analysis of Kerosene

MONTH	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Barges	2	1	2	....	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5
Tank cars	9	9	11	9	9	9	9	10	10	12	10	11
Totals	11	10	13	9	10	11	11	13	13	16	15	16

Total samples analyzed during the year	148
Gallons of gasoline approved	54,088,206
Gallons of gasoline rejected	40,104
Gallons of kerosene approved	5,864,195
Gallons of kerosene rejected	None

The tendency toward increased volatility and the preservation, in the gasoline, of unsaturated hydrocarbons which are directly related to anti-knock value are the outstanding developments in the annual survey of gasolines on the local market made by this department.

The volatility increases are clearly shown in the first 50% of the distillation range, when compared with gasoline of other years. The solubility of the various gasolines in sulphuric acid reflects anti-knock characteristics. Improved fractionation during the past year, throwing a slightly greater amount of heavy fractions in the last 50%, with a good average end point, are the high spots as to the quality of the motor fuel used by the Richmond motorist.

There is very little difference in the distillation range between premium grade fuels and regular motor grades. The reason or justification for the premium lies in the high anti-knock value of the premium grade of gasolines.

The blended grades of motor fuels on the market, namely, Benzol, Gasoline blends and Gasoline-Tetra Ethyl Lead blends have a high percent solubility in sulphuric acid, which is indicative of good knock suppressive qualities. All blends on the local market are well under or better than specifications requirements.

Some straight run gasolines from California crude are on our market and show distillation ranges very close to specifications, but their aromatic hydrocarbon content off-set this high boiling range and make them good fuels with a relatively high anti-knock rating.

As a summary the average gasoline on the local market is built up so that the percentage of light fractions present insure easy starting, the percentage of heavy fractions insure power and mileage, and all have a good average end-point to keep down excessive crankcase dilution.

Coloring Matter in Gasolines

A great increase in the use of coloring matter in gasoline has been noticeable during the past year.

At first coloring of motor fuel was looked upon by the motorist as a mark of inferiority, in that it covered up off-color in gasoline. The continued use of these organic dyes as a coloring material has led the motorist to expect an anti-knock or better performing fuel, and the tendency of the purchaser is to ask for red gas, orange gas, etc., feeling that in so asking he is getting anti-knock value or a fuel that will stand high compression.

The use of coloring matter is also a guide in distinguishing between premium and regular grade motor fuel.

Coloring is not a bad feature, as it allows the refiner to modify his treating process and leave in the gasoline less stable constituents which discolor the gasoline, but in turn give the fuel added anti-knock value.

Here you will find a brief summary of miscellaneous work done by this department during the year 1927:

JANUARY: Analysis on complained of sample of gasoline taken from tank of automobile of complainant. Analysis two samples of gasoline made for Bureau of Weights and Measures of Portsmouth, Va.

FEBRUARY: Investigation of low flash kerosene made during month and recommendations made to proper authorities for drafting ordinance to cover this.

MARCH: Considerable time and data was used in connection with consultation with Mr. R. W. B. Hart, City Manager, of Lynchburg, Va., in regard to drafting gasoline ordinance and specifying equipment for laboratory.

Complete inspection of several refineries in the North, gathering information on petroleum products, was made by the writer during the month.

Nineteen samples of lubricating oil were analyzed preparatory to the city placing annual contract for lubricating oil.

APRIL: Complaints on gasoline, complete analysis on spring water, green marl, sand and three samples of brick, all made in this month.

MAY: Inspection trip to filling stations in city for the purpose of collecting data on liquid measuring devices for use in compiling specifications by Federal Government, was made by the Chief of the Bureau and chemist. This work done at the request of Federal authorities.

JUNE: Check analysis made on branded lubricating oils on local market.

JULY: Investigation of complained of sample of lubricating oil used on city contract was made and found to be all right. Analysis of two samples beverage containing alcohol, which was confiscated by police, was made.

AUGUST: Check work on branding of lubricating done during this month.

SEPTEMBER: All check samples of lubricating oil showed that branding was being properly carried out, and that the ordinance was being lived up to. One complete analysis of roofing was made for the Building Inspector.

OCTOBER: Complaints on both gasoline and lubricating oil were handled during the month, and the department finds that both gasoline and lubricating oils being dispensed on the local market are better than the requirements of the city specifications.

NOVEMBER: Investigation of complained of lubricating oil carried out and found to be without ground. Investigation and analysis of coal made for complainant with result that dealer removed coal from purchaser's bin, making complainant pay only for portion of coal actually used.

DECEMBER: Complete analysis made on cement solvent for Bureau of Fire Prevention and list of flash points of inflammable liquids compiled for same department.

Summary

This department believes that the Richmond market affords gasoline with quality equal to that of any other city in the United States, and if the motorist keeps his automobile in only average repair, he should experience no trouble in using "Richmond Tested Gasoline."

Credit must be given to the individual oil companies in their co-operation with this department, and we feel that they have striven to live up to the ordinance in every possible manner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WARREN L. MOODY,

Chemist.

Service Stations

More than two thorough inspections have been given the service stations during the year.

In 1924 there were 150 service stations,
In 1925 there were 252 service stations,
In 1926 there were 258 service stations,
In 1927 there were 287 service stations,

or an increase of 135 service stations, 90% increase over 1924, our first year with Bureau. There are 106 curb, 173 drive-in and 8 combination stations in the city.

Gasoline Pumps

In 1924 there were 299 pumps,
In 1925 there were 336 pumps,
In 1926 there were 536 pumps,
In 1927 there were 645 pumps,

An increase over 1924 of 346, or an increase of 115% over 1924.

Resume

A careful study of the above section shows many salient points that should not be overlooked.

First—The first three months of enforcement (October, November and December, 1924)

9,104,000 gallons of gasoline inspected,
184,000 gallons of gasoline condemned,
or 8%.

The next three years of enforcement:
125,140,674 gallons of gasoline inspected,
553,048 gallons of gasoline condemned,
One-half of one per cent condemned.

During the period 13,619 pumps were inspected and 1,138 incorrect, or 8% were in need of adjustment.

We believe this enforcement without tolerance has been decidedly beneficial to the motorist in that the gallonage shows a steady increase, and inferior quality of gas has steadily decreased.

Second—While the number of service stations, gasoline and oil pumps have increased 100%, our field force and pay-roll has been slightly decreased.

Third—Gasoline inspection protects our automobile owners at no cost to the taxpayer, the oil companies paying the bill without increasing the price of gasoline.

Fourth—Since the adoption of the Gasoline Ordinance it has not been necessary for any company to pay demurrage other than on condemned tank cars, due to the prompt drawing of sample and analysis of same.

Fifth—The propondent portion of short weight was against the purchaser.

About 14% short weight,
12% over weight,
74% correct weight.

Sixth—This Bureau has demonstrated to the oil companies that it expects and demands gasoline coming into the city meet the specifications adopted without tolerance and that all oils used for internal combustion engines be branded or carry trade marks.

Seventh—More educational features assures less legal action.

Eighth—The Bureau is overtaxed; it is deplorably in need of more deputies in its field work.

In concluding this report we wish to reprint with emphasis the concluding paragraph of last year's report, changing it in one place, two months to fourteen months.

The large decrease in condemned gasoline we believe is due to the fact that refineries have at last realized that Richmond will not allow any tolerance and demands that all gasoline or motor fuels meet her requirements. They prefer to ship good acceptable gasoline than take a chance.

In the last fourteen months this fact has been impressed upon this Bureau by the most excellent quality of gasoline and motor fuel coming into this city from all sources.

To sum up what has been said as regards both motor fuel and lubricating oils, it is clearly shown that the City of Richmond, through its Bureau of Weights and Measures, diligently strives to enforce these ordinances to the letter, in that the motorist be served only Richmond tested motor fuel and lubricating oil which we know is always acceptable.

FINANCES

Receipts of Weights and Measures Department for 1927

Testing scales out of city	$ 65.00
Measuring, gauging and weighing (miscellaneous)	36.09
Weighing coal for city	203.87
Junk sold (scales and weights)	3.65
Wood wagon tags sold	61.75
Total	$ 370.36

Receipts of Gasoline Department for 1927

Service charges	$ 4,255.00
Certification labels	131.25
Total	$ 4,386.25

Grand Total of Receipts, All Sources

Weights and Measures Department	$ 370.36
Gasoline Inspection Department	4,386.25
Turned over to Director of Public Safety	$ 4,756.61

We give the following comparative statement calling your attention to the fact that this office is not a revenue producing office:

1924—Total revenue in cash	$2,619.31
1925—Total revenue in cash	3,260.20
1926—Total revenue in cash	4,380.68
1927—Total revenue in cash	4,756.61

Inventory

Stationery	$ 75.00
Office furniture	100.00
Automobiles	1,000.00
Office testing equipment	150.00
Field testing equipment	450.00
Seals and tags	200.00
Total	$ 1,975.00

Expenses

Salaries	$ 12,446.50
Supplies	481.29
Repairs	260.21
Equipment	538.47
Fixed charges	128.00
General operating	472.11
Total	$ 14,326.58

We are pleased that we could again accomplish so much for our citizens, showing in each phase of our work a saving to both consumer and dealer.

We wish to thank the public for their unlimited co-operation which materially contributed to our success.

We cannot close our report without thanking you, Capt. James R. Sheppard, Jr., for your confidence, approval and support in all of our undertakings.

The various departments of our city are giving us full co-operation in our work, and we want to give public acknowledgment of our appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. Ragland,
Chief of Bureau.

8

TWELFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
1927

SIC ITUR AD ASTRA
CITY OF RICHMOND
JULY 19TH
1782

> *"It is not the geographical but the moral limitations of the world that must be charted, and the really great explorers will be those who find the way to universal reconstruction."*
>
> —COMMANDER RICHARD EVELYN BYRD.

THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1928

PERSONNEL OF STAFF

THE COURT

HONORABLE JAMES HOGE RICKS, *Judge*
HONORABLE J. J. SCHERER, JR., *Substitute*

MISS ELEANOR MCCARTHY, *Clerk*
MRS. EDNA C. SHARPE, *Deputy Clerk*
MISS FRANCES D. MOSELEY, *Stenographer*

MR. W. I. STOCKDON, JR., *Chief Probation Officer*

MR. S. F. ERNEST MR. L. C. TANNER MR. W. H. RYLAND	*Probation Officers for Adults*
MISS SARAH B. ROLLER MR. JAMES W. PHILLIPS	*Probation Officers for Juveniles*

WHITE DETENTION HOME

MR. J. H. TANNER, *Custodian*
MRS. J. H. TANNER, *Matron*

COLORED DETENTION HOME

MAUD THARPS, *Matron*
HANNAH THARPS, *Assistant*
FRED THARPS, *Custodian and Janitor*

PLAY LEADER

MRS. WILLIE E. WOODWORTH

ANNUAL REPORT

To His Honor, J. Fulmer Bright, *Mayor of Richmond,*
To the Honorable Council, City of Richmond.

Gentlemen:

The statistical report which follows shows an increase of 201 adult cases and 147 juvenile cases, or a total of 348 in 1927 over 1926.

This is the largest number of cases ever tried in this Court in a single year. We believe the unemployment situation has been a contributing cause of the increase in delinquency on the part of the youths of the city and in the number of desertion and non-support cases among adults.

Is it not possible with the great efficiency of modern business and the wide knowledge of social and economic conditions, which science has made available, for the city officials and the Richmond Chamber of Commerce to study this very serious social evil and work out a plan which shall provide at least part-time employment for every one desiring work when periods of depression and unemployment come? This is far better than charity. It is philanthropy of a type which preserves a man's self-respect and will enable him by his own honest efforts to provide a meager living for his dependents when hard times come.

England has undertaken to solve this problem by means of the unemployment dole. We are not prepared to say that this is the right method but we do think that American business men should face this issue squarely and make an honest effort to find a wise and practical solution.

Recreation

Unquestionably another cause of juvenile delinquency is the lack of sufficient recreational facilities. We believe that it is the duty of Richmond to provide a *safe place for every child to play under the supervision of trained leaders.* At the present time our city playgrounds provide recreational facilities for scarcely a fourth of our juvenile population and these playgrounds are open only four months of the year. Small wonder then that boys congregate in gangs, use profane language, gamble and commit depredations upon property, such as the breaking of windows in vacant houses, etc., steal bicycles, "borrow" automobiles for joy rides, and in many other ways give vent to the boyish desire for action and a "thrill."

Of course, a year-round recreational system, adequately supervised, will cost money but we believe that it will yield 100 per cent dividends year after year in healthier, happier boys and girls and in the prevention of youthful delinquency.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

On the first day of May, 1927, Mrs. Willie Woodworth was engaged as recreational supervisor to fill the place made possible by the budget appropriation last year. She has given an average of four hours' service a day, dividing the children of our Dentention Home into four classes, thus giving each group an hour a day on the playground. She has filled this position in a very acceptable manner. During the fall of the year, on account of an injury to her child, Mrs. Woodworth found it necessary to give up her work temporarily and Mrs. Annie Williams has substituted for her, performing the duties of the position in a very satisfactory manner.

In April, 1927, Mr. John W. Bolick, Probation Officer for boys, resigned his position with this Court to accept an appointment as Probation Officer in the Federal District Court of West Virginia at Charleston. This appointment was in the nature of a promotion with a 20 per cent larger salary. We congratulate Mr. Bolick upon his promotion and wish him every success in his new field.

The Court feels that it was very fortunate in securing Mr. James W. Phillips, a graduate of Davidson College and the University of Richmond Law School, as Mr. Bolick's successor. Mr. Phillips has for several years taught in McGuire's University School for Boys. From the standpoint of training, experience and personality, he is admirably fitted for the duties of his position.

In April, 1927, Mrs. W. A. Rose (nee Alice H. Washer), who had held the position as Deputy Clerk for the past five years, resigned and Mrs. Edna C. Sharpe was appointed to succeed her. Mrs. Rose was a most efficient deputy and we were sorry to lose her from the staff of the Court. Mrs. Sharpe has entered upon the duties of her position with a fine spirit and bids fair to prove herself a worthy successor.

The Court is very much gratified to announce that the Civico Club, an organization composed of colored business and professonal men, similar in principle to Rotary, Kiwanis and other civic clubs, has offered this Court the service of a colored probation officer for a period of six to twelve months. The appointment of the position is to be made just as probation officers generally are appointed, namely, upon the recommendation of the State Board of Public Welfare after a competitive examination. The officer so appointed will have supervision of the negro boys coming under the care of the Court. The Civico Club guarantees to pay the salary of this officer for the period specified with the frank hope that if the plan is satisfactory and the probation officer "makes good" the city will finally take over the salary.

As pointed out in our report of last year, the Court is desperately in need of additional probation officers and it is earnestly hoped that this new officer will render a very real service to the Court and will help to relieve the tremendous pressure under which Miss Roller and Mr. Phillips have been working. It should enable each officer to do more efficient work. Each of these officers has averaged 135 probationers under supervision throughout the year. No probation officer should be expected to supervise efficiently more than 75 probationers at a time.

CONCERNING COST OF COURT

Attention is called to the statistical summary which follows the clerk's report.

From time to time criticism has been aimed at this Court because of its cost to the city. It will be noted from the above mentioned summary that the actual net cost of maintaining the Court and its two detention homes is $22,320.07 per annum, far less than the total sum appropriated in the annual budget. We believe that the constructive service which the Court has been able to render to the community is worth far more in human values than it has cost in dollars and cents.

The summary likewise shows that during the past twelve months $155,743.02 has been collected through this Court and paid for the support of the wives and children of men under the Court's supervision. It is interesting to note that the Courts of this city handling divorce cases are making use of the agency of this Court for supervising the collections of alimony. They find that we have the machinery for handling this matter in an efficient manner. As a result, divorce decrees frequently provide that payments shall be made through this Court or reserve to the complainant the right to institute proceedings here for the purpose of securing support of the infant children involved in the divorce suit.

In conclusion, we desire to acknowledge the continued cooperation of the police, health, hospital and school authorities, the Children's Memorial Clinic, the City Department of Public Welfare, the State Board of Public Welfare and the private agencies of the city doing charitable and child welfare work.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES HOGE RICKS, *Judge.*

TRANSMITTAL OF REPORT

YEAR ENDING 1927

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

SIR:

Herewith is transmitted the Twelfth Annual Report of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court for the year ending December 31, 1927.

This report comprises—

Juvenile Statistics and Comment
Adult Statistics and Comment
Probation Department Reports
Clerical Department Comment
Detention Home Reports
Financial Statement

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR McCARTHY,
Clerk of the Court.

To
HONORABLE JAMES HOGE RICKS,
Judge of the Court.

THE JUVENILE DIVISION

Children Before Court in 1927

TABLE I.—CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES, SEX AND NUMBER OF OFFENDERS, AND SEX AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

OFFENSES	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
A. *Stealing or Attempted Stealing—*					
1. Automobile stealing	14	0	3	0	17
Using auto without permission	19	2	7	0	28
2. Burglary or Unlawful Entry—					
Burglary	2	0	0	0	2
Housebreaking	41	0	42	6	89
3. Robbery	2	0	1	0	3
4. Others—					
Larceny	168	6	147	20	341
Having stolen property	4	0	12	0	16
Forgery	1	0	0	0	1
B. *Truancy*	9	1	11	6	27
C. *Running Away—*					
Fugitive from parents	25	3	7	1	36
Fugitive from other guardian	9	8	11	2	30
Fugitive from justice	6	1	3	1	11
D. *Ungovernable—Beyond Parental Control—*					
Incorrigible	60	37	69	39	205
E. *Sex Offenses—*					
Offenses against morality	12	6	10	5	33
F. *Injury or Attempted Injury to Person—*					
Assault and battery	24	5	28	13	70
Felonious assault	0	1	12	1	14
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0	0	0
G. *Acts of Carelessness or Mischief—*					
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Carrying concealed weapons	5	0	5	1	11
Cruelty to animals	0	0	2	1	3
Destroying city property	2	0	2	0	4
Disorderly conduct	212	11	163	36	422
Driving without lights	6	0	0	0	6
Driving without a permit	20	1	12	0	33
Firing rifles in city limits	14	0	2	0	16
Frequenting pool rooms	0	0	0	0	0
Hanging on street cars	0	0	0	0	0
Jumping on moving vehicles	7	0	3	0	10

Children Before Court in 1927—*Continued*

TABLE 1—Continued

OFFENSES	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Reckless driving	66	1	22	0	89
Riding bicycles on sidewalk	1	0	0	0	1
Speeding	36	3	2	1	42
Trespass	86	3	31	2	122
Turning in false fire alarm	6	0	1	0	7
H. *Violation Liquor or Drug Law—*					
Drunk	15	1	2	1	19
Violating prohibition law	18	2	31	1	52
Violation drug law	0	0	0	0	0
I. *Others—*					
Contempt of court	12	2	2	3	19
Deserting child	0	0	0	0	0
Interfering with police	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0
Non-support	1	0	0	0	1
Peddling without a license	0	0	2	0	2
Peddling without a permit	1	0	0	0	1
Perjury	0	0	0	0	0
Selling ice without weighing	0	0	0	0	0
Selling papers without a badge	1	0	4	0	5
Vagrancy	5	3	2	0	10
Violation game law	1	0	2	0	3
Violation labor law	5	0	6	0	11
Violation Sunday law	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	917	97	659	140	1,813
J. *Violation of Probation*	24	2	23	4	53
Total offenders	941	99	682	144	1,866
K. *Dependent and Neglected*	46	22	28	29	125
Total children in Court	987	121	710	173	1,991

THE JUVENILE DIVISION

Disposition of Children

TABLE II.—SHOWS DISPOSITION OF 1,991 CHILDREN BEFORE COURT IN 1927

	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
A. *Dismissed—*					
Discharged with warning	322	19	240	35	616
Dismissed	130	14	106	33	283
B. *Continued Indefinitely—*					
Continued indefinitely	62	16	21	14	113
Escaped (see Attachment).					
C. *Restitution or Reparation Ordered—*					
See extra penalties.					
D. *Fine Imposed—*					
Fined	54	2	30	0	86
E. *Referred for Jury Trial—*					
Grand Jury	1	0	1	0	2
F. *Placed on Probation—*					
Probation	128	15	86	21	250
Probation continued	30	4	33	9	76
G. *Private Individual Supervision*	5	0	0	0	5
H. *State Board Public Welfare*	42	16	49	21	128
I. *Institution—Delinquent Children—*					
See State Board Public Welfare.					
J. *To Other Institutions—*					
Hospital by commission	1	0	2	0	3
K. *Returned—Runaways and Dependents—*					
To parents	48	12	7	6	73
To other guardian	27	7	22	6	62
To other Courts	10	4	7	3	24
L. *Others—*					
Permit revoked	17	1	1	0	19
Surety required	70	2	80	5	157
M. *Dependent Children Committed—*					
Children's Home Society of Va.	10	5	0	0	15
State Board Public Welfare	3	1	8	12	24
Other Agencies and Homes	9	1	1	0	11
Total	969	119	694	165	1,947
N. *Attachment* (see Note)	18	2	16	8	44
Total dispositions	987	121	710	173	1,991

NOTES AND COMMENT

Disorderly Conduct.—Children find their way into the court under the above charge for such misconduct as "shooting crap" and other forms of gambling, loitering in "gangs" on street corners and around places of worship, using profane language, destroying property, etc. This offense shows an increase of 41 as compared with the previous year.

Incorrigible.—This title, generally defined as stubborn or beyond control, covers miscellaneous offenses. Children so charged are often guilty of sexual offenses, keeping late hours, having bad associates, gambling, intemperance, and other transgressions properly classified under "Offenses vs. Morality." This accounts for the small number under the latter title, while under the classification "Incorrigible" the third highest percentage of offenders is classed.

Stealing or Attempted Stealing.—All forms of larceny are listed under this heading. Taking an automobile without the permission of the owner does not cover premeditated stealing or appropriating the property with the intention of permanently retaining it; but rather borrowing the car and returning it after a "joy ride." Serious damage is frequently the result of such escapades. Stealing is generally conceded to be the predominant fault of all juvenile offenders.

Offenses vs. Prohibition.—Drunkenness, transporting whiskey or other intoxicating beverages, selling such stimulants or "dopes," and all other offenses against sobriety shows an increase over 1926 of about 50 per cent.

Appeals and Suspended Sentences.—Sixteen appeals were taken to higher courts; 14 commitments were suspended, 13 of the children given another chance on probation, 1 placed under bond for future good behavior—all delinquents.

Attachments.—Table II shows 44 dispositions classified as attachments. This does not mean that final action has been taken in any of these cases, but that new court papers have been issued for the apprehension of the children, who are in contempt of court for failure to appear when summoned, for violation of probation, for escaping from detention homes, or for other acts of disobedience to court orders. Definite disposition is made upon their appearance.

Extra Penalties.—In some cases extra penalties were added to the dispositions shown in Table II. For instance, certain children placed on probation were also required to make restitution, to pay fine, or to give surety. There were 114 such penalties, divided as follows: Restitution, 82; fined, 20; surety, 11; probation with pledge, 1. One hundred and eleven boys and three girls were given these double dispositions.

Continued Indefinitely.—Under this heading is included a group of cases involving more or less serious offenses. The case is continued indefinitely, with a warning either to the child or the parents, or both, with the understanding that if there is a repetition of the misconduct on the part of the child or the parents, this case may be brought forward on the docket, and the children or parents, as the case may be, dealt with more severely. As a rule, this method of disposition has proven very effective. Occasionally, however, it becomes necessary to bring forward such cases to commit the children or impose a fine or other punishment on the negligent parent. One hundred and thirteen cases were continued indefinitely in 1927.

Fines.—Fines are only imposed on children having an earning capacity, where it means a personal sacrifice. This mode of discipline has been found to be an impressive lesson, especially in cases of disorderly conduct, driving without a permit, or speeding and reckless driving. Another effective punishment for the "speeder" is revoking his permit, so that he cannot handle an automobile for a given time. Fine was imposed on 86; 19 permits revoked.

Grand Jury.—Only two children (one white and one colored boy) were sent on to the Grand Jury—both were charged with serious offenses. Such action is taken only in extreme cases or when all resources known in juvenile procedure has been exhausted and there is strong criminal tendency.

Probation.—This is not a mere way of giving a child another chance, as many suppose, but rather a constructive plan for bringing about his reformation. To cultivate good habits is the keynote of the system. The probationer must be in the house at a stated time at night, obey his parents, keep away from evil company, attend exercises of his own form of religion, keep busy at some employment, or go to school. Probation gives the court an opportunity to understand the child and to deal with him according to his individual needs.

Restitution.—When a delinquent has been guilty of larceny or damage to property, he is required to reimburse the party suffering the loss. Installments out of his pocket-money are ordered to be paid to the court each week until the entire sum is paid. Personal sacrifice of this sort is usually an impressive lesson in honesty. The amount collected as restitution in 1927 is shown elsewhere in this report.

Runaways.—Seventy-six fugitives from other supervision were sheltered in our detention homes. Many of these came from distant points. It is the practice of the court to get such children back to their homes (provided such homes are suitable) without delay. Most of these wanderers are not yet seriously delinquent, only adventurous, and need protection. Intensive investigation, through co-operative agencies, is often necessary.

SUMMARY

Delinquents	1,866
Dependent and neglected	125
Children in court 1927	1,991
Children in court 1926	1,844
Total increase 1927	147
Total offenders 1927	1,866
Total offenders 1926	1,704
Total increase 1927	162
Total dependent-neglected children in 1926	140
Total dependent-neglected children in 1927	125
Total decrease in 1927	15

Dependent-neglected children committed:

Children's Home Society of Virginia	15
Other Institutions	11
State Board of Public Welfare	24
Total committed	50

A total increase in juvenile offenders of 162; decrease dependent and neglected children, 15; increase in the total number before the court, 147, as above shown.

The principal offenses committed by children in 1927 were:

Disorderly conduct	422
Stealing or attempted stealing	497
Incorrigible	205
Assault and battery	70
Sex offenses	33
Drunkenness and other prohibition violations	71
Felonious assault	14

Eight hundred and ninety-nine children were dismissed or discharged with a warning; some of the accused were not proven guilty, most of the offenses with which they were charged were trivial, and many of the transgressors were first offenders.

Violators of probation are included in the table of delinquents only when it is necessary for them to be brought before the judge for flagrant disobedience of court orders. Many of these offenders are absconders, and have to be arraigned on attachments. Some of them are committed to institutions, some continued on probation with a reprimand from the court, and others are given extra penalties.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION

Adults Before Court in 1927

TABLE I.—STATE LAW VIOLATIONS

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Abandoning child	0	1	0	0	1
Abusing and beating mate	87	2	182	4	275
Adultery	3	3	7	2	15
Beating and ill-treating child	9	4	8	4	25
Child-labor law violations	21	0	2	1	24
Compulsory education violations	8	5	6	5	24
Contempt of court	20	1	12	1	34
Contributory delinquency	106	5	85	12	208
Disruption marital relations	17	5	19	7	48
Disorderly conduct	142	11	220	15	388
Drunk	67	0	29	1	97
Felonious assault	3	0	33	3	39
Harboring child	4	1	2	0	7
Indecent assault	0	0	1	0	1
Non-support	398	0	260	1	659
Rape	14	0	17	0	31
Seduction	4	0	2	0	6
Violation probation	91	1	59	0	151
Violation traffic law—Felony	3	0	1	0	4
Total	997	39	945	56	2,037

TABLE II.—ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS

Beating and ill-treating minor	64	1	42	4	111
Disorderly in public street	28	1	13	1	43
Traffic violations—Injuring minor	108	3	46	1	158
Dog-ordinance violation	9	1	0	0	10
Poolroom ordinance violation	0	0	0	0	0
Firearms-ordinance violation	1	0	0	0	1
Total	210	6	101	6	323

SUMMARY

State law violations	2,037
City ordinance violations	323
Total	2,360
Involving:	
Total white men	1,207
Total colored men	1,046
Total white women	45
Total colored women	62
Total	2,360

DISPOSITION OF ADULTS ARRAIGNED IN 1927

TABLE I.—STATE LAW VIOLATORS

	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Attachment	35	2	41	1	79
Commission held—Sent hospital	7	1	1	0	9
Continued indefinitely	29	5	19	3	56
Discharged with warning	116	9	100	13	238
Dismissed	306	13	372	24	715
Fined	71	0	46	3	120
Grand jury	10	0	23	4	37
Jail	3	0	5	0	8
Probation	175	1	106	2	284
Probation continued	144	1	95	0	240
Rstitution	0	0	0	0	0
State road force	8	0	8	0	16
State Board—For Ivakoto Farm	0	1	0	0	1
Surety	93	6	129	6	234
Dispositions—State law violators	997	39	945	56	2,037

TABLE II.—CITY ORDINANCE VIOLATORS

Attachment	1	0	1	0	2
Continued indefinitely	1	0	3	0	4
Discharged with warning	27	1	24	2	54
Dismissed	134	4	49	1	188
Fined	38	0	16	3	57
Probation	0	0	0	0	0
Rstitution	0	0	0	0	0
Surety	9	1	8	0	18
Dispositions—City ordinances	210	6	101	6	323
Total dispositions	1,207	45	1,046	62	2,360

EXTRA PENALTIES

Fined	6
Pledge	2
Restitution	29
State roads	2
Total	39

Divided: White men, 19; white women, 0; colored men, 16; colored women, 4.

Appeals were taken in 18 cases.

Sentences suspended in 13 cases; 11 placed on probation; 2 probation continued with sureties.

Total adults before court:

In 1927	2,360
In 1926	2,159
	201 more in 1927

These comparisons will show that there were 201 more adult offenders before the court in 1927 than in 1926.

Below is given a comparison of the classifications under which the greater number of transgressors of State statutes find their way into courts with such jurisdiction:

	1926	1927
Abusing and beating mate	215	275
Contributory delinquency	232	208
Disorderly conduct	381	388
Drunk	81	97
Felonious assault	27	39
Non-support	631	659
Disruption marital relations	43	48

Desertion and Non-Support. — The public generally is alarmed over the distintegration of modern families, or the gravity of the divorce evil. Comparatively few, however, realize what a vast army of women have recourse to the domestic relation courts each year in the hope of conserving their homes.

It is well known that deserting, non-supporting husbands is not a new problem; that the evil was extensive enough four thousand years ago for the King of Babylon to issue a decree in regard to it; that it has been prevalent enough in this country for the last ten years to create statutes in every State in the Union making the offense a felony or a misdemeanor.

In 1927, besides the cases handled unofficially, 659 men were tried by the judge on the charge of non-support; $155,743.02 was collected through non-support court orders, an increase over the previous year of about $13,000.00.

Last year a much larger number of petitions were filed for the extradition of deserting husbands, but a smaller number of "runaways" were brought back—only 7 as compared with 21 in the year previous. These deserters were returned from such points as New York, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Winston-Salem and Washington. The decrease in the number of extraditions in 1927 was due to inability to locate; unworthiness of claim, failure to establish lawful marriage and general legal technicalities.

A complaint involving a deserting husband or father is referred to the Chief Probation Officer, who assigns it to an officer for careful investigation as to social history, financial status and moral merits. If the report discloses a worthy case, papers are issued by the clerk and on approval of the judge extradition is requested.

It is the practice of the court to require the offenders to return the amount expended for their extradition to the State. When a cash settlement is not possible, payment is permitted in weekly installments and usually secured by the bond required to secure the support order.

Drunkenness shows an increase of sixteen; felonious assault twelve; abusing and beating mate (applies to husband or wife) shows a very decided increase—60.

A fair comparison cannot be made of the classifications—"Disorderly Conduct" and "Disruption of Marital Relations," because offenders are brought into court for the same transgressions (in many instances) under either of these titles.

Cases sent on to the grand jury show an increase of 10 in 1927 as compared with 1926.

More than one-half of the total offenders were dismissed outright, or discharged with a warning.

Two hundred and eighty-four of the total number were placed on probation; probation continued in 240 cases. A large number of probationers brought before the judge for renewal of support order are classed under this title.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Honorable JAMES HOGE RICKS, *Judge,*
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court,
Richmond, Virginia.

SIR:

A report covering the activities of the Probation Department for the year ending December 31, 1927, is herewith appended.

The figures submitted compare favorably with previous annual reports and show only a slight increase in the number of cases handled and remaining under supervision over the year 1926.

In accordance with my annual custom, I take this opportunity to invite your particular attention to the volume of work assigned to and required of this department. In addition to the heavy load that we are now carrying, in our own court, we are being constantly called upon by the other courts of our City to do similar work. This clearly demonstrates that our courts are slowly awakening to the fact that probation is a necessity and that it has been so realized by judges who do not have the benefit of a probation staff.

I again recommend the appointment of a bailiff, the employment of a stenographer and an increase of at least five additional probation officers; also that the salaries paid in this department be proportionate with salaries paid by other cities and commensurate with the duties required.

To illustrate the need of an increased staff, I have prepared from the record a table which is self-explanatory:

	Adult	*Juvenile*	*Total*
Cases under supervision January 1, 1927	569	255	824
Cases referred for supervision during 1927	321	316	637
Total cases handled during the year	890	571	1,461
Cases ended during the year	298	275	573
Cases remaining under supervision December 31, 1927	592	296	888
Increase over 1926	23	41	64

From these figures we find that there is an average of 588 adults and 270 juveniles on probation and under supervision throughout the year. We also find that in the adult division the three adult probation officers carry an average of 196 cases each and the two juvenile officers an average of 135 cases each. This clearly demonstrates the need of additional officers, especially in view of the findings of the National Probation Association, after years of study and research; that the maximum number of cases assigned to an officer should not exceed 75 at any one time and the average should not exceed 65 at one time.

It is obvious from the foregoing that this department is laboring under a heavy handicap; that it cannot do the constructive probation work which the authors of our existing probation laws and our Legislature had in mind when probation became a part of our system of jurisprudence. However, this may be, we shall continue to put forth our best efforts, ever in hopes that our local government will some day realize the importance of our work and give us the much needed relief.

Respectfully submitted,

W. I. STOCKDON, Jr.,
Chief Probation Officer.

REPORT OF JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS

The following statistics represent the combined reports of the two probation officers assigned to boys and girls—Miss Sarah B. Roller and Mr. James W. Phillips:

	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
On probation January 1, 1927	110	44	70	31	255
Number assigned during year	147	32	93	34	306
Paroled from institutions	2	2	0	1	5
Under suspended sentence	2	0	3	0	5
Total under probation	261	78	166	66	571
Passed from supervision	127	38	81	29	275
Number probationers end of year	134	40	85	37	296

Classification of Juvenile Probationers Passing from Supervision During 1927

	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Probationers released:					
(a) With improvement	71	15	47	7	140
(b) Without improvement	10	4	2	2	18
Probationers comimitted:					
(a) Violation probation	4	7	7	7	25
(b) For new offenses	8	0	8	4	20
Released with improvement from parole	0	0	0	0	0
Released without improvement from parole	0	0	0	0	0
Committed for new offense under suspended sentence	1	1	1	0	3
Enlisted in Navy without permission	3	0	1	0	4
Enlisted in Navy with permission	1	0	0	0	1
Moved from city by consent	8	6	4	4	22
Moved from city without consent	7	1	4	2	14
Absconded or lost—Oversight	6	1	2	2	11
Probationer died	1	0	0	1	2
Sent to Colony Feeble-Minded	0	0	0	0	0
Other causes—Payment fines, etc	4	2	5	0	11
Transferred to other probation officers	3	1	0	0	4
Total released, 1927	127	38	81	29	275

GENERAL WORK

	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Cases investigated (official)	255	94	197	139	685
Investigated (unofficial)	5	6	3	3	17
Visits homes probationers	466	163	361	205	1,195
Visits schools, places of employment, etc., in interest of probationers	244	107	184	137	672
Helped to secure employment	0	6	1	2	9
Helped to reinstate probationers in school	6	2	11	2	21
Fugitives returned to guardian	40	8	12	3	63

It is not possible to statistically record or classify a large amount of the general work which has to be done in handling the cases of children. For instance, children who display unusual bad behavior (repeatedly charged with bad habits), who appear to have serious physical disorders, or who may be mentally deficient, require special attention from clinics, conferences with other social agencies familiar with their histories, and other important handling, consuming endless time which cannot be specifically reported.

An investigation is the initial and most essential duty of the probation officer. It is the diagnosis of his case. The investigation should be based on thoroughness and consideration for the people who are involved. Caution and good judgment must be its watchwords. Its method or research is contact with the home, the school, the place of employment, the clinics and other agencies, for it must cover social, economic, physical and mental conditions. This feature of so-called "general work" is another heavy toll on time. There were 702 investigations made by the officers handling children, as shown in the above table.

Five hundred and twelve examinations for children were secured in 1927—including physical, mental, dental and X-rays.

REPORT OF ADULT PROBATION OFFICERS

The following statistics represent the combined reports of the probation officers assigned to adults and who handle domestic relations problems—W. I. Stockdon, Jr., L. C. Tanner, S. F. Ernest and W. H. Ryland:

GENERAL STATISTICS	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
No. on probation January 1, 1927..	338	2	227	2	569
Placed on probation during 1927—					
(a) For non-support............	173	1	99	2	275
(b) For other causes............	23	0	16	1	40
Under suspened sentences.........	0	0	2	0	2
Transferred from other officers.....	2	0	2	0	4
Placed on unofficial probation......	0	0	0	0	0
Total on probation, 1927....	536	3	346	5	890
Number passed from supervision...	177	2	119	0	298
Number on probation end of year....................	359	1	227	5	592

Classification of Adults Passing from Supervision During 1927

	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Probationers released—					
With improvement by Court....	50	1	30	0	81
At request of wives............	29	0	23	0	52
Without improvement by Court..	15	1	2	0	18
Without improvement—Wives' request......................	5	0	4	0	9
Probationers committed—					
Violation probation............	1	0	1	0	2
For new offenses...............	2	0	2	0	4
Transferred to other officers.......	2	0	1	0	3
Moved from city with permission..	2	0	1	0	3
Moved from city without permission..........................	6	0	0	0	6
Absconded or lost from oversight...	39	0	38	0	77
Released by higher Court.........	11	0	3	0	14
Released by reason physical state..	2	0	2	0	4
Probationers died................	1	0	6	0	7
Released on account of—					
(a) Misconduct beneficiary......	3	0	4	0	7
(b) Non-cooperation beneficiary..	8	0	2	0	10
Sentenced to penitentiary by higher Court........................	1	0	0	0	1
Total.....................	177	2	119	0	298

GENERAL WORK

	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Cases investigated officially	116	3	100	0	219
Cases investigated unofficially	31	1	48	0	80
Visits paid homes probationers	1,054	499	1,276	198	3,027
Visits to places other than homes	626	0	532	26	1,184
Number of arrests made	27	0	30	0	57
Helped to secure employment	10	1	27	4	42
Helped to reconcile husbands-wives	34	0	57	0	91
Probationers returned from roads	16	0	17	0	33

Amounts shown below are sums collected from probationers under support orders—each probation officer credited according to amounts paid by the men whom he supervises:

W. I. Stockdon, Jr.	$ 5,617.50
L. C. Tanner	54,910.33
S. F. Ernest	55,484.36
W. H. Ryland	38,932.33
S. B. Roller	769.00
J. W. Phillips	29.50
Total collected	$155,743.02

Comparative figures for past two years:

Total collected 1927	$155,743.02
Total collected 1926	142,907.40
Increase in 1927	$ 12,835.62

A small per diem compensation is allowed by the State for the services of men committed to the roads in default of surety bonds for compliance with support orders. The maximum is $1.75 per day.

The total amount received by the court from the State on account of such service in 1927 was $7,588.46, an increase of $2,030.71 over 1926. The compensation received from the roads is included in the total support collections shown above.

UNOFFICIAL COMPLAINTS—1927

TABLE I.—ADULTS

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Abandoning children	0	0	0	2	2
Abduction of children	0	1	0	0	1
Adultery	0	1	0	0	1
Assault and battery	17	1	5	1	24
Bigamy	1	0	0	0	1
Contributory delinquency	2	7	4	2	15
Contempt of court	1	1	0	0	2
Cruelty	15	2	1	2	20
Desertion	3	15	0	20	38
Desertion and non-support	92	2	57	0	151
Disorderly conduct	6	2	2	0	10
Disruption of marital relations	2	2	1	2	7
Driven from home	4	0	5	1	10
Drunk and disorderly	2	0	0	0	2
Habitual drunkard	2	0	0	0	2
Ill-treat and abuse	17	0	6	0	23
Immoral conduct	1	0	0	0	1
Improperly provide	29	0	10	0	39
Incompatibility	2	2	0	0	4
Infidelity	0	4	0	0	4
Interference in family affairs	0	1	1	3	5
Neglecting children	3	8	3	8	22
Neglecting home	1	0	1	1	3
Non-support	130	0	49	0	179
Person not of good fame	0	1	0	0	1
Rape and attempted rape	2	0	6	0	8
Secreting children	3	4	0	4	11
Threatening to kill	1	0	0	0	1
Violation child labor law	1	0	0	0	1
Total adults	337	54	151	46	588

Notes appertaining to this and subsequent unofficial tables: Table III, "Relationship of Complainants," has been omitted due to its length but the statistics are available. In considering Table I, note that Desertion and Non-support should be considered along with non-support in arriving at the number of non-support complaints received and recorded. Non-support does not necessarily involve desertion and there may be desertion without non-support, therefore desertion is separately classified.

These tables cover only major complaints which are of such a nature that court action is immediately necessary or that court action may be necessary in the near future. Hundreds of other complaints and inquiries on legal matters are heard and disposed of without recordation.

UNOFFICIAL COMPLAINTS—1927—*Continued*

TABLE II.—JUVENILES

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Abandoned child	1	0	0	0	1
Begging on street	1	0	0	0	1
Breaking and entering	0	0	7	0	7
Assault and battery	6	4	4	0	14
Contributory delinquency	1	2	0	0	3
Curse and abuse	1	0	0	0	1
Dependent-neglected children	9	8	4	8	29
Deserting husband	0	1	0	0	1
Discharged firearms in street	5	0	1	0	6
Disorderly conduct	3	2	0	0	5
Disruption of marital relations	0	2	0	0	2
Fugitives from parents	2	2	1	1	6
Incorrigible	14	11	12	14	51
Infidelity	0	1	0	0	1
Insane	0	0	1	0	1
Larceny	7	0	4	3	14
Non-support	1	0	0	0	1
Pregnancy	0	0	0	2	2
Selling newspapers without permit	1	0	0	0	1
Sodomy	2	0	0	0	2
Rape and attempted rape	1	0	1	0	2
Trespass	8	0	1	0	9
Truancy	2	0	2	1	5
Vandalism	2	0	0	0	2
Violating fish law	1	0	2	0	3
Violating child labor law	1	0	0	0	1
Violation of parole	0	0	1	0	1
Total juveniles	69	33	41	29	172

TABLE IV.—DISPOSITIONS

	White	Colored	Total
Advised as to legal status	100	52	152
Attachments	2	2	4
Attorney-at-law	1	0	1
Court for immediate trial	16	16	32
Henrico County authorities	1	1	2
Inebriacy commissions	2	0	2
King William County authorities	1	0	1
Magistrates for warrants	15	15	30
Petitions for Court action	33	18	51
Police department to investigate	0	1	1
Probation officers to investigate	44	26	70
State Board of Public Welfare	1	0	1
Summons for court action	238	124	362
Chief probation officer settled	39	12	51
Total dispositions	493	267	760

REPORT OF WHITE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Honorable James Hoge Ricks, *Judge,*
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court,
Richmond, Virginia.

Sir:

We respectfully submit the following report, showing work accomplished in the White Juvenile Detention Home in the year 1927:

	No. of Children Detained			No. of Days Detained	No. of Meals Served Children	No. of Meals Served Employees	Total Meals Served
	Boys	Girls	Total				
January	62	22	84	493	1,479	279	1,758
February	57	21	78	436	1,208	252	1,460
March	50	25	75	451	1,353	279	1,632
April	41	17	58	473	1,419	270	1,689
May	59	24	83	558	1,674	279	1,953
June	45	29	74	510	1,530	270	1,800
July	41	26	67	550	1,650	279	1,929
August	48	26	74	487	1,461	279	1,740
September	63	21	84	495	1,485	270	1,755
October	59	21	80	471	1,413	279	1,692
November	73	25	98	474	1,422	270	1,692
December	50	17	67	380	1,140	279	1,419
Total	648	274	922	5,778	17,234	3,285	20,519

Largest number of boys detained at one time	19
Largest number of girls detained at one time	11
Largest number of children detained at one time	30
Per capita cost of a meal	11c
Total children handled in 1927	922
Total children handled in 1926	696
Increase 1927	226

The assistance of a "Play Leader" for the recreation of the detained children has been most helpful. Her time has been divided so as to afford an hour a day to each of the four groups—white boys, white girls, colored boys and colored girls. The children are thus enabled to enjoy athletic sports in the fresh air.

The exercise is healthful and improves their behavior during the necessary detention period. We respectfully recommend that in the near future a full-time instead of a part-time worker be provided, in order that each group of children may have longer play time in the open.

Respectfuly yours,

(Signed) MRS. J. H. TANNER, *Matron,*
J. H. TANNER, *Custodian.*

REPORT OF COLORED JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Honorable James Hoge Ricks, *Judge,*
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court,
Richmond, Virginia.

Sir:

We respectfully submit the following report, showing work accomplished in the Colored Juvenile Detention Home in the year 1927:

	No. of Children Detained			No. of Days Detained	No. of Meals Served Children	No. of Meals Served Employees	Total Meals Served
	Boys	Girls	Total				
January	59	16	75	693	2,079	186	2,265
February	71	18	89	707	2,121	168	2,289
March	57	17	74	633	1,899	186	2,085
April	74	11	85	778	2,334	186	2,520
May	68	12	80	761	2,283	186	2,469
June	78	19	97	745	2,235	180	2,415
July	69	22	91	851	2,553	186	2,739
August	80	22	102	709	2,127	186	2,313
September	83	28	111	885	2,655	186	2,841
October	74	36	110	854	2,562	185	2,748
November	55	19	74	707	2,121	180	2,301
December	49	31	80	637	1,911	186	2,097
Total	817	251	1,068	8,960	26,880	2,202	29,082

Largest number of boys detained at one time	24
Largest number of girls detained at one time	15
Largest number of children detained at one time	39
Per capita allowance for a meal	11c
Total children handled in 1927	1,068
Total children handled in 1926	693
Increase 1927	375

We discipline our inmates in the best possible manner. We have attempted to train the children so as to give them something helpful to think of and thus become true and respected citizens of our government. Forty-five have attended the Colored Special School.

All the children spend an hour each day in recreation; games, exercise, etc. A good portion of the time, when not busy otherwise, they are engaged in vocational training and some show special aptitude for this work. The boys cane chairs, make furniture, picture frames, toys and other articles. The girls sew, embroider, make flowers, weave baskets and work in the laundry under the direction of Hannah, Maude and Fred Tharps. An exhibition of their work may be seen in the Colored Detention Home.

We give the children forty-five minutes lecture each day. Sunday school is taught by the matron and custodian. We teach them to keep their rooms neat and clean and their persons tidy. As an incentive for perfection in this, a prize is awarded for cleanliness.

We heartily appreciate the comfortable, convenient apartment our children now occupy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MAUDE THARPS, *Matron,*
FRED THARPS, *Custodian.*

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

The functions of the clerical department, under the administration of the clerk of the court, includes the issuance of petitions and all other court papers; the conduct of the record system; the preparation of three dockets; the maintenance of all files and index of official and unofficial probation or case records; supplying of the disposition of cases to the police department; the checking of reports, appropriations and expenditures of court and detention homes; all stenographic work; the entire handling of the accounting system of the court and all other business details. Innumerable phone calls are taken care of in this department, to say nothing of information furnished callers.

The record system of any "Family Court" necessarily means a volume of work and is of the most vital importance. The records are used for the efficiency itself and in order that the accomplishment of the court may be appraised. During the year of 1927 approximately 1,000 petitions were issued.

This department acts as intermediary in the payment of support orders; that is, payments are made to the deputy clerk by the persons against whom orders are entered by the court instead of being made to the beneficiary direct and are paid by checks to the beneficiary. The amount collected on support orders alone in 1927 was $155,743.02, an increase over 1926 of $12,835.62. About 13,400 checks were issued in dispersing moneys to beneficiaries.

To summarize: this department is the "clearing house" for the operation of the court. The volume of work it carries increases from year to year. No additional assistance has been added for several years, and even with cheerful contribution of overtime of the two assistants, the clerk is handicapped in efficiently handling the department.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Non-support	$155,743.02
City fines and fees	2,777.97
Costs of court	1,728.80
Justices of the peace fees	103.20
State fines	2,303.75
Clerk's fees (Hustings Court)	101.00
Extradition expenses	350.12
Fees paid by State for board children in detention home	7,111.25
Restitution	1,524.68
Law and Equity Court costs	8.00
Interest on money held as cash security for bonds	270.69
Unclaimed restitution, etc.	210.35
Total collected	$172,232.83

DISBURSED

City:		
Fines, fees and costs	$4,506.77	
Board fees from State	7,111.25	
Interest bonds	270.69	
Unclaimed restitution, etc.	210.35	
		$ 12,099.06
Restitution to beneficiaries		1,524.68
Justices of the peace fees		103.20
State:		
Fines	$2,303.75	
Extradition expenses	350.12	
		$ 2,653.87
Hustings Court clerks' fees		101.00
Law and Equity Court costs		8.00
Beneficiaries—Non-support alimony		155,743.02
Total disbursed		$172,232.83

BUDGET APPROPRIATION 1927

Salaries and expenses, court and detention homes	$ 34,955.00
Unexpended	535.24
Total appropriation expended	$ 34,419.76
Fines, fees, interest, etc., paid to city	12,099.06
Net cost to city	$ 22,320.70

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY ATTORNEY

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1927

⁂

RICHMOND:
The William Byrd Press, Inc., Printers
1927

ANNUAL REPORT

RICHMOND, VA., January 2, 1928.

To the Honorable J. FULMER BRIGHT,
Mayor of the City of Richmond, Virginia.

As required by law, I beg to submit my annual report for the year 1927:

CASES INSTITUTED—1927

1. Isabel S. Walton v. H. P. Beck, Chief of Bureau of Building Inspection. Instituted in the Law and Equity Court February 9, 1927. Application for mandamus to compel issuance of building permit for erection of business building on lot at corner of Brookland Park Boulevard and Hawthorne Avenue.

2. T. H. Ellis, W. P. Barrett and Hunter M. Melton v. H. T. Eubank and H. P. Beck, Building Inspector. Instituted in the Law and Equity Court February 9, 1927. Application for injunction to prevent issuance of permit for erection of store on Bellevue Avenue.

3. O. L. Carter v. City of Richmond and Old Dominion Construction Co. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court February 25, 1927. Damage suit for $733.63 by reason of negligent delay in the work of improving street in front of Carter's place of business.

4. Omega S. Brown v. City of Richmond. Instituted in the Law and Equity Court March 21, 1927. Action to recover for personal injuries sustained by falling on sidewalk on Fifth Street, between Leigh and Jackson Streets.

5. Dr. Peyton S. Lewis v. State of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts and City of Richmond. Instituted in the Circuit Court March 21, 1927. Notice of motion to recover $80.00 for services rendered in insanity cases.

6. W. S. Forbes v. City of Richmond and R., F. & P. Railroad Co. Instituted in the Hustings Court June 8, 1927. Suit to close forty-foot street north of Monument Avenue and west of "B" Street.

7. City of Richmond v. O. D. Dennis, et als. Instituted in the Hustings Court January 3, 1927. Condemnation to acquire the parcel of land lying on the west side of Roseneath Road between Patterson and Kensington Avenues for park and street purposes.

8. City of Richmond v. E. W. Lacy, et als. Instituted in the Hustings Court January 3, 1927. Condemnation to acquire block of land bounded by Nansemond Street, Roseneath Road, Patterson and Kensington Avenues, for park and street purposes.

9. City of Richmond v. N. E. Verdery, et als. Instituted in the Hustings Court January 3, 1927. Condemnation to acquire certain parcels of land lying in the block bounded by Roseneath Road, Nansemond Street, Patterson and Kensington Avenues, for park and street purposes.

10. City of Richmond v. Joseph Stumpf, et als. Instituted in the Hustings Court January 3, 1927. Condemnation to acquire certain parcels of land lying east of Nansemond Street, between Patterson and Kensington Avenues, for park and street purposes.

11. City of Richmond v. A. A. Anderson, et als. Instituted in the Henrico Circuit Court May 26, 1927. Condemnation to acquire one hundred acres of land near Fort Lee Station on the Charles City Road for airport and landing field.

12. City of Richmond v. A. N. Roberts, et als. Instituted January 28, 1927, in the Hustings Court. Condemnation to acquire land to widen Forest Hill Avenue from Reedy Creek to 41st Street and from 44th Street to the corporate limits.

13. Katherine Johann v. City of Richmond. Instituted in the Law and Equity Court February 14, 1927. Damage suit to recover $8,000.00 for personal injuries sustained on account of defective condition of Colonial Avenue.

14. City of Richmond v. Harry C. Beattie, et als. Instituted in the Henrico Circuit Court July 1927. Suit for declaratory judgment to determine whether Commonwealth and Westmoreland Avenues were dedicated as streets.

15. City of Richmond v. I. Zinberg. Warrant in High Constable's office October 21, 1927. Distress warrant for rent, $26.70.

16. City of Richmond v. Emil Enders, et als. Instituted in the Hustings Court November 8, 1927. Condemnation to acquire land to open an alley to a uniform width of fifteen feet northwardly from Brookland Park Boulevard between Cliff Street and Woodrow Avenue.

17. Margaret O. Burbage v. City of Richmond and Mayo Island Park, Inc. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 16, 1927. Warrants in the sums of $300.00 and $1,000.00 for damages growing out of collapse of bleachers at Mayo Island.

18. Gay B. Woodall vs. City of Richmond and Mayo Island

Park, Inc. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 16, 1927. Warrants in the sums of $300.00 and $1,000.00 for damages growing out of collapse of bleachers at Mayo Island.

19. A. V. Burbage v. City of Richmond and Mayo Island Park, Inc. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 16, 1927. Warrants in the sums of $300.00 and $1,000.00 for damages growing out of collapse of bleachers at Mayo Island.

20. E. Franklin Woodall, Jr., v. City of Richmond and Mayo Island Park, Inc. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 16, 1927. Two warrants; one for $300.00 and one for $1,000.00 to recover damages for injuries on account of collapse of bleachers at Mayo Island.

21. City of Richmond v. Charles L. Todd, et als. Instituted in the Hustings Court November 2, 1927. Condemnation to acquire land for widening Norwood Street from Clifton Avenue to Harvey Street and sloping the embankment from Woodrow Avenue to Lamb Avenue.

22. City of Richmond v. Thomas McDonald, et als. Instituted December 9, 1927. Condemnation to acquire land to widen Arnold Avenue from a point west of Meadowbridge Road eastwardly.

23. City of Richmond v. R. H. Stoltz, et als. Instituted in the Hustings Court September 1, 1927. Condemnation to acquire land for public library at southeast corner of First and Franklin Streets.

24. City of Richmond v. William Wigglesworth and E. C. Lenz. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 14, 1927. Warrant for $63.05 damage to city automobile account collision.

CASES FAVORABLY DECIDED—1927

1. Isabel S. Walton v. H. P. Beck, Chief of Bureau of Building Inspection. Instituted in the Law and Equity Court February 9, 1927. Application for mandamus to compel issuance of building permit for erection of business building on lot at corner of Brookland Park Boulevard and Hawthorne Avenue. Application refused February 22, 1927.

2. T. H. Ellis, W. P. Barrett and Hunter M. Melton v. H. T. Eubank and H. P. Beck, Building Inspector. Instituted in the Law and Equity Court February 9, 1927. Application for injunction to prevent issuance of permit for erection of store on Bellevue Avenue. Injunction refused February 10, 1927.

3. O. L. Carter v. City of Richmond and Old Dominion Construction Co. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court February 25, 1927. Damage suit for $733.63 by reason of negligent delay in the work

of improving street in front of Carter's place of business. Judgment for both defendants, May 11, 1927.

4. Omega S. Brown v. City of Richmond. Instituted in the Law and Equity Court March 21, 1927. For personal injuries sustained by falling on sidewalk on Fifth Street, between Leigh and Jackson Streets. Demurrer of city sustained May 21, 1927.

5. Dr. Peyton S. Lewis v. State of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts and City of Richmond. Instituted in the Circuit Court March 21, 1927. Notice of motion to recover $80.00 for services rendered in insanity cases. City's demurrer sustained May 27, 1927.

6. S. Perel v. City of Richmond and H. P. Beck, Building Inspector. Instituted in the Chancery Court in October, 1926. Bill for injunction to restrain City from prosecution for violation of zoning ordinance and building code, on the ground that they are unconstitutional. Demurrer sustained and bill dismissed June 15, 1927.

7. City of Richmond v. I. Zinberg. Warrant in High Constable's office October 21, 1927. Distress warrant for rent. $26.70 paid in full October 22, 1927.

8. Margaret O. Burbage v. City of Richmond and Mayo Island Park, Inc. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 16, 1927. Warrants in the sums of $300.00 and $1,000.00, for damages growing out of collapse of bleachers at Mayo Island. Dismissed as to city November 21, 1927.

9. Gay B. Woodall v. City of Richmond and Mayo Island Park, Inc. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 16, 1927. Warrants in the sums of $300.00 and $1,000.00 for damages growing out of collapse of bleachers at Mayo Island. Dismissed as to city November 21, 1927.

10. A. V. Burbage v. City of Richmond and Mayo Island Park, Inc. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 16, 1927. Warrants in the sums of $300.00 and $1,000.00 for damages growing out of collapse of bleachers at Mayo Island. Dismissed as to city November 21, 1927.

11. E. Franklin Woodall, Jr., v. City of Richmond and Mayo Island Park, Inc. Instituted in the Civil Justice Court November 16, 1927. Two warrants; one for $300.00 and one for $1,000.00 to recover damages for injuries on account of collapse of bleachers at Mayo Island. Dismissed as to city November 21, 1927.

12. City of Richmond v. R. H. Stoltz, et als. Instituted in the Hustings Court September 1, 1927. Condemnation to acquire land

for public library at southeast corner of First and Franklin Streets. Dismissed on motion of city November 21, 1927.

13. City of Richmond v. Fonticello Mineral Springs Company. Instituted in the Hustings Court, Part II, October 27, 1924. Condemnation proceedings to acquire Taylor Springs property, South Richmond, for park purposes. Award of commissioners of $30,000.00 affirmed on appeal to Supreme Court March 17, 1927.

14. Virginia Railway and Power Company v. City of Richmond. Instituted in the Hustings Court, Part II, June 22, 1925. Action to enjoin collection by the city of rental charge for the use of streets and alleys by poles and wires. Case dismissed September 29, 1927, on payment to the city of $129,938.91, and agreement to pay annual rental thereafter amounting to approximately $25,000.00 per annum.

15. Katherine Marandino v. City of Richmond. Instituted in the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, March 4, 1926. Bill in equity to enjoin city from occupying street at 22nd and Broad Streets. Injunction refused by order of Chancery Court October 21, 1927.

CASES UNFAVORABLY DECIDED—1927

1. S. O. Taylor v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court, Part II, instituted August 28, 1925. Notice of motion to recover $3,000.00 on account of personal injuries alleged to have been sustained on Hull Street, on account of defect in street. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.00 on May 25, 1926. Writ of error refused by Supreme Court on January 26, 1927.

2. Mabel L. Taylor v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, Part II, instituted August 28, 1925. Notice of motion to recover $10,000.00 for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained on account of defect in Hull Street. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $2,000.00 on Sepember 13, 1926. Writ of error refused by Supreme Court January 26, 1927.

3. Mary E. Harris v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, instituted October 5, 1925. Notice of motion for judgment on account of personal injuries received in falling in hole in Hospital Street, just east of Seventh Street. Verdict for plaintiff July 22, 1926, in the sum of $1,250.00. Writ of error refused by Supreme Court January 21, 1927.

4. Virginia Bonded Warehouse Company, Inc., v. City of Richmond and Grinnell Company, Inc., instituted October 30, 1923, in the

Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond. Action to recover $25,000.00 damages on account of alleged neglect of the city in failing to turn off water from warehouse. Judgment Law and Equity Court, Part II, March 1, 1926, for $12,252.39, affirmed by Supreme Court June 25, 1927. Rehearing denied September 19, 1927. Total amount paid $13,969.02.

5. R., F. & P. Railroad Co. v. City of Richmond, instituted in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond March 16, 1922. Action to recover one-half the cost of depressing Belt Line tracks. Judgment of Law and Equity Court of December 6, 1924, reversed by Supreme Court June 17, 1926. Retrial by Law and Equity Court. Final judgment rendered October 4, 1926, for $259,028.28, plus interest at 4% and costs. Writ of error refused January 24, 1927. Amount paid including interest and costs April 5, 1927, $326,926.89.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION CASES INSTITUTED—1927

1. Chancellor, C. H. Date of accident October 25, 1927. Dislocated shoulder caused by fall from wagon.
2. Johnson, C. J. Date of accident July 2, 1927. Accident resulting in death.
3. Pulling, N. A. Date of accident November 28, 1927. Injury to back of hand, by striking on concrete.
4. Sacra, W. E. Date of accident October 2, 1927. Infected thumb from scratch by copper wire.
5. Anthony, Walter J. Date of accident October 4, 1927. Right knee injured by barrel falling on it.
6. Clarke, W. T. Date of accident May 21, 1927. Left leg burned by gas.
7. Everett, Edgar W. Date of accident February 3, 1927. Right leg badly cut between knee and ankle.
8. Farrar, W. H. Date of accident January 12, 1927. Right leg injured by glancing pick.
9. Gathright, Dabney. Date of accident May 6, 1927. Severe sprain or fracture of left wrist.
10. Fones, Frank W. Date of accident January 18, 1927. Right hand cut and bruised.
11. Harris, Junius Jackson. Date of accident March 12, 1927. Injured by handle of air compressor striking him.
12. Harvey, Norman L. Date of accident February 21, 1927. Injury to left kidney.

13. Hoke, James. Date of accident October 3, 1927. Abscess resulting from infected finger.

14. Krug, William R. Date of accident August 15, 1927. Left rib fractured when thrown from cart.

15. Lyons, J. J. Date of accident July 7, 1927. Left ankle sprained.

16. Marshall, E. T. Date of accident January 22, 1927. Fracture of left foot.

17. Morgan, Joe. Date of accident January 15, 1927. Fracture of left hip.

18. McDonough, W. L. Date of accident July 11, 1927. Fracture of neck when bank caved in.

19. Richardson, H. L. Date of accident July 29, 1927. Back injured when knocked from seat of wagon by impact with street car.

20. Strickland, Walter A. Date of accident May 7, 1927. Fracture of lower thigh bone.

21. Sager, E. W. Date of accident May 18, 1927. Puncture of right foot by glancing pick.

22. Steel, Thomas. Date of accident April 3, 1927. Injury to knee when looking after gas fixture.

23. Tyler, Leroy. Date of accident July 5, 1927. Burns on face and arms caused by explosion of gasoline.

24. Zimmer, Edward J. Date of accident August 28, 1927. Abrasion of right knee and right elbow and scalp, probable fracture of rib. Contusion of entire left side of chest.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION CASES ENDED—1927

1. Anthony, Walter J. Date of accident October 4, 1927. Final receipt December 14, 1927. Total compensation $13.30.

2. Clarke, W. T. Date of accident May 21, 1927. Final receipt June 7, 1927. Total compensation $47.52.

3. Everett, Edgar W. Date of accident February 3, 1927. Final receipt April 20, 1927. Total compensation $145.20.

4. W. H. Farrar. Date of accident December 20, 1926. Final receipt January 13, 1927. Total compensation $47.52.

5. W. H. Farrar. Date of accident January 12, 1927. Final receipt February 10, 1927. Total compensation $57.70.

6. Gathright, Dabney. Date of accident May 6, 1927. Final receipt July 6, 1927. Total compensation $176.50.

7. Fones, Frank W. Date of accident January 18, 1927. Final receipt July 16, 1927. Total compensation $399.96.

8. Harris, Junius Jackson. Date of accident March 12, 1927. Final receipt August 31, 1927. Total compensation $210.29.

9. Harvey, Norman L. Date of accident February 21, 1927. Final receipt April 8, 1927. Total compensation $49.40.

10. Hoke, James. Date of accident October 3, 1927. Final receipt December 14, 1927. Total compensation $85.50.

11. Krug, William R. Date of accident August 15, 1927. Final receipt December 14, 1927. Total compensation $184.30.

12. Lyons, J. J. Date of accident July 7, 1927. Final receipt August 2, 1927. Total compensation $47.13.

13. Marshall, E. T. Date of accident January 22, 1927. Final receipt March 24, 1927. Total compensation $193.47.

14. Morgan, Joe. Date of accident January 15, 1927. Final receipt August 20, 1927. Total compensation $486.40.

15. McDonough, W. L. Date of accident July 11, 1927. Final receipt August 2, 1927. Total compensation $57.70.

16. Richardson, H. L. Date of accident July 29, 1927. Final receipt September 21, 1927. Total compensation $13.30.

17. Strickland, Walter A. Date of accident May 7, 1927. Final receipt August 20, 1927. Total compensation $129.20.

18. Sager, E. W. Date of accident May 18, 1927. Final receipt July 16, 1927. Total compensation $28.50.

19. Steel, Thomas. Date of accident April 3, 1927. Final receipt May 17, 1927. Total compensation $64.18.

20. Tyler, Leroy. Date of accident July 5, 1927. Final receipt September 21, 1927. Total compensation $22.80.

21. Wilson, Arthur F. Date of accident December 22, 1926. Final receipt March 30, 1927. Total compensation $150.31.

22. Zimmer, Edward J. Date of accident August 28, 1927. Final receipt September 20, 1927. Total compensation $27.43.

ORDINANCE APPEALS

Tried..........25 Fined..........13 Dismissed..........12

SUMMARY—1927

Proceedings instituted during 1927	70	
Suits pending January 1, 1927	149	
		219
Contested suits favorably decided during 1927	7	
Appeals to Hustings Court and suits in Civil Justice's Court favorably decided	19	
Condemnation cases and suits to collect delinquent taxes favorably decided	1	
Contested suits unfavorably decided	5	
Appeals to Hustings Court and suits in Civil Justice's Court unfavorably decided	12	
Suits compromised, dismissed and erroneous tax cases disposed of	1	
Industrial Commission cases disposed of	22	
		67
Leaving pending January 1, 1928		152
Suits and appeals pending January 1, 1927		149
Suits and motions in courts of record commenced during 1927	17	
Appeals docketed in Hustings Court, suits in Civil Justice's Court during year and proceedings before Industrial Commission	53	
		70
		219
Suits and motions in courts of record disposed of during 1927	14	
Appeals to Hustings Court and suits in Civil Justice's Court disposed of during 1927	31	
Industrial Commission cases disposed of during 1927	22	
		67
Leaving pending January 1, 1928		152

There is little which calls for special comment. The year 1927 saw the termination of the controversy existing between the city and the R. F. & P. Railroad Company since 1915, arising out of the depression of the tracks of the Belt Line branch of the railroad from Acca station to James river and the construction of the bridges carrying Broad street, Monument, Patterson and Grove avenues over the tracks. Upon the completion of this improvement, the railroad brought suit to recover the principal sum of $347,000.00 which it claimed was the city's proportionate part of the cost of the work. The litigation resulted in a final judgment against the city in the principal sum of $259,000, which was paid in April, 1927, together with 4% interest and costs.

As a partial off-set against the foregoing amount, the department effected an agreement with the Virginia Electric and Power Company settling a controversy of several years' standing over the rental charge made by the city for the occupation of its streets and alleys by the poles and wires of the company. As a result of this settlement, the company paid to the city the sum of $130,000, and agreed to pay thereafter an annual rental of approxiamtely $25,000, varying according to the actual number of poles and miles of wire maintained by the company. As part of the settlement, the company surrendered to the city all of its various outstanding franchises, many of which were claimed to be perpetual, and received from the city a blanket thirty year franchise covering its light and power activities. This arrangement is believed to result in advantage to both parties.

During the year the usual number of opinions were prepared and resolutions and ordinances were drawn at the request of council committees, members of the council, and city officials; and the department was called upon to examine the usual number of bonds relating to signs and banners, cleaning and pressing establishments, second hand dealers, contractors with the city, electrical contractors and other classes of licensees.

At the session of the General Assembly in 1927, a charter amendment was procured authorizing the establishment and operation of a municipal airport. The necessary land was acquired after much negotiation, and a great deal of time and thought was expended in the preparation of rules and regulations for the operation of this new activity.

With the continued growth of the city, there is a steady increase in the number of condemnation suits and other proceedings for the acquisition of land for the opening and widening of streets and for other public purposes. The personnel of the department is highly efficient and most assiduous in the discharge of its duties, but there are frequent occasions when it is overworked. I therefore recommend that I be authorized to employ an additional assistant city attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. CANNON,

City Attorney.

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Richmond
Public Library

ANNUAL REPORT
1927

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
1928

Richmond Public Library

901 West Franklin Street
Telephone: Boulevard 5092

Arents Free Library Branch

224 South Cherry Street
Telephone: Madison 119-W

Rosa D. Bowser Branch (Colored)

515 North 7th Street
Telephone: Madison 2547

HOURS OF OPENING

Main Library—
  Adult Departments—10 A. M. to 9 P. M., week days.
  Children's Department—2:30 P. M. to 6 P. M., school days.
    Saturdays and Vacations—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Arents Branch—3 P. M. to 9 P. M., week days.

Rosa D. Bowser Branch (Colored)—
3 P. M. to 9 P. M., Monday to Friday.

Deposit Stations—
  Helen Dickinson—Helen Dickinson School—
    Mondays, 3 to 5 P. M.
    Fridays, 3 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.
  Bainbridge—Bainbridge Junior High School—
    Wednesdays, 3 to 5 P. M.
  North Side—J. E. B. Stuart School—
    Tuesdays, 3 to 5 P. M.

The entire system is closed on May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. On January 1, February 22, Labor Day, and November 11 the Library closes at 6 P. M.

RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

John Stewart Bryan, *Chairman*
Beverley R. Tucker, M.D., *Vice-Chairman*
J. Fulmer Bright, M.D., *Mayor*
Miss Ellen Glasgow
Barton H. Grundy
John Hirschberg
Ramon D. Garcin, M.D.
Albert H. Hill
B. Roy Dudley, Jr.

Thomas P. Ayer, *Secretary and Librarian*
Resigned December 1, 1927.

His Honor, The Mayor,
City of Richmond, Virginia.
SIR:

On behalf of the Board of the Richmond Public Library, I have the honor to transmit to you the Fourth Annual Report of the Richmond Public Library for the calendar year 1927.

The statistics and general statements of the report will bear out to the fullest extent the forecasts heretofore made as to the probable growth and extent of the use of the Library by the citizens of Richmond.

When we consider that in its first full year the Library circulated only 138,000 books, and that for the year 1927 it has circulated over 400,000 books, an increase of 176,000 books over the previous year, or nearly 80 per cent, it is a gratifying and encouraging prospect as to the extent to which the education of the citizens of this community may be prolonged beyond the period of their school and college days.

The Library Board takes pride in pointing to the fact that no single institution of Richmond has made more steady and rapid progress in service to this city than the Public Library, and with the completion of the Dooley Library building at First and Franklin Streets, your Board looks forward with confidence to a greatly widened sphere of influence and service.

I have to report with regret that Mr. Thomas P. Ayer, Public Librarian for the city of Richmond, resigned to accept a similar position in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ayer carried with him the hearty good will of the entire Board, the support and cordial regard of his staff, and the best wishes and grateful memories of the entire community which he has served with unflagging interest and with wise foresight.

In conclusion the Board would like to state that, in spite of the many demands on the city of Richmond for the care and extension of its various activities, the continuing needs for the work of the Richmond Public Library should, in the opinion of the Board, be borne in mind and generously satisfied.

On behalf of the Board, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN STEWART BRYAN,
Chairman.

Richmond, Virginia,
January 31, 1928.

LIBRARY STAFF

Thomas P. Ayer, Librarian, resigned December 1.
Ethel I. Nolin, Reference Librarian, Acting Librarian
Ettienette Broaddus Moore, Secretary
Mary Robert Lloyd, Catalog Librarian
Mary L. Garland, Serials Librarian
Virginia P. Conrad, Registrar
Louise Kendall Johnson, Order Librarian
Sara Jane Robinson, Schools Librarian
Elizabeth H. Hoffecker, Assistant Catalog Librarian
Lydia M. Purcell, Reference Assistant
Virginia Gee, Children's Librarian
Mollie V. O'Riordan, Loan Desk Assistant
Sara Caperton, Loan Desk Assistant
Florence P. Hankins, Loan Desk Assistant
Helen Dickie, Junior Assistant
Lucy Hutchinson, Junior Assistant
Virginia Staub, Junior Assistant
Fannie S. Bull, Arents Branch Librarian
Ellie Blakey, Arents Branch Assistant
Agnes Northen, Arents Branch Assistant
Belle Boyd, Bowser Branch Custodian (Colored)

Regular Part-Time Assistants

Caroline Rivers Harrison, Loan Desk Assistant
Mary C. Cringan, Evening Assistant
Ann B. Ronaldson, Serials Assistant
Mary Rogers, Clerk
Sylvia Bernstein, Clerk
Vernell Hairfield, Clerk
Earl Tucker, Messenger
Amerigo Adorni, Messenger
Wilbur Hoffeker, Messenger
Thomas Rosser Reeves, Messenger
Mary L. Bull, Arents Branch Assistant

Janitorial Duty

Caskie C. Reeves, Main Library Janitor
Florence Vaughan, Charwoman (Colored)
Henry L. Thompson, Arents Branch Janitor (Colored)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Richmond Public Library Board:

The fourth annual report of the Richmond Public Library, covering the calendar year 1927, and the third complete year of service to the public, is respectfully submitted for your examination.

During the past year the Library has developed a great deal in each of several capacities. Its book resources have been increased nearly 50 per cent, the number of borrowers has increased nearly 50 per cent, and the public use has increased more than 80 per cent. The full time staff is one less than at the beginning of the year. The cost of operation, on the basis of books circulated, has decreased 33 per cent. The quality of service in every channel is appreciably higher, both on account of increased skill on the part of the staff and because of an improved informational equipment. The number of agencies of distribution is three times greater than a year ago. Each of these hastily recited features of library growth are recorded in greater detail in the balance of this report.

BOOK STOCK. The library system now contains more than 60,000 volumes, more than 10,000 having been acquired by purchase, and more than 12,000 by the acceptance of the Arents Free Library as a branch of the Public Library. Entirely adequate book service cannot be given to the city until there is a ratio of one book per capita in the Library, but since 1924, when the book to population ratio was one to ten, there has been an advance to one book to every four in population. Continuation of the book appropriation approved for the past year will allow a moderately satisfactory advance, but continued increased use will justify annual increases in book appropriations. Only slight effort has been made thus far to build even a representative collection of books related to technology and industry, but as soon as the main library building is located more advantageously, as it will be in the Dooley Memorial Library building at First and Franklin Streets, the development of an industrial department will be as necessary as desirable. The present location has not been sufficiently convenient to office and factory habits of travel to be certain that such a department would now be used enough to justify the expense of its maintenance. The following tabulation displays the character and location of books and other informational sources in the library system:

Class	Adult Vols.	Juvenile Vols.	Arents Vols.	Bowser Vols.	Schools Vols.	Total Vols.
General	1,119	132	345	199	0	1,795
Philosophy	748	10	141	36	7	942
Religion	1,183	117	529	89	47	1,965
Social Science	2,606	562	578	194	392	4,332
Philology	221	52	50	37	7	367
Natural Science	831	249	460	66	105	1,711
Industrial Arts	1,457	128	517	87	46	2,235
Fine Arts	1,623	198	307	53	74	2,255
Literature	5,807	382	751	355	93	7,388
History	5,195	1,097	2,080	356	528	9,256
All non-fiction	20,790	2,927	5,758	1,472	1,299	32,246
Fiction	11,701	4,049	6,655	1,759	2,000	26,164
Total	32,491	6,976	12,413	3,231	3,299	58,410
Pictures, prints, etc.						6,329
Total stock December 31, 1927						64,739

REGISTRATION. The 18,000 borrowers recorded a year ago have been added to by 13,000 others, making a total of 31,000 adults and children now served by the Public Library. This represents 15 per cent of the total population, or nearly one-half the usual degree of penetration in a community attained by libraries that have been established many years longer than this one. On a racial basis the library penetration of white population is nearly 20 per cent, while the Bowser Branch (Colored) has accomplished only a three per cent patronage. For purposes of record the detailed tabulation of registration follows:

Agency	Adults	Juvenile	Total
Main Library	13,260	4,303	17,563
Arents Branch	3,366	587	3,953
Bowser Branch (Colored)	1,206	945	2,151
Helen Dickinson Station	.....	1,000	1,000
Bainbridge Station	187	.....	187
North Side Station	68	77	145
Grade and Junior High School deposits	.....	6,870	6,870
Total	18,087	13,782	31,869

LIBRARY USE. CIRCULATION. The use of the Library is partly accounted for by the following tabulation of home loan records by quarter-year periods:

	Main							
1927	Adult	Juvenile	Arents	Bowser	Dep.	Schools	Other	Total
Jan.–Mar.	49,753	17,783	12,070	2,781	5,831	22,084	...	110,302
Apr.–Jun.	47,390	15,995	9,752	2,028	5,938	17,284	...	98,387
Jul.–Sep.	46,689	13,234	9,006	1,610	7,887	......	427	78,853
Oct.–Dec.	49,940	12,790	10,257	2,374	6,469	30,676	194	112,700
Total	193,772	59,802	41,085	8,793	26,125	70,044	621	400,242

While home circulation does not represent the complete use of the Library, it may be depended upon to serve as a fairly accurate index of total use and quantity of necessary technical and administrative work involved in the operation of it. Compared with 1926 an 80 per cent advance has been made, and compared with 1925 a 200 per cent gain. Display by quarter-year periods indicates seasonal variation and enough detail to picture the years's record of home reading. In many longer established systems, properly developed as to branches, it is usual for the branches and extension agencies to handle more than 50 per cent of the total circulation. In this system 65 per cent of the total use is made at the Main Library.

An analysis of loans by classification by form and subject reveals that adult fiction, 155,000 volumes, borrowed from the Main Library and Arents Branch, constitutes 35 per cent of the total loans. Of this less than one-fourth has been supplied from the stock of currently published fiction. Purposeless and meaningless conclusions derived from involved classification analyses are avoided herein, not because the actual records would give unfavorable results, but because true qualitative values would be both distorted and obscured.

Rather than indulge in a pedantic and probably inaccurate analysis of records of use for the purpose of proving the Library to be a valuable public institution, your attention is called to what is believed to be a splendid survey of the year's service to the public. It appeared in Miss Cally Ryland's ''By the Way'' column in the Richmond *News Leader* on October 25, 1927, and reads as follows:

> ''All of us remember the two arguments which were invariably put forth in the past whenever there was a movement on foot for a public library in Richmond. These arguments were: 'Richmond people don't care to read;' and 'people who care to read have their own private libraries.'
>
> ''There are as many private libraries as ever in Richmond, but if you should ask yourself whether or not Richmond people like to read, just walk by the Public Library any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 9 P. M. and see the stream of men, women, and children who pour into and out of the library with armfuls of books.
>
> '' 'Before 10 o'clock in the morning, when the library opens,' said a woman who lives opposite, 'the library steps are jammed with people waiting to get in, and at 9 o'clock in the evening, when the library closes, there is an even greater jam of people reluctantly coming out. It is a sight to warm the hearts of all book lovers.'
>
> ''In the library lobby are all sorts and conditions of people. Small boys in ragged sweaters asking anxiously at the desk if such and such a book has 'come in;' dignified

> old gentlemen with huge tomes under their arms to be exchanged for equally huge tomes; mothers with babies in their arms; clerks and stenographers and musicians and accountants looking for text books; school children asking for help in their work and idlers begging for mystery stories and light fiction to pass the time. There is no doubt about the fact that the most popular public building in Richmond is the Public Library.''

When casual observation recites spontaneously an account like this it deserves greater dependence for its accuracy and reliability than would any formal statement written by a librarian.

Another test of the quality of reading sought by the Richmond public may be made by anyone. Examination of hundreds and perhaps thousands of serious books on the library shelves will show on the back inside cover how repeatedly and frequently they have been borrowed. A printed catalog longer than this report would be necessary to record these books. Ten copies of Durant's ''Story of Philosophy'' is still more actively in demand than many of the titles commonly described as ''six best sellers.''

In the Tabb Library (the juvenile department) quantity use exceeds every former year, but the greatest gain is found in appreciative comment upon quality results. During the year there have been more than ten complete turnovers of stock, and corners of the city never before reached have been made brighter and happier by this little library. Cramped quarters alone prevent the department from being even much more useful.

The Schools Division of the Juvenile Department has been extended to include over 200 grade and class rooms instead of the 65 served a year ago. In all of the distant grade schools and junior high schools have been placed carefully selected deposits of books. These deposits aggregate perhaps 5,000 volumes and each book, on the average, has been read fourteen times. The Library's duty has not been completed merely by the dispatch of these deposits to their destination, but rather has only begun, for the Schools Librarian, by frequent visits, keeps each collection alive. The benefits of this library extension have been apparent in many ways quite beyond the immediate and primary intention to stimulate a love for books and reading. More often than not there has been a distinct curricular application, made naturally by both teachers and pupils.

The Arents Free Library became a branch of the Public Library in the latter part of May. Its proximity to the present location of the Main Library has interfered with plans to develop it as much as may be possible when its resources are not overshadowed so convincingly. No radical change has been adopted with regard to its methods of operation, but some benefits are apparent. Before this library had become a public library branch it had operated independently for 14 years, and had lent in that time nearly a half million volumes. Continued operation of it should be governed by a sincere and appreciative regard for all the splendid intentions of its founder and benefactor, Miss Grace Arents.

For the adults living at a distance whose habits of travel and occupation have not readily permitted frequent and easy access to the Main Library three lending stations have been established. At each of these stations have been placed at least 500 volumes, half of which are new fiction. These stations are open for at least one afternoon a week, as indicated on the reverse of the title-page to this report. The South Side Station is located at the Bainbridge Junior High School, and has been an effective agency of book distribution from the beginning. A better location and larger equipment of books will prove even more effective. When both city finances and a more advanced stage of organization of the entire library system warrant it, this deposit station should be developed into a full-fledged branch, dedicated to the memory of that splendid citizen and deservedly loved and honored public servant, Carter C. Jones.

The North Side Deposit Station, now located at the J. E. B. Stuart School, is not satisfactorily located, nor can it be in any of the public schools. Of the three distinctly separated neighborhoods, Ginter Park, Barton Heights, and Highland Park, the first is already served by an independent community association library, but the other two must for a while anyway be served by a single distributing agency, which obviously should be located in the shopping and market section of Barton Heights.

At the East End, in April 1926, a group of Mothers and Teachers of children at the Helen Dickinson School organized an independent neighborhood library in memory of Miss Helen Dickinson. More than 1,500 books were collected by gift or by purchase from funds secured for that purpose. Its operation was undertaken by voluntary service on the part of these same Mothers and Teachers. The immediate use proved the need of a neighborhood library, and increased use taxed to the utmost the loyalty and devotion of its founders. In the fall an appeal for help was made to the Public Library, and with the approval of the Board, 500 public library books were deposited there and one of the members of the staff was detached to help operate the library. In 1927 the total number of books borrowed was over 18,000 volumes. In November 1927 the Board of Directors of the Helen Dickinson Library offered, as a free gift to the City, the entire library and its equipment, under the condition that it be operated as a part of the Public Library, entirely at public expense. The gift deserves acceptance, but the nature and extent of its future maintenance should be determined with reference to the needs of the entire East End. For the current year, and perhaps until after the Main Library has moved into its new quarters, no extensive change nor elaboration is necessary or desirable.

READING ROOM USE. At the Board meeting of June 13, in recognition of her long years of effort to bring about the establishment of a public library in Richmond, it was unanimously agreed that the Reference Department of the Richmond Public Library should be named the ''Kate Pleasants Minor Reference Department.'' No other feature of library operation could have been more appropriately dedicated to Mrs. Minor, and ultimately it is the work of this department which will command the highest evaluation by the public. During the past year the demands upon the research facilities have increased in proportion to the records of home circulation, but the character of reference use does not readily submit to any sensible statistical measurement. When reading room use is at its peak there is no time for compilation of records, and neither numbers of queries nor number of books consulted will give any idea of the volume or quality of service given by the Library and gained by the readers. There are doubtless many hundreds of readers who can testify in behalf of this department more emphatically than would any aggregate of queries, books consulted, or reader attendance. Miss Nolin, the Reference Librarian, has most ably guided the development of this feature of library use. In addition to her direct supervisory responsibility to readers and borrowers, she has served as Acting Librarian during absences of the Librarian. Ever faithful and responsive to each arising emergency this recognition is altogether too slight.

In the Periodical Reading Room, a division of the Readers' Department, 24,579 magazines have been read and left on the tables. Those that could be counted form only a substantial part of the total number actually read or examined.

Need for additional shelving and working space required abandonment of the Assembly Room for meeting purposes after June 15. This is greatly regretted, as several of the groups which have met here for three years have also made serious group use of the library's book resources in connection with their programs.

CATALOGING. More than 14,000 books have been classified and cataloged, which has involved the typing and filing of 33,126 cards. During the year Miss Lloyd, the Catalog Librarian, has installed three cost-reducing features which were not possible to consider at an earlier date. The vast amount of important technical work performed in this department is not generally appreciated, but it may suffice to say that the ease and dispatch with which a collection of books may be used is greatly dependent upon intelligent classification and cataloging. The public catalog and official shelf list now contain:

	Public Catalog			
Cards in	L. C.	Typed	Total	Shelf List
Main Library (Adult)	66,522	7,362	73,884	21,306
Main Library (Tabb)	.....	.....	8,453	4,904
Arents Branch	......	.....	20,305	9,275
Bowser Branch (Colored)	......	.....	4,721	2,583
Deposits	......	.....	1,950	......
Total	66,522	7,362	109,313	38,068
Total cards printed, typed, and filed				147,381

BOOK SELECTION AND PURCHASE. 10,163 volumes were purchased at a total cost of $13,555.10, and at an average cost of $1.34. School requirements dictated the selection of 2,142 volumes. In the selection of the balance careful attention has been given to the probability of continuing, as well as immediate, use. Luxuries have been avoided. A tabular statement of the year's purchases follows:

	Titles	Volumes	Cost
Adult	4,498	5,188	$ 8,335.18
Tabb	887	1,130	1,503.73
Schools	974	2,142	1,931.59
Bowser	449	588	563.30
Arents	274	274	241.79
Deposit Stations	564	841	979.51
Total	7,646	10,163	$13,555.10

GIFTS. Gifts of 2,938 volumes, pamphlets, pictures, etc. have been made since January 1, 1927 by 226 good friends of the Library, whose names are recorded at the conclusion of this report. This is exclusive of what is represented by the Arents bequest, which is accounted for elsewhere in this report.

SHELVING. In 1925 the shelving of new books and those returned by borrowers consumed between two and three hours a day. Now ten hours is barely sufficient to maintain a reasonably orderly arrangement of books on the shelves. Increased use of the Library automatically requires more hours for this work. Inadequate shelving space has also added to the difficulties and no relief can be expected before occupation of the new library building.

BINDING, REBINDING, and REPAIR. 5,083 volumes have been bound or rebound at a cost of $3,868.24. In addition 3,860 volumes have been repaired within the Library. Sufficient provision for this detail of preservation of book stock is highly important.

DOOLEY LIBRARY BUILDING. The location of the new main library building at First and Franklin Streets will allow a greater service to more people in more sections of the city than is ever likely to be possible at any more western point. However the city may grow its shopping and traffic centres are almost static, and reasonable convenience to this area has a value greatly outweighing spacial and perspective qualities that are more readily obtainable in residential neighborhoods. As to the size of the lot, 131 ft. x 160 ft., it is large enough if the building is planned as a library rather than as a monument. The obsolescence of any utilitarian monument is hastened when a wrong emphasis is placed upon monumental instead of utilitarian features. Happily full regard to utility values will not in this instance interfere with architectural adornment.

STAFF. The full-time staff numbers one less than a year ago, and one more than in 1925, although the work bulks three times greater. Increased skill and developed economies of operation have made it possible to assume the increased burdens. Part-time assistants have been increased, for at certain hours of the day more units of service are required than may be supplied by even the most adroit schedule manipulation. Commendation is due to each of these associates. It is they who have earned for the Library a large share of the enviable reputation now accorded to it. To repeat ideals is a gesture, and to apply approved methods is merely the result of comparative experience, but to carry into effect those ideals and standards, without protest as to personal inconvenience and without whimper in the face of trying situations is a record deserving of thoughtful consideration. The staff has responded to every duty reposed with it.

BOARD. The value of the advisory and directive functions of the Board can never be fully calculated, for each member, both in and between sessions, has contributed materially to the progress of the Library. The meetings have been co-operative in result as well as in spirit, as each one has been followed by a clearer vision of the Library's duty and opportunity. The never-failing beneficial advice and encouragement given by the Chairman and his associates have made it possible for the Librarian and staff to survey the work of the past year with pride, and to regard their share in the undertaking as a distinct privilege.

THOMAS P. AYER,
Librarian.

Appendix A

GIFTS

One thousand five hundred and fourteen volumes, two hundred and sixty-three pamphlets, one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven periodicals, five maps, three prints, twenty-five pictures, and one portfolio of music were received as gifts from the following generous friends of the Library:

Kenneth M. Adelstein, American Numismatic Society, American Polish Chamber of Commerce, American Face Brick Association, Mrs. Burt Anderson, L. E. Arnott, Automotive Industrial Company.

Jack Baird, Mrs. B. F. Baker, Miss Ellen Ball, H. E. Baskerville, Garrett Baxter, Mrs. John Bayliss, Miss Bemiss, Miss Lilly Bemiss, Berry Brothers, Miss Ellen Blair, Miss Georgie Blankenship, B. B. Boreman, Charles C. Bowe, Mrs. John C. Brown, Dr. T. J. Bryan, Joseph G. Butler, Jr.

Dr. Edward N. Calisch, H. W. Cannon, Miss Mary C. Carrington, A. Chapman, Mrs. Effie Charles, Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Company, Chicago Daily News, Children's Court of New York City, P. C. Christian, Mrs. R. L. Clark, Dr. M. B. Coffman, Commonwealth Chapter—Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. A. F. Cook, Mrs. Ralph C. H. Cotterell, Lewis D. Crenshaw, Jr., Mrs. Richard Cunningham.

Mrs. J. A. Dart, Miss Ruby Dart, Miss Elizabeth Davenport, Davison Publishing Company, H. M. Dellenger, Del-Mar-Va. Eastern Shore Association, C. N. Dietz, Miss L. Doersam, George H. Doran, Edward D. Duffield, Dr. and Mrs. John Dunn, Mrs. Herbert Durand.

A. Eckart, Pollard English, Exporters and Importers Credit Guide, Louis Feldman, Miss Finlay, Clarence A. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, Miss Leslie C. Foster, Mrs. Augusta B. Forthergill, Mrs. Frances Frank.

R. C. Garlick, Mrs. W. G. George, Dwight Goddard, Mrs. Pearl Goldberg, Harold H. Goldin, Mrs. T. C. Gordon, Mrs. Robert Grey, Miss A. R. Ginn.

Miss B. M. Harding, Charles J. Hardwicke, Mrs. R. L. Hicks, Miss Laura Henninghausen, Miss R. B. Hexter, Hills Brothers Company, Hispanic Society of America, Mrs. J. Houston, John W. Howells and Henry Schroeder, Milton W. Humphreys, S. M. Huntley.

Jewish Daily Bulletin, Miss C. H. Johnston, Mrs. W. J. Jones, Journal of American Poetry, Mrs. Witcher Keen, Mrs. Lillie Kimmel, Dr. John E. Kirkpatrick, Lakeland (Florida) Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. W. W. LePrade, Dr. Stephen Leacock, Lee Chapter—United Daughters of the Confederacy, Lehigh Portland Cement Company, John T. Lewis Brothers, Gaston Lichtenstein, Linweave Association (Springfield, Mass.), Miss Cora D. Linn, Samuel B. Love, Mrs. H. A. Lyon, Mrs. John Lyons.

M. E. Maddox, Mrs. C. W. Maddox, Manning, Bowman and Company, Marshallite Staff—John Marshall High School, J. A. S. Meyer, Milwaukee Public Library, Miss C. Y. Mitchell, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Mrs. Edna E. Moist, Mrs. Faith Morgan, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Rawson C. Myrick.

National Electric Light Company, National Lamp Works, National League of Compulsory Education (Nashville, Tenn.), Neighborhood House.

Miss Eva L. Palmer, A. K. Parker, W. S. Ponton Company, Mr. Powell, Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Organization of Virginia.

Mrs. Norman Randolph, Caskie C. Reeves, Mrs. H. C. Riely, Mrs. Charles R. Robins, Rogers, Lunt and Bowlon Company, Royal Baking Powder Company, Miss Ellen Rupp, Judge John Rutherford, Miss Cally Ryland.

Mrs. John R. Sampson, Frederick W. Scott, Mrs. William Scott, Seaboard Air Line R. R. Company, S. W. Selden, Mrs. L. B. Sharp, Dr. J. A. Shaw, Miss Grace Shepherd, Mrs. C. W. Shields, Mrs. Hugh Skipwith, Miss Evelyn Smith, Dr. Henry O. Smith, Society of Religious Education, Misses Sparrow, Miss Nellie D. Spence, W. H. Stansell, State of Maine Publicity Bureau, Mrs. L. S. Stephens, Robert A. Stewart, Francis A. Strange, Jr., George H. Sullivan, Miss Julia Sully, Morrison I. Swift.

Theosophical Society, Mrs. J. R. Tindal, Miss Luella Townley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Trueman, Charles Tyler.

Virginia State Board of Health, Virginia Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mrs. C. R. Watkins, A. P. Wilmer, H. Wilson, Miss Marguerettta Wise, E. S. Wood.

Paul Younge.

G. A. Zeigler.

Thirteen anonymous gifts, and subscriptions to ninety-four periodicals also came from publishers and friends.

Appendix B

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Budget, 1927	Spent, 1927	Budget, 1928
SALARIES	$29,920	$29,457.09	$33,100.00
OPERATING:			
Books	12,000.00	13,555.10	12,000.00
Periodicals	1,300.00	1,124.88	1,500.00
Binding	3,500.00	3,868.24	3,500.00
Library of Congress Cards	1,000.00	558.97	1,000.00
Supplies	1,200.00	1,246.55	1,200.00
Fuel	600.00	438.44	1,100.00
Repairs	300.00	293.59	300.00
Equipment	1,500.00	1,110.70	1,000.00
Conventions	200.00	198.49	200.00
Telephone	150.00	138.00	150.00
Transportation	400.00	128.03	400.00
Lights	400.00	414.10	400.00
Water and gas	100.00	117.05	150.00
Cartage	400.00	442.30	400.00
Rents—Branch	300.00	243.00	300.00
Insurance	900.00	750.00	300.00
Miscellaneous	274.00	359.45	600.00
	$54,444.00	$54,443.98	$57,600.00
Refund to City Treasury as Unexpended Balance..		.02	
	$54,444.00	$54,444.00	$57,600.00

Income from fines and sale of reserve post cards amounting to $3,000.00 has been received and turned over to the City Comptroller.

ARENTS BRANCH

(Covered by Endowment)

	Endowment, 1927 (8 months)	Spent, 1927 (8 months)	Endowment, 1928 (12 months)
SALARIES	$2,075.00	$2,110.00	$3,540.00
OPERATING:			
Books			
Periodicals			
Binding			
Supplies			60.00
Fuel	250.00	248.91	
Repairs			
Telephone	35.00	33.36	50.00
Lights	115.00	107.69	200.00
Water and gas	25.00		25.00
Insurance			325.00
Miscellaneous			50.00
	$2,500.00	$2,499.96	$4,250.00
Unexpended Balance..		.04	
	$2,500.00	$2,500.00	$4,250.00

The Main Library will have to supply books, periodicals, binding, Library of Congress cards, fuel and repairs.

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 12 1928
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Appendix C

STATISTICS

Arranged according to American Library Association revised form.

Report for Year ending December 31, 1927.

Name of Library—Richmond Public Library.

City—Richmond, Virginia.

Name of Librarian—Thomas P. Ayer.

Date of founding—November 1, 1924.

Population served—1927 estimate, 200,300.

Rate of tax levy—Appropriation and endowment equivalent to 30 cents per capita.

Terms of use—Free to residents of Richmond.

Total number of agencies—241, consisting of Main Library, 2 branches (1 colored), 5 deposit stations (1 summer), 4 hospitals, 229 classrooms in 21 grade and junior high schools.

Number of days open during year—Main Library and Branches, 309.

Hours open each week for lending and reading—66.

STOCK

Number of volumes at end of year—64,739.
Periodicals received currently—443.

USE

Volumes lent for home use—400,242.

REGISTRATION

Registered borrowers—24,999.

Unregistered but accounted for—6,870.

Total—31,869, or 15 per cent of latest population estimate.

Registration period—3 years.

STAFF

Number of Staff—Library Service, 21—11 part time.

Janitor, 1—2 part time.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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